

START ROLL 70\1
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS
FEB 1 1895 TO JAN 25 1897

the state, a kind of insurance, the law does not at present permit. The purpose of this insurance is to compensate the insured for damage caused by water leaking from a sprinkler system. In the case of a fire, the sprinkler system is activated and the water leaks out, causing damage to the insured's property. The insurance company, which is the insurer, is then liable for the damage. The insurance company is not liable for the damage caused by the fire itself, but only for the damage caused by the water leaking from the sprinkler system. The insurance company is not liable for the damage caused by the fire itself, but only for the damage caused by the water leaking from the sprinkler system. The insurance company is not liable for the damage caused by the fire itself, but only for the damage caused by the water leaking from the sprinkler system.

church, with the pastors or representatives of only four churches absent. These were Dr Gordon, Dr Dickinson, Dr Horwick, and Dr Clark, all of Boston.

Rev Dr C. Calkins was moderator, and Rev Dr C. Calkins was scribe.

Rev Dr Calkins was scribe.

Other clergymen of the Suffolk west conference, to which the Allston church belonged, were present as follows: Rev Dr Noyes, Somerville; Rev Dr Cutler, Boston; Rev Dr H. C. Calkins, assistant pastor of the Union Congregational church, Roxbury; Rev Mr C. Calkins, assistant of the Highland church, Roxbury; Rev Mr Kendall, Roylston church; Rev Dr Thompson, Brookline; Rev Dr A. Burleigh, Brighton; Rev Mr D. A. Weston.

numbers, the grand march, follow-
ing the numbers, was led by Mr and Mrs
Summer and Mrs. Starbird. The dance con-
sisted of 21 numbers, of which 13 were
danced before supper, which was served
in the large banquet hall upstairs.
The following were the winners: Mr. S.
Starbird, who was charged by Mr. S. F.
Haskell and the following aids: Messrs
J. Pearce, R. Boynton, F. F. Hall,
J. C. Brown, A. W. Brown, A. J. Fur-
nash and C. S. Wyer. The committee
consisted Messrs J. A. Lindsay, E. H.
Hilton, Mrs. C. A. Lindsay, W. Ring and
A. E. Green, with Mr William
Minn as chairman. The committee
arrangements consisted of
Starbird, A. J. Haskell, E. J. Pearce,
Hilton and C. S. Wyer.
The hall has been handsomely re-
decorated.

The harm from box 13, Chelsea, at 1.15 last evening, was for a slight fire in a wooden dwelling house, 55 Pearl st, owned by William Rothchild. He occupied the upper floor, and Stephen Fassender the lower one. The fire originated in a rear room in the upper floor, spread to the room over the store, and then over gallies. Damage to stock \$75; insured. Cause unknown.

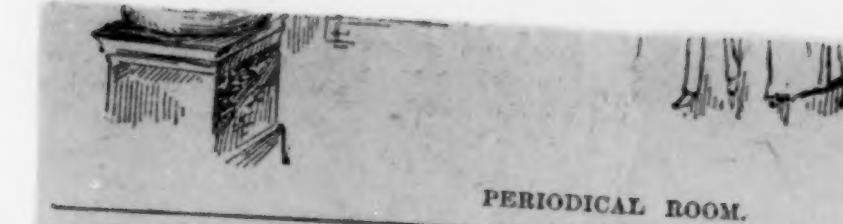
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Brakeman Michael Morgan Dead.—**WORCESTER,** Jan 31.—Michael Morgan of Springfield, a brakeman on the Boston & Albany railroad, who was injured at the passenger station Wednesday night, while pulling the pin from between two cars, died at the city hospital tonight. He was injured internally. Morgan was 23 years old, and his father lives in Adams.

Said to Have Stolen a Trunk.
Last Monday Sarah Wells hired a pessenger to take her trunk from a house on Indiana at the trunk at the second. The trunk, which contained wearing apparel valued at \$50, failed to arrive, and Miss Wells began a search for it. She then failing to find him, she reported the same to the police of division 3, and patrolman Danforth was stationed to assist her. Through the man on the wagon the man was finally

Preparing for Skating Races.
MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—Nearly 100 enthusiasts have been received for the championship skating races, which will take place here tomorrow. Johnson, Mosher, and also Hulse were hard at work today putting on the finishing touches to their training. The Donoghue brothers arrived today and will be among the favorites.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



PERIODICAL ROOM.

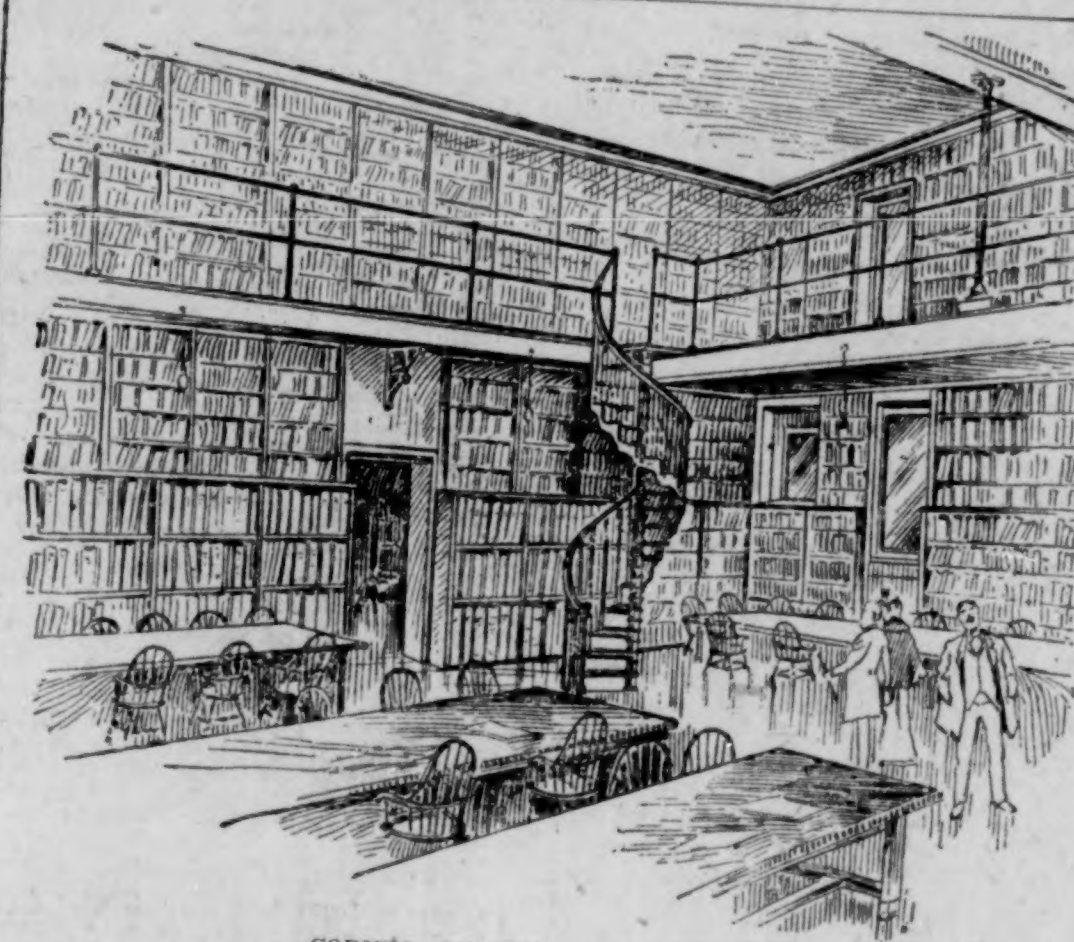
summer. Standing against the further wall are the massive Italian flower pots which visitors to the World's fair will remember as distinctive of the New York state building. It is the ultimate plan to fill these with decorative trees and set them about the courtyard.

A door at the end of the walk opens into the Blagden st side of the building. A walk up the stairs brought the visitors into the book binding establishment, where it men are kept busy all the time binding up the books of the institution. Out of this room is the printing room, where a linotype machine will soon be installed. This machine will allow the carrying out of a gigantic scheme which the trustees are anxious to put into

such, relics and articles of historical value as the institution possesses.

Leading from this smaller room is an open-air balcony overlooking the courtyard and running parallel with Boylston st. Here the readers may take their reference books in summer, and, sitting in the cool shadows cast by the stone, watch the fountains play in the center of the courtyard and enjoy themselves.

Passing for a moment the great staircase, the long string of visitors passed the grand staircase, the great gem of the entire building. Here lie the two big lions gazing into each other's eyes across the winding stairs, the gifts of the 2d and 8th Massachusetts regiments and chiseled by St Gaudens.



CORNER OF THE PATENT ROOM.

effect, the printing of the catalog in book form.

It is estimated that it will take from two to three years to accomplish this task. The linotype will be put into operation as soon as practicable, and then the titles will be printed one by one in solid lines. Each line will be printed on a separate card for use in the card catalog, and then the line or slug will be filed away for use until the whole thing is done. When the list is completed the slugs will be assembled and sorted and the catalogs printed.

The brilliant yellow marble gives the hall a light and yet substantial effect. One lobby leading into Bates hall is in the Venetian style and the other is in the Pompeian. The delivery room and the entire working force of the library, in fact, is on the Blagden st side of the building.

The delivery room corresponds to the relic room on the other side of the edifice. It is a very fine apartment in the Venetian style. There is no sign of books or anything of the sort. But therein lies the beauty of the sort. For anything that the visitor sees in the delivery room the building might be an art palace.



IN THE NEWSPAPER ROOM.

ton library is especially rich in this specialty, and each one is well provided for.

The Barton collection is one of the most famous of them all, and contains the invaluable editions of Shakespeare and Americana. Then there is the Lewis collection of Americana, the Old South collection, containing the old and the Brown musical collection, containing two operas and technical works of the great masters.

In the Barton room is the statue of Sir Harry Vane, who lost his head at 45 years of age, the second royal governor of Massachusetts. It is the work of MacMonnies, the designer of the famous fountain of the World's fair court of honor.

Other special libraries contained on this floor are the Ticknor, Spanish and Portuguese collection, the Bowditch collection of mathematical works, the collection of presentation copies owned by Pres John Quincy Adams. One thing, up over this floor, the average man didn't see. That is a room fitted as a photograph gallery, with a skylight. When a man working on a book wishes to get a picture or facsimile from a work contained in the Boston library, he may have it photographed here without taking it out of the building.

Bates hall is the apartment that has baffled all the descriptive writers. It is so grand, so immense and so noble in conception and effect that it is beyond the limitation of words.

Since it is to say that it contains about 30,000 reference books placed in cases which line the walls, and which are open to selection by the readers in the hall at the massive yet simple tables which run across the hall. The three great doorways, topped with their busts,

ducts which convey it over the building. On the ground floor are situated the reception rooms for the employees and the coat room, which will also be a bureau of information, and is connected with every part of the building by a telephone system.

Women's and men's lavatories are also situated here.

This completes the tour of the greatest library building in the world.

IT OPENS TODAY.

Public Library at Last
Is the People's.

Will be Inspected Seven Days,
Including Sunday.

Description of Grand Tour
Through Building.

Is Finest of Its Character in
Whole World.

Has Space for Twice the Num-
ber of Books on Hand.

Boston's new public library is done. It is the finest library building in the world, and contains the second largest collection of books and pamphlets in the United States. Yesterday between 10 a m and 2 p m the members of the city government, heads of city departments and ex mayors were invited to inspect the edifice, under the care of the trustees. Today, at 10 a m the building will be thrown open to the public, and it will remain open for visitors for one week, Sunday included. The decision to open the building Sunday was arrived at after some consideration. The reason for opening the doors on the first day of the week was the fact that so many of the city's voters work hard six days in the week and have no rest day but Sunday. As the library is for the citizens of Boston, and for all of them, it was decided to throw open its doors Sunday. After the week of inspection is over, the regular work of the library will begin and books will be delivered regularly. A most complete inspection was afforded the city fathers yesterday. What they did not see was not worth seeing. From top to bottom of the giant edifice they trailed, not missing even the chambers underneath the ground where the heart and lungs of the big building are kept. The reading rooms, the court-photography room, the trustees' apartment, the cataloging room, not a single point of interest was neglected. The unofficial inspectors wondered at everything. Starting with the vaulted and graceful corridor, they turned to the right and passed through the periodical and magazine room, with its shelves about the sides and tables for the resting of elbows while reading, and every convenience to attract and charm the reader. This is on the Boylston side of the building. A door opens into the courtyard about which so much has been written, and about which so many have gone into ecstasies. It is fully worthy of all the hysterical appreciation that has been bestowed on it. A glance towards the right just on entering the cloister shows the Boylston entrance and reveals a glimpse of the New Old South church. In the center of the courtyard is the fountain which will lend animation to the scene in



BATES HALL, SHOWING REFERENCE BOOK SHELVES AND TABLES.

Another passage and exit through a door, and the visitors stopped at the door of the Todd newspaper room. This is one of the most interesting reading rooms of the library and contains a great many standing files and numerous tables for the reading of newspapers, which will be furnished by the annual gift of \$200 from W. C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H. It was originally intended to use this apartment as a hall for public meetings, but it became necessary to utilize it for the Todd collection when the offer of the generous New Hampshire man was accepted. It is in condition to receive the papers of the world now, and will be in use when the library opens in about 10 days for business. A corridor leads into the patent library, which is furnished with a balcony. Out of this balcony a small room leads. This part, then, is virtually three rooms. This room is adjacent to and connected with Bates hall, and will be used as an overflow for the larger reading room. Here too will be kept

At one side of the room runs a long and rich counter-like table. Behind it are oak sliding panels. When a visitor wants a book he writes the slip number on a slip and hands it to the attendant. He in turn hands it to the attendant in an inner room, through the panels. This book is in, and sends it to that particular "stack" through a pneumatic tube. In each "stack," which is but another term for book room, there are three pneumatic stations, and the slip is delivered at the station nearest that part of the "stack" where the required book is. When the boy at the stack station finds the book he places it in a car of a railway, which is a duplicate of the end-stores, switches it on to the right cable, and away goes the book to the room behind the delivery room, in much less time than it takes to write about it. A trip into one of the stacks is interesting. It is a long narrow room, extending down the Blagden side of the building and half way across the back. There are six of the stacks, and they will accommodate about 1,000,000 books as they are now. There is room for 1,000,000 more when it becomes necessary to use them. The stacks are placed one above another. They are lined with book shelves, with just room enough between for the attendants to pass and do their work with dispatch. Everything about them is painted a vivid white, so as to reflect the light. If you are fortunate, you will get a glimpse of the room where the trustees will hold their meetings, without doubt the most beautiful apartment in the building. The furnishings were taken from a chateau in France, and the mantle was taken from a villa somewhere between Lake Como and Milan. Needless to say, the room is rich and beautiful in the extreme. A delicate shade of blue tapestry covers the walls except where the pictures hang. There are two of Franklin, very celebrated, and one of Joshua Bates, the donor of much money to the library. At the top of the building are placed the special libraries. Here are the collections on architecture, medicine, congressional and British parliamentary documents, and many more. In the alcove formed by the book cases are cabinets for art books, and a branch of the delivery railway runs round the galleries near the top. In smaller rooms opening one from another, are placed the special collections which have been given to the institution from time to time. The Bos-

have been described in detail in The Globe, and mark the chief ornaments of the hall. Opening from this room is the catalog room, for the exclusive use of the library force, and supplied with 10 or 20 books on bibliography for their use. Rooms for the use of the library force and a lunch room where the women may remain during their noon hour in bad weather, the room for the loading



PNEUMATIC SLIP DISTRIBUTOR IN BATES HALL.

and unloading of the boxes from branch libraries and the receipt of invoices, are all on the Blagden side of the building, and a long order room takes up a long stretch on that side. The engine which will supply all the power for the building are at present being put in in the basement. The ventilating apparatus is already in place. It is unusually interesting. A big fan drives volumes of air over curled steam pipes. This heats it. Then it is forced through long fine lawn bags and filtered. From there it is sent into the

productions than it is a labor for so much money. In every case the painters have undertaken the tasks at greatly reduced prices from the figures which they com-

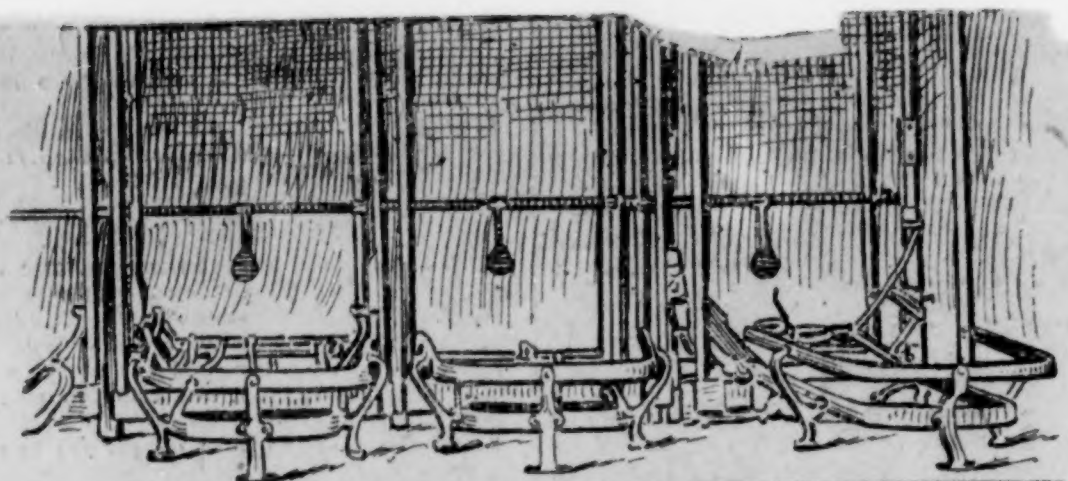
part of the balustrade at this point. This broad staircase, directly from the arched entrance from Copley sq., ascends to an ample landing where the lions repose on either side, then diverges



GRAND CORRIDOR AT HEAD OF STAIRCASE.

mand for work of really a much less valuable character. In submitting propositions to these eminent artists the trustees found that the fact that the work was for the Boston public library was worth more to them than the possession of a large sum of money with which to accompany their requests. The most costly of the decorations

into two narrower stairways to the hall above. The stairway and stairway hall are both beautiful, even in their unfinished state, as the entire structure is of exquisitely tinted Sienna marble, the carved panels of the ceiling being of the same material. Directly opposite the landing heavy stained glass windows look out upon



BOOK TRAMWAYS AND ELEVATORS.

The stairs terminate in this hall, with the main entrance to Bates hall from the center and with the delivery room at the southerly and the patent library at the northerly end of it.

It is a fine point of vantage, for a view of the grand staircase and the decorations of the stairway being carried out by the same artist on this wall will make a valuable and costly artistic entrance to Bates hall and the delivery room.

An idea of this hall at the summit of the stairs is given in the cut, showing the arched stairways, the domical treatment of the ceiling of the hall, and the large ornate lamps marking the entrances to the delivery room and patent library at either end. The wall which de Chevannes will decorate is not shown in the cut. This artist is now at work upon the canvases for the staircase panels in Paris, and although the trustees have received no notice of when they can be expected the work should be completed very soon. He has been given drawings and photographs of the building, and especially of that part where his work is to be placed, and has a thorough knowledge of the spaces which he is to fill and the surroundings from which to frame the nature of his work.

De Chevannes is to receive \$50,000 for the decoration, and it is not considered anywhere near equivalent to the value of the work.

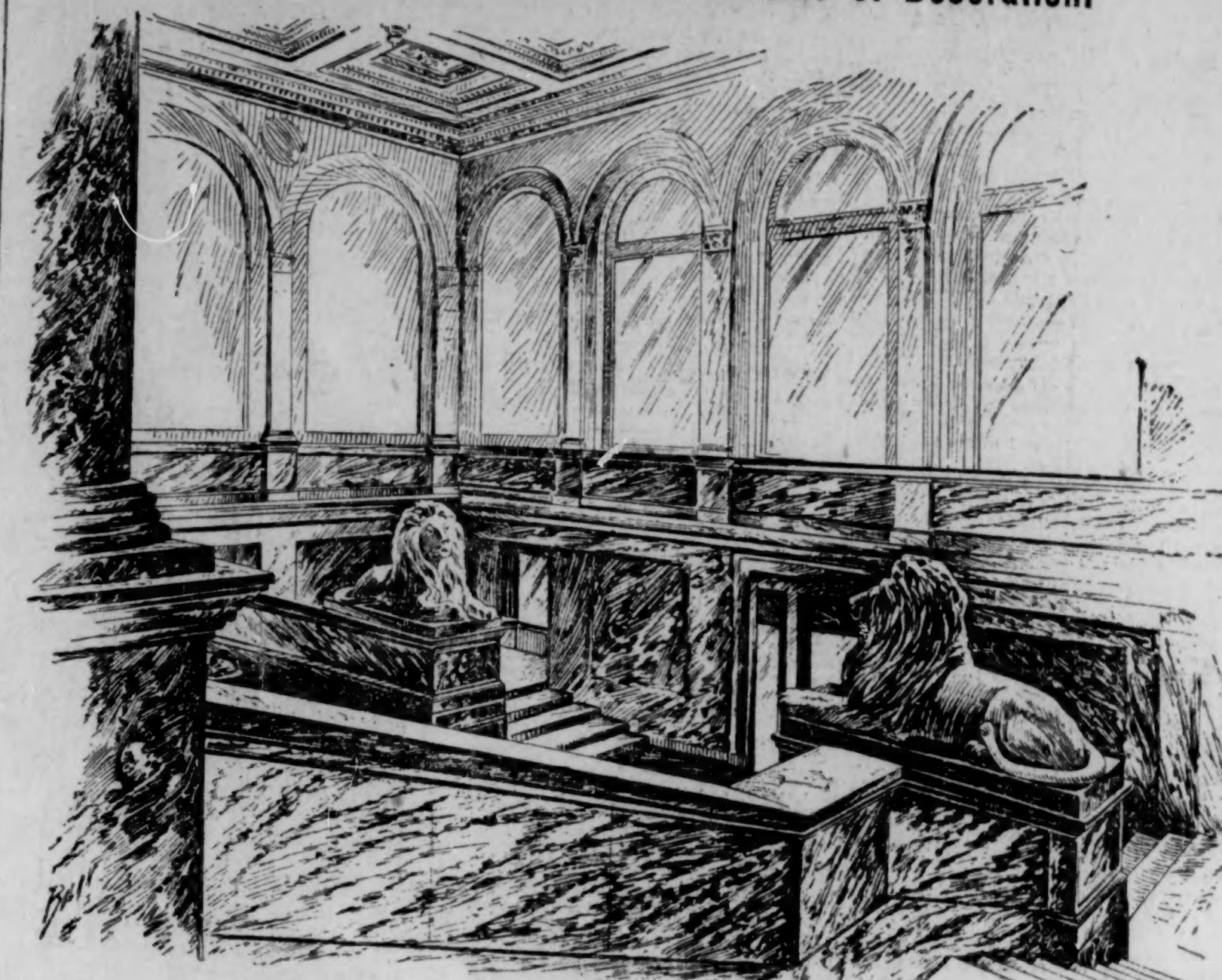
The paintings for the wall will undoubtedly be done in two or more pieces, and will be put together when they are placed in position in the building. The painter finishes his work on canvas, and then, by a new process, it is glued to the wall in the spaces reserved for it. This removes the necessity experienced by the older mural decorators, who had to work from a scaffolding and paint directly upon the walls or panels, to their great inconvenience. The cut of the large doorway, sur-

There are 10 panels in the wall of Bates hall which are designed for paintings of the same order as those which the trustees have ordered, and it will cost about \$15,000 for each. No provision has been made for filling them with works of art, and an opportunity is created for benefactors of the library to make gifts of valuable mural paintings for these spaces.

On the whole, when the work already provided for is in place in the building there will be a very valuable collection of the best work of modern artists, as each artist is bound to make his work creditable.

NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY'S ART MARVELS.

St Gaudens, De Chevannes, Whistler, Abbey, Elliot, Sargent and Others Will be Represented in the Scheme of Decoration.



STATUARY AND UNDECORATED PANELS OF MAIN STAIRWAY.

The foremost mural decorators of the world are at work now upon paintings for the panels in Bates hall, the main staircase and other portions of the new public library building. It is, on their part, more a work of enthusiasm and pleasure to be repre-

will be those of the main staircase, and the hall at the top of the broad stairways, forming the corridor outside Bates hall.

A view of the main staircase looking down from the hall toward the courtyard is given, showing the two mam-

the courtyard, while on either side of these windows and in the sides of the staircase hall at right angles with the wall in which they are fixed are large, bare panels, eight in all.

In the view of the stairway, one side of the staircase hall is shown, the large white space on the left indicating the panels. These panels are just now large bare white places, but they are to

mounted by a bust, represents the entrance to the delivery room from Bates hall, and it is a marvelously beautiful colored piece of dark marble, with fine green and dark blue veins. The frieze and the pillars on either side are tastefully carved.

The northerly end of Bates hall is likewise in stone, and here there is a large panel reserved for a painting by Whistler, who is the first of the line of American artists whom it is hoped will eventually decorate the whole of Bates hall. He is most enthusiastic over the commission, so much so that the trustees are only to pay \$15,000 for the hall is wide. He has not informed the trustees of the subject of his painting, but it will be something allegorical of literature and art.

Passing through this elegant marble doorway the delivery room is entered. Here the entire room will be decorated by another eminent American painter, Edwin A. Abbey, who is at work in Paris on a frieze which will cover the walls.

"The Search for the Holy Grail" is the title of the painting which forms the decoration for the entire delivery room, and a part of this frieze was exhibited at the World's fair. This part but it will not be used as the artist is doing the whole work in its entirety now in this country for the library. He is doing this entire room for \$15,000, a smaller sum than he gets for one ordinary painting, all because the Boston public library is to exhibit his work.

Beyond the main delivery room is a small one, where the clerks will stand, fitted with a set of pneumatic tubes. It is at the end of this alcove-like department pictured in the cut is the table where the baskets containing the books sent from the bookrooms are delivered to the clerks. These baskets are run on a cable tramway operated by service carriers and are so regulated that the baskets automatically leave the main way to the side corridors between the book shelves where they belong.

In the rear of this shelf in the cut is an elevator by which these baskets with books from the book rooms above and below the level of the delivery room are hoisted and lowered automatically as soon as they are run on it. The tubes beside the desk. It reaches the hands of a boy in the book room near the shelf where the desired volume is located, who gets it, puts it in the nearest basket and inside of three minutes from the time the reader handed in his slip the desired book is in his hands.

This elevator and tramway is a great innovation in the work of delivery rooms corresponding to the delivery building. Here there are to be equally work, entitled "The Progress of the Centuries," by John Elliot, is to cover the walls and ceiling of the patent library. This work is a gift to the library and its value is unknown.

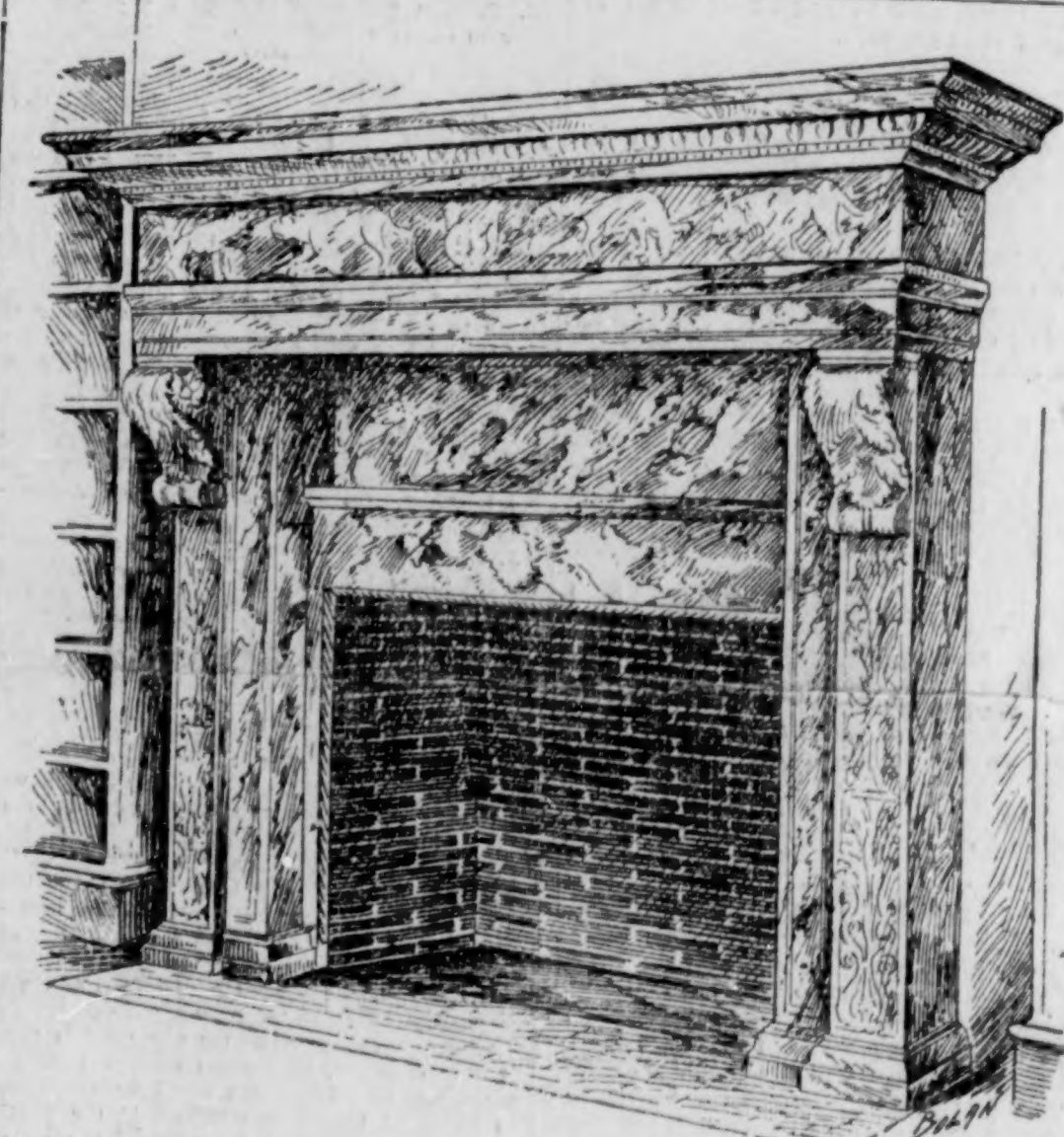
The Bates hall floor will by no means absorb all of the grand features of this kind of work, for in the upper hall at the head of a broad stairway leading two ends of the hall are to be decorated by John S. Sargent, whose work, "The Religions of the World," will beautify music room, the Shakespeare room and private libraries.



DOORWAY FROM BATES HALL TO DELIVERY ROOM.

sented on the walls and ceiling of Boston's library by some characteristic

moth white lions of St Gaudens, which rest on marble pedestals that form a



FIREPLACE IN SPECIAL LIBRARY ROOM.

be filled with the work of the most eminent mural decorator in the world today.

Puvie de Chevannes has consented to paint an allegorical treatment of science and art for these panels, and also to decorate the entire breadth of wall on the second floor, opposite the stairs.

The artist has furnished an idea of one of the many beautiful Sienna marble fireplaces which are most ornamental settings in the tinted walls of the various small library rooms on the highest floor of the building. The one pictured is taken from the music room, which opens from the hall where Sargent's painting is to be.



BALCONY IN THE INNER COURT, OVERLOOKING THE FOUNTAIN.

old building. This waiting room also opens upon the outer hall at the top of the grand staircase, and through the broad door you may catch glimpses of the paintings of Purdie Chavannes which are to decorate the walls of the vestibule.

Next to the waiting room comes the card room, soon to be the busiest place in all the building. Those wishing to take out books will come here. The numbers of the book desired will be written on a card, tubes opening into the card room will have puffed the slip into some far-off corner of one of the "stacks" where the books are stored. A few minutes afterwards the desired book rides into the card room on a railroad, fashioned on the general principle of a coal carrier.

AMONG OUR BOOKS.

You are in the very heart of the building when you get among the "stacks." The stacks are long, low-ceilinged rooms, running down the left side, around the corner and nearly the whole length of the back of the building. There are five of them, one above the other. You cannot see very far in one of these low compartments, though the rooms extend far enough. But up and down and cross-ways, a bit of room, are book shelves. The present stack, which can be nearly doubled fifteen miles of shelving, is built to hold more are required in other parts of the structure.

The walls are plastered a dazzling white to intensify the light from ninety windows. In parts of the day no artificial light will be needed, and the sunshine is excellent for the books. Electricity supplies all extra light. The rooms are so low-ceilinged that no ladder will be required to reach the top shelves, and with the rapid machine delivery the large area covered by the books is of no importance as far as time is concerned. Even a little

ent in London, where they are now exhibition. This is what the London Academy says of them:

"Undoubtedly the achievement of this year's exhibition is the great lunette and section of ceiling exhibited by Mr. J. S. Sargent. It is an important piece of decorative painting, enriched with gold and gilded ornaments in relief, and, in places, with jewels. It represents in vivid allegory the opposing circumstances under which early religion developed itself. In the center a group of bowed Israelites, with uplifted hands, cry like the saints under the altar, 'O, Lord, how long!' The Assyrian and Egyptian oppressors are seen on either hand, each supported by the divinities of his nation. The Assyrians press the Israelites down with golden chariot yokes; the Egyptian grasps with uplifted weapon. But from a gorgeous whirl of crimson, winged hands are extended towards the suppliant, indicating a continuance of divine assistance. The



IMPORTED FIREPLACE IN THE DIRECTORS' ROOM.

color is low in tone, rich and solemn, and gold is everywhere skilfully employed. The accessories introduced heighten the allegorical weight of the composition and its decorative effect. On the ceiling is a gorgeous and emblematical detail arranged in a kind of ordered confusion, producing, with all the archaism of the treatment, an effect of solemnity and mys-

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Continued from Page 9.)

juts out, its solidity looking positively airy from the enchantment of distance. From the rear wall a clock will continually attempt to hide its white face in its hands. To crown all, the roof slopes its steep plant of brown tiles, like the mansion of some old Dutch burgomaster. Do you want more color still? Perhaps the sky will be brightly blue and the courtyard be flecked with cloud shadows.

BEYOND ST. GAUDENS'S LIONS.

If you will enter the hall once more you can pass up the grand staircase with me by the grim lions. This upper hall is long, almost the length of the front of the building, but it is not very wide. All about you shines polished marble, while overhead are the brilliant blues and gold of the paneled ceiling.

It is only a step to the wide entrance of Bates Hall, though in that step you pass the mouths of two gloomy stairways, not leading to dungeons, but to special rooms for students. Bates Hall is the principal room of the building. It occupies the whole front of the edifice.

Here it is that you see the other side of the great arched windows that form such

while a pneumatic tube pokes up its head. The arrangements for the attendants are perfect. It is never more than a step to the book railway, and the smallest possible time is lost between the request for a book and its delivery on the sixty-foot desk of the card room.

On the same side of the building is the trustees' room, a palatial nook with wonderful panels of gilt stucco and walls of a greenish tint. Only a woman on a shopping tour would dare to name the tint. One of the beauties of this room is an ancient fireplace. Ancient, too, are the massive table and the Turkish rug in the middle of the hard-wood floor. It seems odd not to be walking on marble. If I mistake not, this is the only wooden floor in the building.

THE ABODES OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

All the books are not hidden in the stacks, however. On the other side of the building the "special library" rooms will be found. Boston has been favored with the gifts of a number of noted libraries. Sometimes the conditions of the gift require the library to be kept by itself, and sometimes this action has been taken by vote of the trustees. So there are now a number of distinct libraries apart from the vast mass of books in the stacks. Am-

tery, are seen the two great Phœnician deities with whom the children of the promise strove so long, Moloch and Ashtaroth. Most striking are the representations of these twin divinities of bloodshed and sensuality. There is something almost awful about the impassive bovine head that rears itself above the pile of limbs the mystery of gold that typify his maw. Mouthed lions of gold that typify his blood-hunger, and the great hands, red as the blood of the slain, clutch writhing figures. Ashtaroth, languid-eyed as Jezebel, and serpentine, she seems to lose herself in a cloud of pale blue veils; we distinguish the crescent moon beneath her feet, and the crowd of houis who surround her. From the sodas above her head a solar archer wounds with his arrows a writhing silver serpent. It is impossible, in a short notice, to do justice to the wealth of thought displayed in this magnificent piece of decoration, in which a very daring treatment has solved a very difficult problem.

THE HALL OF THE BARTON LIBRARY.

Simple and sturdily plain in the midst of all this magnificence are the stone steps and the sandstone doorway leading



LOOKING IN FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE, SHOWING THE HALL AND GRAND STAIRCASE.

a striking feature of the front wall. The hall itself is long and somewhat narrow, with smoothly rounded ceiling far above you. Everything is gray, either of sandstone or marble or plaster, with the exception of the trimmings of red Verona marble. A belt of names runs about the walls. All of these names have been in the mouths of men for centuries. You might call them the founders of thought.

The rest of the walls are smoothed into broad panels whose general grayness will disappear under a painter's brush some day. Already artists are eagerly begging permission to display their art and emblazon their names on walls that bid fair to last for centuries. John Elliot, the well-known Boston artist, will decorate one of the rooms. If you look carefully you will see the plaster is grained like leather. That is it exactly. A side of press is on all the walls. The room is spacious and well lighted, and what is quite as important, is well ventilated. It is in too crude a state to realize how beautiful it will be when the workmen leave it and the public tramp over the paneled floors of yellow Verona marble.

One end of the new Bates Hall will be devoted to the card catalogue system, and the rest of the space will be filled with tables and chairs for the readers.

WHERE THE PUBLIC GET THE BOOKS.

Wide doors lead from the left end of Bates Hall into the waiting room, so that those obtaining books will not interfere with the readers, as is now the case in the

ple accommodations for these special libraries have been made in the new building by a series of high alcoves, each alcove distinct and yet part of a general series. Around three sides of each alcove is an iron scaffold, reached by a metal ladder. It's an ideal spot for a lynching bee.

THE DECORATIONS OF SARGENT'S HALL.

Two flights of sombre granite stairs,



ONE OF THE LIONS AT THE HEAD OF THE GRAND STAIRWAY.

walled in by massive blocks of stone, lead from the vestibule of Bates Hall to a third great corridor. Carved in the wall at the base of these stairs are winged lions—like those found in Assyrian ruins. This third grand corridor is generally known as Sargent's Hall. Here will be placed Mr. J. S. Sargent's mural decorations that are exciting so much favorable

from Sargent's Hall into the lofty room set apart for the use of the Barton Library, famous for its Shakespeares. A broad window looks down into the courtyard far below. From the far end of the room shines the stately magnificence of a large fireplace of gray marble, fearfully and wonderfully carved. Far be it from me to attempt to criticize high art, but I would like to ask why, in one of the carved scenes, a cat and a dog are just as large as a bull and a lion. It was not always thus.

There is still the roof to be seen, with its long promenade, its water tanks and its great fan. Again the idea of a fortress comes over you as you pass the four sides of this mighty square. Look over the outer edge and you see a city. Look within and your eye rests upon the quiet beauty of a monastery's cloister. And so you pick your way down the unfinished grand staircase and out the clanging wicket, turning to take a last look at the grave magnificence of an ideal "storehouse of medicine for the mind," as an old Egyptian king called the world's first library.

MAC.

HOME OF LITERATURE.

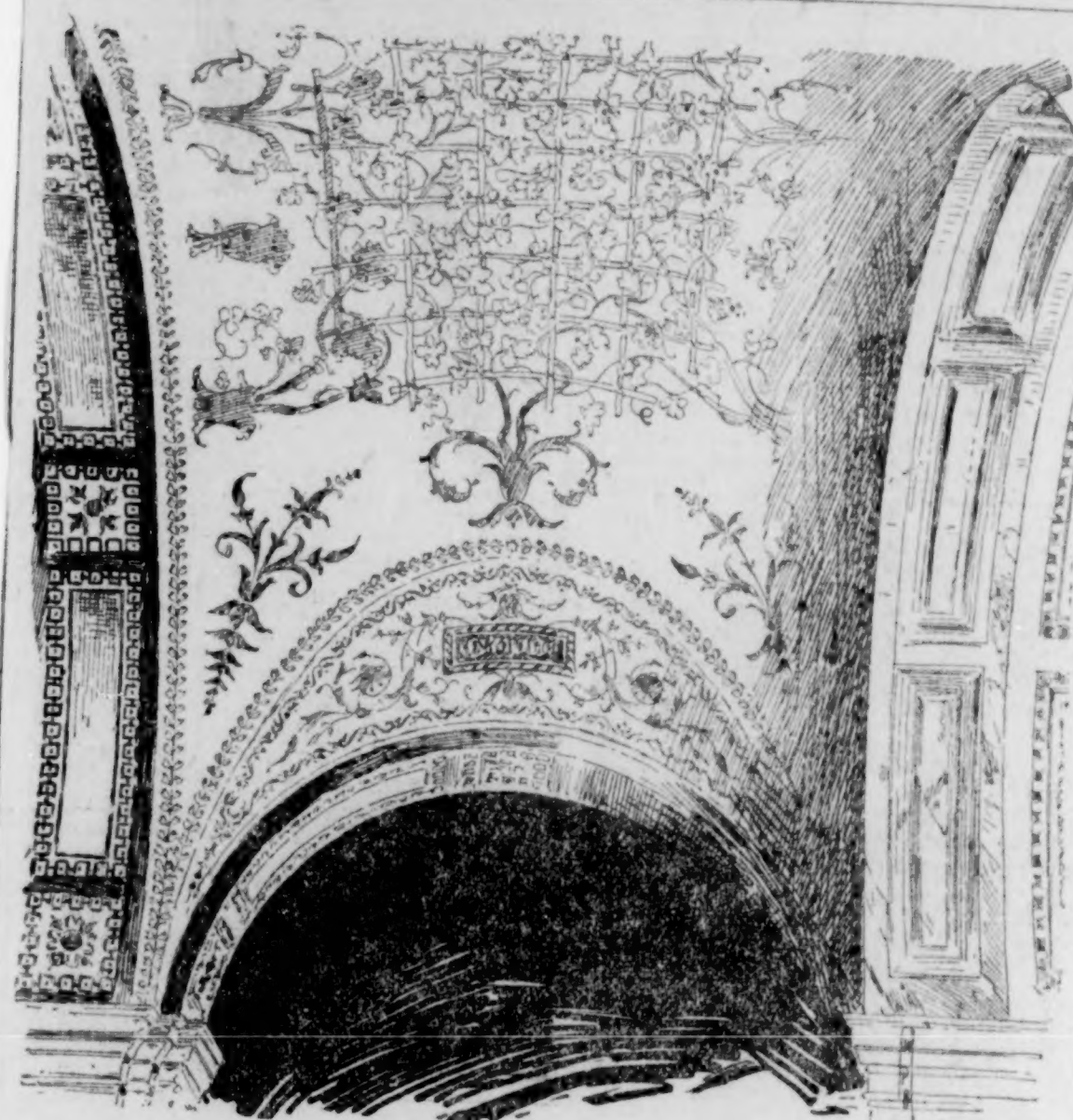
(CONTINUED FROM TWENTY-FIFTH PAGE.)

top, is of yellow Siena marble, except for the paintings of Provis des Chavannes. The marble at the bottom is as pure yellow as could be got. Higher up it begins to be veined with black, and at last, as in that used for the pilasters and parapet of the colonnade, it glows with almost equal parts of black and yellow. All the slabs as they arrived in this country were carefully inspected, and any that failed perfectly to harmonize with this scheme of coloring were rejected.

There is probably no other marble which produces so warm and rich an effect. The cut which is printed today in The Boston Herald gives an excellent idea of the arrangement of the stairs, but one can get no conception of this soft, yet gorgeous coloring but by seeing it for one's self. And once seen, it can never be forgotten. The trustees have provided an elevator for all who care to use it, but most people will probably prefer to walk with this wonderful staircase before

done away with in the new building. A person who wants to consult a book from any one of the special libraries may do so at one of the tables in the corridor, or, if the library occupies a room, in the room itself. The books will be issued to the reader with as little red tape as possible, although it must be remembered that the books in the special libraries are, as a rule, the most valuable in the whole library, and in the interest of the public some precautions must be taken to guard against injury and loss.

The room containing the Barton and Thayer libraries will be an ideal place in which to read or study. Thomas Barton Library, was a man who "bought editions," purchased them that is, for the sake of their beauty or rarity. Very many of them are elegantly printed on the best paper, and are covered by fine bindings. It is a pleasure to a book-lover to be able to read in a room whose walls are lined with such books, and to know that over on a certain shelf, for instance, are nearly a dozen first editions of Shakespeare, the most highly prized of all English book rarities, outside of Caxton's Shakespeare, the English drama, and French and Italian literature were Bar-



DETAIL OF THE VAULTED ARCH, FRONT HALL.

them. If they do, in this age of elevators, it may be set down as a genuine and legitimate triumph for the cause of art.

At each end of the staircase corridor is a lobby. Off one of these lobbies is a little waiting room, which is to be furnished with oaken settees; and off the other is a great niche containing a drinking fountain. The paintings are now at work in this niche laying a Pompeian decoration on the walls, in which the Pompeian red will of course predominate.

Between the walls of Bates Hall and of the staircase corridor another flight of stairs leads up to "Sergeant Hall," one of the corridors which give access to the rooms and alcoves containing the various special libraries. The walls

ton's hobby, and he was a noble collector. The trustees have placed in the Barton room the

REMARKABLE STATUE of Sir Henry Vane, the younger, which Mr. Macmonnies has just completed, and which is ultimately designed for Bates Hall. The principal criticism which has been made upon the statue is that it is not that of a Puritan, but of a cavalier. But Vane seems to have been quite as much of a cavalier in his tastes, though not at all in his politics, as he was of a Puritan. At any rate it is a very gallant, dashing and splendid figure which Mr. Macmonnies has given us, and a statue which many people do not hesitate to say is the best in Boston.

Prof. James K. Hosmer, the author of the standard biography of Sir Harry Vane, was in town a few weeks ago. Speaking of this statue he said, among other things: "The sculptor has sought to make a living, real man, and he has the splendidly costumed cavalier figure of the period, and the long locks which as if it might have stepped out of a portrait of Van Dyck. He has a cane under his arm and a sword at his side, and though he was a Puritan, that is all proper enough in Vane's case. When he became Governor he introduced a state and pomp which had not been known before, for he rather liked that sort of thing. He had sergeants and helmets to attend him through the streets. He was a beautiful youth, and I think that the sculptor did well to bring all this in. It will add more picturesqueness to the popular conceptions of our past."

Most people have seen in Bates Hall the large painting by John Singleton Copley, representing King Charles I. demanding the Five Members from the Commons. It used to hang over the delivery desk, but has now been taken down and carried to the new building. One of the figures in the canvas is that of Vane, and it is interesting to note the difference between Copley's and Macmonnies' idea of him. In the painting he wears the sober garb of a Roundhead, and, far from possessing the gallant air of the statue, he looks actually frightened.

DR. A. CONAN DOYLE'S VISIT. Readings and Reminiscences at Association Hall.

The arrangements made for the appearance of Dr. A. Conan Doyle at Association Hall next Wednesday evening promise much pleasure for the readers of his book in this city. Dr. Doyle's programme on this occasion will afford an excellent opportunity to judge of his ability on the platform as he is to read a large variety of selections from his own works and give an extended account of his experiences.



THE SIR HARRY VANE STATUE.

and ceiling of Sergeant Hall are merely covered by a coat of plaster now, but some day they will be decorated by the marvelous pictures by Mr. Sargeant

when he left Manner's school no knew less about the technique of his master than he did of the slang of his comrades.

Two years afterward Puvis de Chavannes went to study under Delacroix, and as he remained just 15 days he learned very little from that master. Next he entered Couture's class, where he "slipped" as he expressed it to me during three months. It was after that that he determined to give up all masters and to study in his own atelier.

He first exhibited at the Salon of 1859, and two years later, on the 15th of July, he installed himself at No. 11 Place Pigalle, where he has resided ever since. There he worked day and evening, and sent each year a canvas to the Salon; but from 1862 until 1869 inclusive his pictures were invariably refused. I have known American art students abroad to become discouraged over one refusal.

The success of Puvis de Chavannes dates from 1861, when he carried off a second-class medal at the Paris Salon with two pictures, "War" and "Peace." The state wanted to purchase the latter for \$5000, but he did not care to have them separated, and tried to induce the minister of fine arts to take both canvases. Not succeeding in that move, he made the state a present of the other one and pocketed his \$1200 for the two.

In 1863 his "Pro Patria Ludus" at the Salon carried off the medal of honor, the highest possible recompense. To that great work he supplemented 15 other canvases, and for these 15 pictures—one of them over 50 feet long—representing nearly nine years of work, he received \$20,000.

Appropos, M. Puvis de Chavannes has never been well paid for his paintings. I have no knowledge of how much he is to receive for his mural contributions to Boston's Public Library, but I do happen to have the figures, furnished for himself, of some of his home sales. For two canvases in the Palace of Longchamp at Marseilles he received \$10,000; at Lyons, \$4,000 for the "Sainte Genevieve" in the Pantheon, \$10,000 for one large and two small subjects at Rouen, \$20,000 for an enormous picture in the Hotel de Ville at Paris, \$10,000 for the "In de siecle" at Paris, \$10,000.

In 26 years of uninterrupted work this famous man has received a total of \$322,000, or an average of only \$12,384 annually! Deduct from this total the expenses for models, for supplementary studio, for canvas, for frames and colors and we find that this master painter of the "fin de siecle" has not earned as much as would a youthful clerk in a dry goods store.

Of course, I have visited M. de Chavannes at his studio-home in the Place Pigalle, where he is the next door neighbor of another master by the name of Henner, and just above the latter's atelier is that of Adolphe Wels, a splendid portraitist. The studio of M. de Chavannes is lighted by a large bay window opening on the Place Pigalle, and adjoining it are two other rooms. In the centre of the studio is a table of white wood, covered with books and cartoons; an old armchair is in one corner, and under the window is a small sofa, a "canape de debarras"; it is always a sketch or picture, the work and gift of some friend. On the walls are photographic reproductions of all the master's compositions, also a few original drawings from the model, and which show profound knowledge of the human form.

One of the adjoining rooms is his sleeping chamber, the other his study. You see, it is a very small apartment, merely the lodgings of a thinker and a poet, into which nothing comes from the exterior to distract thought or trouble meditation. It is the lodgings of a laborious man who leaves

and new forms; it is, perhaps, even a very decorative art, but, properly speaking, it is not the art of painting. Moreover, the style itself is independent of the proceeding; it serves for it, but it does not obey it. There is a style in his compositions, a simple style, if you will, and void of action like in the bas reliefs of Grecian antiquity; but the influence has become more beautiful than useful to modern art.

M. Puvis de Chavannes has not broken off with routine in his manner of composing; he has rather remounted to the times where artists spread their personages in divers actions without taking heed to group them in view of a common action where they all took on their roles in divers degrees, in view of a single and familiar to Puvis de Chavannes. Not one of his decorative pictures represents a well determined subject. His figures are dispersed and occupy themselves at different things. No copy unites them; there is no ensemble, and it is only in the mind of the artist, translated by an inscription on frame or canvas, that we find the key to the enigmas.

Evidently he has painted just such a work for the Boston Library. Judging from the illustration of it printed in The Herald, and from what has been said by Miss Gardner and other competent persons who have seen it, it is a composition that is complex and decorative. Our mind no more than our eyes will be able to embrace it, for it is not a painting, not a composition having a single end in view. It is a series of paintings; it is several compositions in juxtaposition, the meaning of which we will not understand, and which will have need of a commentary.

On the whole, and aside from the artist's defects as a decorative painter, it is regrettable that M. de Chavannes was given the commission to ornament the grand staircase and upper gallery of the Public Library. It is perfectly true that art should have no frontier, but this applies mainly to the importation and exportation of pictures, and to international exhibitions. But it does not, and should not, apply to the decoration of public buildings, and neither state nor city ought ever to order frescoes from a foreigner. Our American painters may not yet be masters, but many of them have been sufficiently trained in decorative art to be able to do mural work that would be as important to the public as and more useful to students than anything which the most famous of European painters have ever sent over to this country. Local and national pride should give the preference to American artists, now that they are universally acknowledged to be among the best, and I am sure they would prove themselves equal to the occasion. HENRY HAYNE.

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I have known M. de Chavannes a long while, my first acquaintance dating back to 1875. He is a very quiet man, lives a simple life, is seldom seen in society, never at the races, and not often in a theatre or at the opera. He is not a member of any club, dislikes dinner parties, and, to use a local expression, is not a Parisian "pour deux sous."

Seventy odd years ago Puvis was born at Lyons, where his father was a mining engineer. He graduated from the Lycee Henri IV, in Paris, then passed two years in Italy with his sister and her husband, after which he returned to the capital to enter the studio of Scheffer, not Art, the illustrious, but his brother Henry, also an excellent portraitist, whose "Charlotte Corday" hangs in the Louvre gallery. Puvis was not much of a student, however, and

it early every forenoon to go back to the task of the preceding day, and who regards it only when the day is ended. It is there at No. 11 Place Pigalle that Puvis de Chavannes receives from 7 till 9 o'clock in the morning his friends and visitors. After that hour he is on his way to his atelier, where he has his work-rooms than that of the Place Pigalle. It is in this cathedral-like studio that he paints his largest pictures. But if it is a cathedral in dimensions, it is one but slightly ornamented, for it is an atelier that is to say, to a roof and four walls, that is to say, to a most simple expression, this immense shed, lost in one of the stilted avenues of that suburb of Paris, there is some real shrubbery; but no one is permitted to enter the premises who has not an appointment with the master.

I have been told that M. Puvis de Chavannes is benevolent, itself, to and usually walks from his home in the Place Pigalle to the Nautilly studio. He has a striking appearance, and his manner is calm and pleasant as his character is calm and strong. His short, dark, wavy hair, and his short, dark, wavy hair, are illuminated at almost every point with a good grace, and which inclines to haughtiness, but which is softened by a friendly smile.

But I consider him one of the most affable and courteous gentlemen among modern painters. Very tall with broad shoulders and torso remarkably well set up, he also has a voice that is virile and good timber, while at the same time it is soft. He talks but little, and each word is grave and reflective, but his conversation evokes thoughts more than that it does. When he is found the dominating emotion is the aim, drawing and color more the subject.

To study M. Puvis de Chavannes' work in detail, so as to characterize its tendencies and its results, it would be necessary to read this article a development which the editor could not permit. It is possible, however, to catch in a few words the talent, the originality of his numerous, affirmed with rare courage, and which borders on pedantry, even if it never reaches it.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENED FOR INSPECTION.



A GLIMPSE OF THE TRUSTEES' ROOM.

The magnificent structure which Boston has dedicated to education and the much-talked-of and magnificently situated was thrown open to the public yesterday just as the clocks on the neighboring church towers were striking 10.

The throng which availed of the very earliest opportunity of visiting the much-talked-of and magnificently situated was beyond the expectations of even those who looked for an immense gathering.

The very moment the doors were thrown open a crowd of people of both sexes thronged the galleries and stairways, almost scrambling over one another in their eager desire to see the beauties of the new building.

An efficient corps of attendants had been in their places for some time, and took the greatest delight, apparently, in pointing out to the visitors the interesting novelties within the building. The various improvements over the facilities contained in the old building they emphasized with a force which was only equal to the pleasure which the attendants felt in the change.

From the moment the great swinging doors leading from Copley square were thrown open a vast throng of people passed to and fro all through the day, even when the day for closing came there were still some who wished to linger longer and take in more thoroughly the immensity of the scene.

They will be afforded ample facilities for seeing everything which is worth noting, as the library will be kept open from 10 to 5 every day until next Thursday afternoon, not even excepting Sunday. That interval ought to afford an opportunity to all those who wish to take in the sights in Boston's \$300,000 educational temple.

Up and down the broad stairways the crowd streamed, without the slightest intermission, gazing now on the immense lions chiseled by St. Claudon, and again on the splendid ceiling and pillars of the great hall.

For seeing every detail of the magnificent temple, with its magnificent exemplification of the sculptor's art, came the throng of people.

Opened to the public. The palatial new structure for the public library of Boston was opened yesterday for inspection, and there were many to admire its beauties—for it is a home of art as well as of literature. Our city has long had just reason to be proud of the distinction of possessing her famous library, "free to all."

The stately edifice in Copley square, now provided for its accommodation, has cost a great deal of money, first and last, but it is much to be able to say that Boston's zeal and Boston's public spirit have given such a noble gift and help to the cause of knowledge and education for the people.

The fact that Boston has one of the best libraries in the world should not prevent every Bostonian from collecting a good private library of his own. This can be done, even by a poor man, in the course of a lifetime.

In for the lion's share of the admiration, and the remark of a young lady, prettily looking and elegantly attired, her escort, "That is simply gorgeous, George," expressed in a concise way the feelings of everybody who looked upon it.

The special library floor, up stairs, was not open to the public, as the art folios and the special collections which it is intended to place there have not yet been completely arranged.

There are about 100 cabinets, a large variety of books and pictures, and various other appendages of the special libraries which have not yet been put in place, and until that has been done the services of an attendant at the head of the staircase leading to that section, and of a policeman at the door, will be needed to prevent would-be critics from gazing on these treasures.

The splendidly equipped delivery room, with its vast array of pneumatic tubes and other appliances, designed to dispense with the labor heretofore necessary in the delivery of books, was an object of intense interest to the majority of the visitors.

The women attendants were most courteous in their explanations of the mode of working the new apparatus, and those who listened were charmed with the facilities which the city has provided for these treasures.

The trustees' room, while it was not open to the public, is one of the finest and most romantically equipped portions of the new building. The panels are taken bodily from a French chateau, and other portions of the interior furnishings have been brought, and set up, without alteration, from a villa between Milan and Lake Como in Italy.

The walls are hung with dark green belton, and there are two magnificent paintings of Franklin by Dupre and Greus. There is an original by Copley, depicting the scene where Charles I. went to the house of commons and demanded of the speaker that he should point out the rogues.

There is another picture representing the burning of the old state house, in the entire design is in the Empire style, depicting the scene where Charles I. went to the house of commons and demanded of the speaker that he should point out the rogues.

Everybody who visited the library, came away charmed with its magnificent proportions and the splendid equipments with which it has been provided.

Boston Daily Globe.
ON DAIL SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1895. X, FEBRUAR
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They will be afforded ample facilities for seeing everything which is worth noting, as the library will be kept open from 10 to 6 every day until next Thursday afternoon, not even excepting Sunday. That interval ought to afford an opportunity to all those who wish to take in the sights in Boston's \$2,200,000 educational temple.

Up and down the broad stairways the crowd streamed, without the slightest intermission, gazing now on the immense lions chiseled by St. Gaudens, and again on the splendid ceiling and pillars of the great hall.

Enter hall, with its magnificent exemplification of the sculptor's art, came

in for the lion's share of the admiration, and the remark of a young lady, pretty looking and elegantly attired, to her escort, "That is simply gorgeous, George," expressed in a concise way the feelings of everybody who looked upon it.

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The trustees' room, while it was not open to the public, is one of the finest and most romantically equipped portions of the vast building. The panels are taken bodily from a French chateau, and other portions of the interior furnishings have been brought, and set up without alteration, from a villa between Milan and Lake Como in Italy.

The walls are hung with dark green paintings of Franklin by Duplessis and Grant. There is an original by Copley depicting the scene where Charles I went to the house of commons and demanded of the speaker that he should point out the regicides.

There is another picture representing the burning of the old state house, in 1780. The floor is of polished oak, and the entire design is in the Empire style.

Everybody who visited the library came away charmed with its magnificent proportions and the splendid equipments with which it has been provided.

Boston Herald.
Feb. 1, 1895.



THE ENTRANCE HALL.



PART OF THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. XLVII, NO. 50.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1894.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Mr. Allen A. Brown's Gift to Boston's Library.

Hints of the Coming Season's Attractions - "Madsleine" Continues a Great Success - Final Weeks of "Davy Jones" - News Notes, Comment and Current Gossip.

The gift of the great musical library, which Mr. Allen A. Brown of this city has been collecting for over a quarter of a century, to the city, is well known to all the great building on Cornhill square, is an event of interest not only to local musical students, musicians and composers, but a matter of importance to the musical public of the country, as it gives to this city the possession of the finest and most valuable collection of musical manuscripts and publications in America.

No much of the life of this generous donor has been given to the self-imposed duty of making a library which should be a credit to his own efforts, as well as a source of pride to the city that he has become an authority upon the value of the various similar collections throughout Europe, and a walking encyclopedia of the latest and best of musical publications and performances.

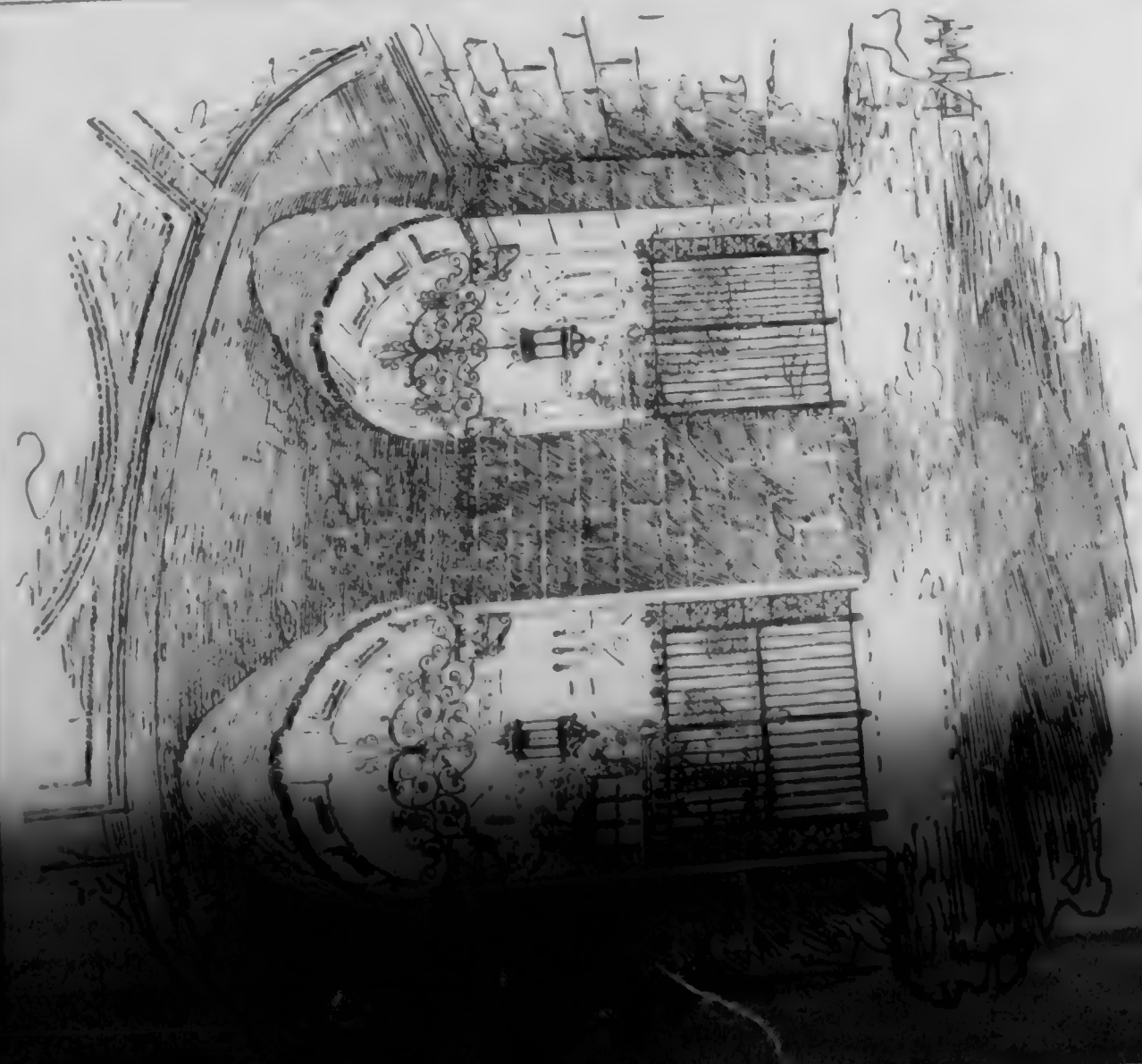
It has already been stated that the library which Mr. Brown has so generously donated to the city numbers well up to 12,000 manuscripts and publications, but it is statement, rarely conveys an accurate idea of the full value of the gift, because the collection has, from the first, been made in the most systematic and intelligent fashion, everything not of some standard value having been excluded, and all the additions having been put in substantial and serviceable, as well as convenient, to insure their preservation when put to actual public service.

The existence of this great library has been known to only a limited circle of Mr. Brown's associates in musical life until the announcement of its transfer to the city, but the public has frequently benefited by its existence, as it has always been a source of ready reference through its owner, who has never failed to cheerfully respond to any inquiries or to afford the use of his treasures in the interest of any artistic effort.

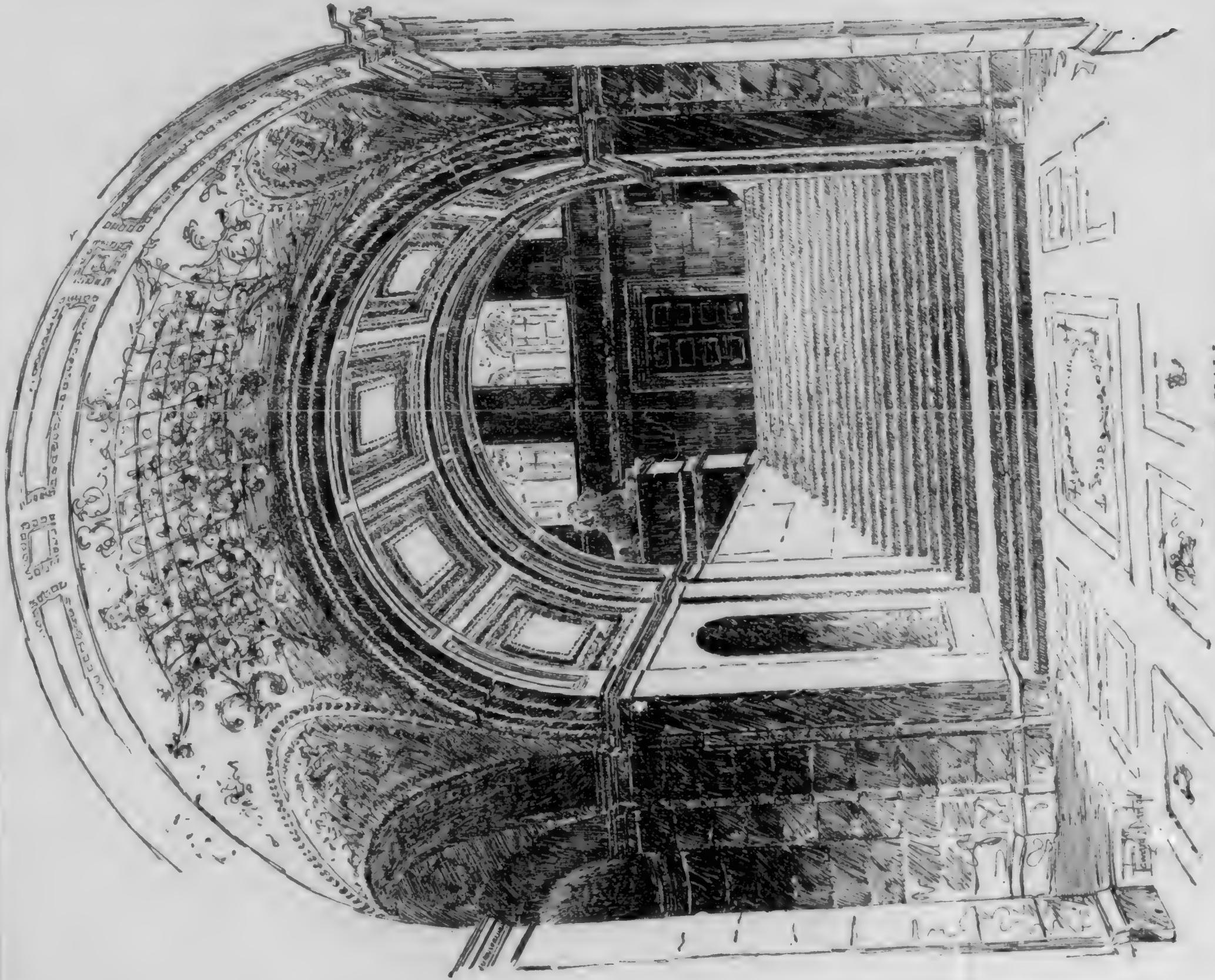
Should the plans now contemplated by the board of trustees of the public library, be carried out, Boston, with the Brown musical library and other like possessions now under its control, will have a nucleus for a collection which will attract to the new public library musical students from all parts of the country and exert a powerful beneficial result upon the advancement of music in America.

THE BOSTON HERALD — FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1. 1895.

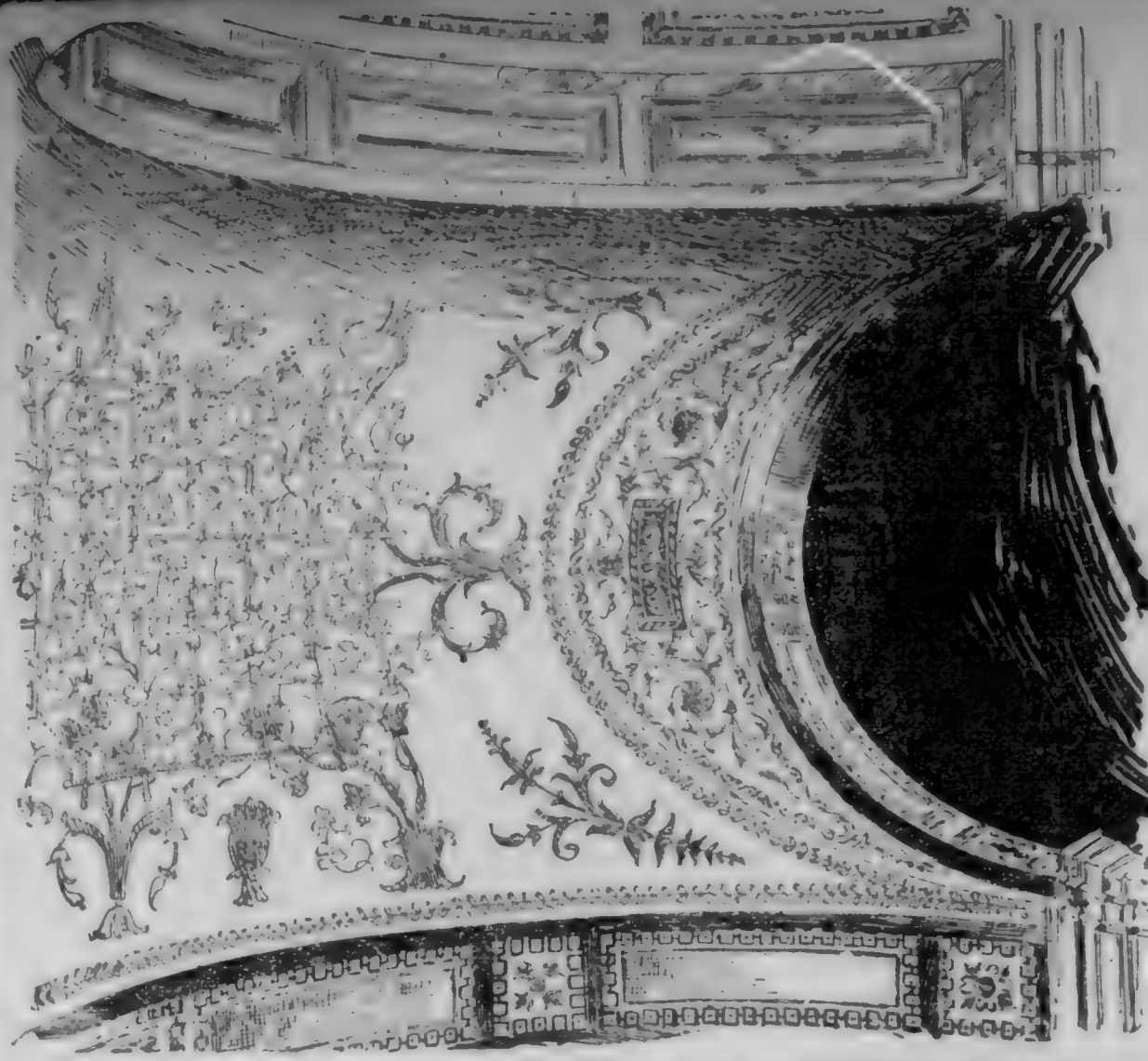
THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, FREE TO ALL AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.



LOOKING OUT BOYLSTON STREET.



THE ENTRANCE HALL.



THE VAULTED ARCH FRONT.



PART OF THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

taking pride that he could brave the weather without an overcoat; there a group of middle-aged women, stopping in on their way down town to shop; and there a half a dozen mechanics—all looking toward the doors with equal anxiety for the time when they should open.

Over across the street the two hack-drivers were deciding which should take the first turn at watching the horses and which should have the first chance to go through the great new library.

At the very second of the hour the middle door of the three which lead in to the entrance hall was thrown open, and in less than two minutes there was no one outside but the string of visitors scattered about every part of the square on their way to the great exhibition.

In almost less time than it takes to tell it, it seems as if every part of the building was overflowed.

The first wish of everyone was to see everything at once. The main crowd poured right straight ahead and up the glorious yellow marble staircase.

A detachment hurried to the right or left to go out into the arcade which runs around the beautiful open court.

In summer it is all grass and running water, cool white marble and high walls, but in winter it is snow and

drainpipes.

A sharp walk around the court and you were back to join the larger companies who were hurrying up into Bates Hall. It was the one controlling idea to go everywhere on the instant—then after this first rush of curiosity it would do to stop and look.

Probably in the first two hours 2000 people went into the building, and few left it before at least half an hour of sight-seeing.

Only the entrance hall was crowded. Upstairs the Bates Hall, the corridors and the various special rooms were ready to absorb twice the actual number of people and no harm done.

Bates Hall was the principal object of interest this morning, but not even there was there the slightest suspi-

beries. Of these only the last were this morning closed to the inspection of the public.

The rest of the building is devoted to work, to cataloguing, binding, printing and to the shelving of the books. These rooms are plain and undecorated, finished in simple plaster and brick.

To these, therefore, the public was not

admitted, nor, if they had been admitted, would they have been much interested.

Upstairs, also, where the special libraries are shelved around the rooms so that their books may be readily handled the public was not admitted, for fear of damage to these books—the special rarities and treasures of the whole library.

But every other room to which as readers they will be admitted, when the library finally begins to distribute its books, was freely open to all, although

In the delivery room the carpenters are still at work on the fittings and the masons are busy putting up the great carved fire place.

Beyond this room, also, the librarian's room and the alcove into which the pneumatic tubes and the carrier service for the books enter, had been thrown open, and visitors were even admitted a little way into one of the stacks so that they might see how ingeniously the carriages containing the books were made to run along their tracks and out into this alcove of the delivery room.

But Bates Hall is the very centre of the whole great building, and with great distances and magnificent ceiling resting on the heavy piers of limestone, is far and away the most splendid portion of its entire extent.

Into this great room the crowd poured immediately they were let into the building; to it they returned again and again from their voyages of discovery; and there they finally returned to sit and rest, tired with sight-seeing, in the comfortable old-fashioned armchairs which surrounded the long oak tables which were stretched in double rows from one end of the hall to the other.

On this room the crowd lavished the most of its admiration. And well they might—for in no other hall in Boston can be found in such perfect measure the rare combination of splendor and comfort.

Its ceiling is paneled in plaster of grayish white and delicate green and reds high up over the head on round arches, which themselves rest on solid but fine piers, coming down to a base of variegated red marble.

As high as a man's head the room is lined with book-cases of dark brown oak, except at the two ends of the room, where the book-cases are replaced by panelling.

A month ago, for all its grandeur, the room looked cold and bare.

Today, the comfortable chairs, the spacious tables, each one bearing two electric light standards of bronze, their lamps shaded with dark green glass, and, above all, the 700 volumes which had been shelved in the book-cases served to take away every hint of coldness or bareness.

The room was ready; this morning the people came, and the hall, which the architects and builders have toiled so long and hard, was finally a thing complete—the most spacious, the most convenient, the most glorious library reading room that America, and probably the world can show.

Right opposite the main door, one of three entrances into the hall, all elaborately built with cornices and pillars of marble and bronze, is the desk of the librarian of Bates Hall, Mr. Knapp.

Mr. Knapp was at his post all the morning, explaining to visitors the intricate system of telephoning and pneumatic tubes by means of which he is connected with every section of the whole building.

But Mr. Knapp, glad and eager as he was to show everything, was not able to talk very long at a time; no sooner did he begin explaining than he was surrounded by a crowd, which increased in density and curiosity until the whole traffic of the hall was in danger of being blocked.

Down at the east end of the hall another crowd gathered from time to time, as the attendant pointed out the uses of the apparatus, around the cabinet which is to contain the card catalogue, and which, like the desk of the librarian of Bates Hall, is connected with the rest of the departments of the library, wherever they may be.

The little telephones, which were disclosed by the sliding of a panel in the wainscoting, are connected with no central.

A system of pegging the holes which indicates the various rooms and depart-

ments connects the speaker at once with the person to whom he wants to talk.

The visitors this morning admitted these neat and convenient insertments greatly, but it is only fair to say that much as they liked the ingenious contrivances, which were shown them in every part of the building, they admired the architecture, the splendid effect of the rooms, most of all.

People sat in Bates Hall literally amazed. None of the pictures which they had seen had given them a notion of how grand it all was.

They had been led to expect much, but they found more than they had expected.

As far as The Boston Herald reporter could see, there was no one who found anything to criticize unfavorably. And yet the people who were there were, as has been said, drawn from every class.

To teamster, the scholar, the seamstress, the fine lady, one and all admired; one and all were glad that they were citizens of Boston—the citizens of no mean city.

Yesterday the finishing touches were put to the final clearing up at the library, which the public is to inspect after today for itself. It is a very noble, very beautiful interior, and it will be a poor sort of citizen whose soul is not touched by the consciousness that a part of all this grandeur belongs to him.

That is perhaps the least that will thrill him as he passes through the magnificent reading room, and notes the solid perfection of each detail there or the absolute and indestructible beauty of every hall, so severe in its pure Greek architecture. The idea that Boston has a building of such dimensions does not stir him as much as the thought that ages hence these vast rooms will be filled with precious volumes today unborn. The great names carved upon the walls may be joined by others as worthy and as renowned, and it is this hope for the future that animates the spectator as he wanders about this noble structure, rejoicing in the spirit that conceived and made it possible to be wholly and truly Boston's. Every man, woman and child is indebted to Mr. Richards for his untiring devotion to the successful completion of the library. Early and late he has been at his post, and in all the many long months it has taken to bring the enormous work to this splendid finish his personal oversight and executive administration have been inexhaustible. That the trustees will come in for a large share of the praise to be accorded architects, builders and decorators it is unnecessary to say, but certainly the city owes them a large debt of gratitude for the able fulfillment of their arduous duties.

Prepare to ejaculate when you behold the grand staircase of the new library building today. It's grand, indeed.

Open sesame, new library!

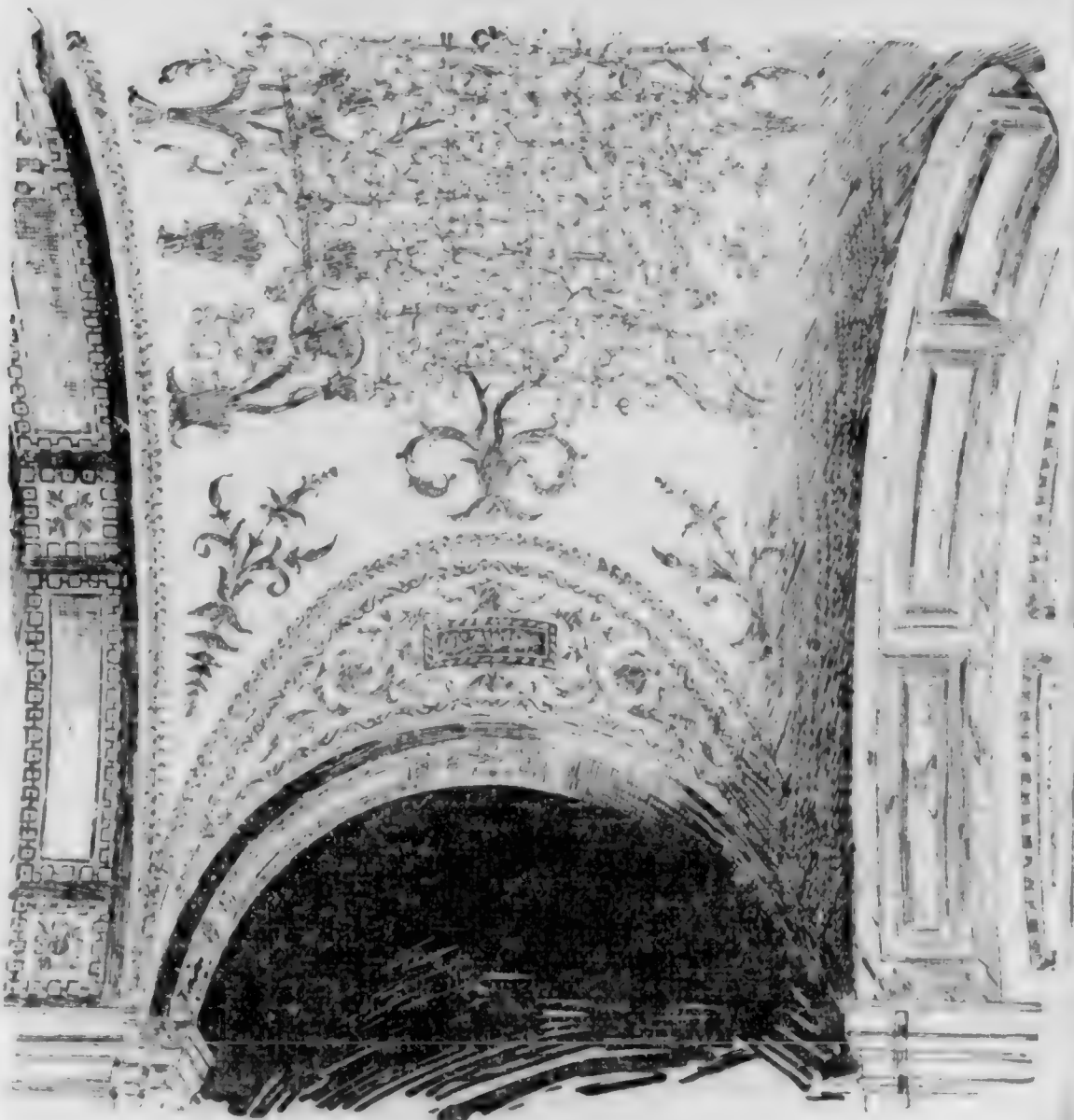
BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. XXVII, NO. 32.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

WIDE OPEN TO THE PEOPLE.

Boston's Great Public Library Is Thoroughly Inspected.



THE TAUNTED ARCH FRONT.

Proud Day for City and Trustees—The Magnificent Structure Crowded by Sightseers—Visitors Welcome Every Day from 10 Until 5 O'Clock—General Admiration of the Conveniences and Decoration.

The new Public Library, the great center of learning which has been building for seven years in Copple square, was thrown open to all this morning at 10 o'clock, and for the first time its splendid halls and corridors were displayed in all their magnificence and beauty to their owners in fee simple—the citizens of Boston.

Ten o'clock was the opening hour; three hours before the people had begun to gather in the outer vestibule, willing to wait so long in the cold, not because they feared lest they should be turned away if they came late, but because their eagerness to enter into their new building, whose beauty had been celebrated from one end of the country to the other, would not let them rest easy except in the cold before its doors.

By 10 o'clock the vestibule was packed, and scores of people were walking about on the broad stone platforms outside.

The whole exterior of the building took on a new aspect—it was no longer the cold mass of stone before which people have stopped year in and year out to wonder, half overwhelmed by its massive strength and solidity; it was at last inhabited, or about to be, and to be genuinely possessed by its owners, the people.

A crowd more representative of the people, the whole people, has never gathered in Boston. Elegantly dressed women, young and old, mingled with laborers in their laboring clothes.

Here was an old man, so old that he was glad to support himself against the wall, and a young man from college,

clad in a jam, except where a little group from time to time gathered about some officer of the library to hear him explain some novel piece of library apparatus.

It was a proud day for the trustees—for the people who went—for the city of Boston.

It was pride, genuine pride, and pleasure which one could see shining in the eye that possessed every man and woman who walked through the Boston Public Library this morning.

There was no formal way of dedicating the library in a formal way—of dedicating it with poetry and oratory, but it must have seemed to every one who was present this morning that the trustees could have devised no more impressive exercises—nothing more striking and effective than the plan which they finally adopted, that of simply unlocking the doors and allowing the people, the plain people from Beacon street to Dover street, enter and survey their own property without let or hindrance, fear or favor.

And what was this property of which they took this morning the actual possession?

A splendid golden staircase, sleek and shining with the marble of Siena; first striking straight out to a broad landing, where it turns to the right and left about the lions of St. Gaudens, and then ascending to the beautiful landing, with its marble columns and arches, which leads directly into Bates Hall, into the delivery room, the patent rooms, and to the staircase which goes up to the halls of the special li-

WIDE OPEN TO THE PEOPLE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

admitted, nor, if they had been admitted, would they have been much interested.

Upstairs, also, where the special libraries are shelved around the rooms so that their books may be readily handled the public was not admitted, for fear of damage to these books—the special rarities and treasures of the whole library.

But every other room to which as readers they will be admitted, when the library finally begins to distribute its books, was freely open to all, although

In the delivery room the carpenters are still at work on the fittings and the masons are busy putting up the great carved fire place.

Beyond this room, also, the librarian's room and the alcove into which the pneumatic tubes and the carrier service for the books enter, had been thrown open, and visitors were even admitted a little way into one of the stacks so that they might see how ingeniously the carriages containing the books were made to run along their tracks and out into this alcove of the delivery room.

But Bates Hall is the very centre of the whole great building, and with great distances and magnificent ceiling resting on the heavy piers of limestone, is far and away the most splendid portion of its entire extent.

Into this great room the crowd poured immediately they were let into the building; to it they returned again and again from their voyages of discovery; and there they finally returned to sit and rest, tired with sight-seeing, in the comfortable old-fashioned armchairs which surrounded the long oak tables which were stretched in double rows from one end of the hall to the other.

On this room the crowd lavished the most of its admiration. And well they might—for in no other hall in Boston can be found in such perfect measure the rare combination of splendor and comfort.

Its ceiling is paneled in plaster of grayish white and delicate green and reds high up over the head on round arches, which themselves rest on solid but fine piers, coming down to a base of variegated red marble.

As high as a man's head the room is lined with book-cases of dark brown oak, except at the two ends of the room, where the book-cases are replaced by panelling.

A month ago, for all its grandeur, the room looked cold and bare.

Today, the comfortable chairs, the spacious tables, each one bearing two electric light standards of bronze, their lamps shaded with dark green glass, and, above all, the 700 volumes which had been shelved in the book-cases served to take away every hint of coldness or bareness.

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But Mr. Knapp, glad and eager as he was to show everything, was not able to talk very long at a time; no sooner did he begin explaining than he was surrounded by a crowd, which increased in density and curiosity until the whole traffic of the hall was in danger of being blocked.

Down at the east end of the hall another crowd gathered from time to time, as the attendant pointed out the uses of the apparatus, around the cabinet which is to contain the card catalogue, and which, like the desk of the librarian of Bates Hall, is connected with the rest of the departments of the library, wherever they may be.

The little telephones, which were disclosed by the sliding of a panel in the wainscoting, are connected with no central.

A system of pegging the holes which indicates the various rooms and depart-

Slabs. There is no attempt at a...
the... slabs of marble in

The first wish of every one was to see the building in the entrance hall; the crowd poured straight ahead and up the shining, saffron staircase leading up into the corridor, which led into Bates Hall and the delivery room.

Then they swarmed into Bates Hall, through the various special rooms which the trustees had thrown open for their inspection. It was the one controlling desire to go everywhere on the instant—then after this first rush of curiosity it would be time to stop and look about one.

Probably in the first two hours 2500 people went into the building. In the whole seven hours during which it was open it must have been visited by from 10,000 to 15,000. The exact figures nobody knows, for no count was taken. The hours of most compact attendance were about the hour before closing.

But so spacious are the halls, that only one of them, the entrance hall, was at any time uncomfortably crowded. Bates Hall, as was natural, was the principal object of interest all day long, but not even there was there the slightest suggestion of a jam, unless it were in the dense little groups which gathered from time to time to hear some one of the attendants explain a novel and curious piece of library apparatus.

At the landing half-way up the main staircase were stationed two or three policemen, whose business it was to prevent confusion and crowding by keeping the people to the right as they came to the turnings guarded by the arms of a detachment of 18 officers from station 16, under the command of Sergeant Shuman. But this number was almost ridiculously large. All through the day there was not a single instance of disorder or even of bad manners.

The policemen were only used to indicate to visitors where they might go and where they might not. The crowd was far too happy in seeing what was permitted them to see to care to transgress the bounds which were set for them.

Nor would the crowd have been greatly desirous of visiting the portions of the library which were closed to them yesterday, even if they had been thrown freely open. They saw the public part of the building, and only in the public part had any attempt at elaborate decoration been made. The work of the library was being unhappily interrupted by the dust and debris of the building, which was being dismantled in simple white plaster and terra cotta brick.

From morning till night the people walked to and fro in the halls, and up and down the stairs, with one feeling dominant in the minds and hearts of all, the feeling of pride that they were the owners of so splendid and magnificent a building, devoted too, to so splendid and magnificent an end.

It was a proud day for the trustees, who seeing other people's admiration were awakened to new appreciation of the beauty of the building which they had erected. It was a proud day for the people who went, and proud for the city of Boston. It was the sort of pride and genuine pleasure which which you could see shining in the eyes of every man and woman there. There was no one, high or low, educated or uneducated, but was filled with honest pleasure, and was glad that he was a citizen of Boston—a citizen of no mean city.

What impressed people most, perhaps, was not the noble architecture of the interior, though that impressed them too, and strongly, but the genuineness of it all. They could touch the paint on the walls and know that the paint was laid upon honest plaster; that the plaster was laid upon unflawed iron, and that the iron was bolted to the solid rock.

The people of Boston had never seen such construction as that, on the great scale, that is, and it astonished them, magnificence, and yet however closely you examined, and without one single square inch of sham.

Nor was the attention of visitors given entirely to the interior. The finest feature of the architecture of the library is, perhaps, the great central court, in a way, also, it is the most astonishing, for no one, unless he knew, would imagine from the street, without peering through the Boylston street gate, that any such thing existed. The doors opening into the beautiful marble arcade which runs around it were unlocked yesterday, and any one might walk there who chose. But though in summer it is all green grass and running water, cool marble and high walls of yellow brick, in winter, unfortunately, it is snow and dreariness. Most, therefore, were satisfied with looking just upon it from the windows.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE BOOKS.
The Ingenious Cable System of Carriers Attracted Much Attention.
The delivery room, which is entered either from the staircase corridor or

whole great building, and into it the crowd poured almost immediately they were let into the building; to it they returned again and again from their voyage of discovery; and there they finally took refuge, tired with sight-seeing, in the comfortable, old-fashioned arm-chairs which surrounded the long oak tables stretched in a double row from one end of the hall to the other.

On this room the crowd lavished the most of its admiration. And well they might—for in no other hall in Boston can be found in such perfect measure the combination of splendor and comfort. There is no use trying to describe it, with its beautiful, quiet harmony of color, and the glorious span of its arches resting on the fine piers of limestone. The only thing to do is to go and see it for one's self.

As high as a man's head the room is lined with book-cases of dark brown oak, except at the two ends of the room, where the book-cases are replaced by panelling.

A month ago, for all its grandeur, the room looked cold and bare. Today, the comfortable chairs, the spacious tables, each one bearing two electric light standards of bronze, their lamps shaded with dark green glass, and, above all, the 7000 volumes which had been shelved in the book-cases served to take away every hint of coldness or bareness.

The room was ready, yesterday the people came, and the hall over which architects and builders have toiled so long and hard, was finally a thing complete—the most spacious, the most convenient, the most glorious library reading room that America, and probably the world can show.

Right opposite the main door, one of three entrances into the hall, all elaborately built with cornices and pillars of marble and bronze, is the desk of the librarian of Bates Hall, Mr. Knapp.

Mr. Knapp was at his post, explaining to visitors the intricate system of telephoning and pneumatic tubes by means of which he is connected with every section of the whole building.

But Mr. Knapp said as he was to show everything, was not able to talk very long at a time; so he began explaining that he was surrounded by a crowd, which increased in density and curiosity until the whole traffic of the hall was in danger of being blocked.

Down at the east end of the hall another crowd gathered from time to time, as the attendant pointed out the uses of the apparatus, around the cabinet which is to contain the card catalogue, and which, like the desk of the librarian of Bates Hall, is connected with the rest of the departments of the library, wherever they may be.

The visitors yesterday admired these neat and convenient devices greatly, but it is only fair to say that much as they liked the ingenious contrivances, which were shown them in every part of the building, they admired the architecture, the splendid effect of the rooms, most of all.

People sat in Bates Hall literally amazed. None of the pictures which they had seen had given them more than the slightest notion of how grand it all was.

For about half an hour there sat in Bates Hall, in a window seat let into the panelling and giving out upon Copley square through one of the little windows, an old man who had evidently become tired with his walk about the rooms.

But it was easy to see as he looked around or now and then spoke to some one of his friends as they passed him, that he was glad from his very soul that he had lived long enough to see this new building—this palace of learning and of the people—so completely and to see it himself with his own eyes.

And in a way, even with these who were young and could afford to wait, this seemed actually to be the real, though perhaps unformulated, feeling.

The place from which to get the full effect of Bates Hall—it may be said for the benefit of future visitors—is from the stone balcony directly over the middle entrance.

It is about half-way up the piers, and, looking above or below, the full size of the room may be appreciated, and the bookcases, tables and people below may be best seen. The way to get to it is from the middle landing of the staircase leading up to the special library floor. From there a door opens out to the balcony.

A good many visitors had been habitués of the old Bates Hall on Boylston street. There they had studied and read, some of them, for years, and after their first tour of inspection, they turned

THE BOSTON HERALD—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY

LIBRARY DOORS OPEN.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

By half-past 7 these earliest comings were waiting to and fro on the sidewalks, or stamping their feet in the vestibule. By 8, the whole exterior of the building had taken on a new aspect. It was no longer the cold mass of stone before which people have stopped, year in and year out, to wonder, half overcome by its massive strength and solidity. At last it was inhabited—or about to be—and ready for real use. By 10 o'clock the vestibule was packed, containing, perhaps, 150 people, who were taking the refuge of numbers against shivery air outside, and scores more were waiting or loitering on the broad granite platform outside.

FROM ALL THE WALKS OF LIFE.

The Crowd Was in Every Way Representative of the Whole City.

A crowd more representative of the people, the whole people, has never gathered in Boston. All were there alike—rich and poor, gentle and simple, idlers and laborers. It was a crowd which gave the looker-on a lesson in the bookish principles of democracy—such people assembled for such a purpose before such a building.

Here was an old gentleman, genteelly, if shabbily, dressed, glad to support

from Bates Hall, is not yet finished, and yesterday the carpenters were still at work on the woodwork, and the masons were busy putting up the great carved stone fireplace. But that did not prevent the trustees from throwing it open to visitors, who proved to be no hindrance to the workmen, and who, perhaps, enjoyed this glimpse of actual construction better than they would have liked the room entirely complete.

Stepping through this delivery room, the crowd was allowed into the librarian's room, which looked comfortable and pleasant enough with the sunlight streaming into its broad low windows, and its wall hung with old prints of the Italian school, and into the alcove of the delivery room, behind the delivery desk, which is the terminus of the wonderful system of cable service by means of which the books will be sent from the stacks to the readers or back again in the twinkling of an eye.

And even beyond these rooms and into the very alcove of the library were visitors admitted. There are five book stacks, each occupying a separate story, and part of one of these, stack No. 4, which contains the books which used to be in the old lower hall, will be open to visitors during the next few days, or until the exhibition of the building closes.

Yesterday, Mr. Carret, who is in charge of the shelving of the books, was on hand to show the people how his ingenious apparatus actually worked. He did

to examining the books which had been placed on the shelves around Bates Hall as a reference library. Some of them fairly glowed over the prospect of so much good reading ready to their hands without the trouble of consulting catalogues or making out slips. Their feeling was entirely justified, for on these shelves are 700 volumes, to be freely consulted by all who choose to take them down, and forming, perhaps, the best handy reference library—not only of dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases, but of the best and most convenient books of biography, history, literature and social science—to be found in this country.

Those who remember the collection of reference books in the old Bates Hall, so necessarily scanty on account of insufficient room, will rejoice in the fullness of their hearts at the opportunities they will have in the new building.

NO CARPING CRITICS THERE.

Although a Few Aesthetic Visitors Found a Little Fault.

The Herald reporter tried yesterday to see if he could not find in all the crowd which thronged the building some hint of unfavorable criticism. His search was almost unavailing, however, although he got tidings of a couple of people who thought that some figures representing peace would better have had a place at the turning of the staircase than Mr. St. Gaudens' grim and



THE MAIN STAIRCASE IN THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

his feebleness against the wall; there a young man, dressed in smart college clothes, there a group of middle-aged women, stopping on their way down town to shop, or a couple of elegant young women from the Back Bay, brushing against a mechanic in his working clothes, on the one hand, and against an artist or a scholar on the other—all looking toward the doors with equal anxiety for the time when they should open.

Over across the street the two hack drivers were disputing mildly which should take the first turn at watching the horses, and which should go first to look through the great building opposite.

WITHIN THE PORTALS AT LAST.

The People Entered the Building at 10 and Stayed Till 5.

At the very second of the hour the middle door of the three which lead into the entrance hall was thrown open, and in less than two minutes there were none outside, but the people who were getting off the electric and trailing across the square on the way to the great exhibition.

In almost less time than it takes to tell it, it seemed as if every part of the building were swarming with humanity.

not entirely succeed. Indeed, it would take any one but an expert mechanician a week to solve the intricacies of this machinery, which carries a basket of books to the counter of the delivery room, with nothing but a single shove needed in the first place.

These baskets, it must be remembered, come from five different levels, or as many as there are stacks, and only one of these stacks is on the same level as that of the delivery desk. Between the stack and the desk is a well. If the books reach the well on a wrong level they are automatically hoisted or lowered, as the case may require, to the level of the delivery room, and are there sent ahead to the counter.

It is likely that only Mr. Carret and the inventor perfectly understand this ingenious piece of construction. But understand it or not, it was a constant source of satisfaction yesterday to every visitor to the library to watch the three carriages which Mr. Carret put on the tracks, spinning along on the cable, switching themselves off at just the proper point, swinging up or down, and then falling into the exact place where they were wanted.

SPLENDORS OF BATES HALL.
No Other Library Has a Reading Room to Compare with It.
But Bates is the very centre of the

grizzly lions; and he heard, furthermore, that one or two people had found a little fault with the contrast between the black marble of the Bates hall doorway and the quiet tones of its walls.

But that was all.

THE CLOSING HOURS.
Bates Hall by Electric Light—Now Is the Time to See the Building.

About half-past three in the afternoon the electric lamps were lit in Bates hall, and the effect of the light shining in a pleasant glow through scores of green shades up and down the hall was exceedingly pretty.

About this time, also, the crowd was increased by many people living near who dropped in on their way home, and the scene took the air of being a sort of brilliant levee.

The only sign of depravity which the reporter noticed during the day was the attempt of a few to see if the brass symbols set in the floor of the main entrance could be rubbed up with the foot. But that didn't harm anything.

If Bostonians will accept a word of advice, they will go to see their place during the next few days, for never can they see so much of the building and explanation, and see so much as now.

LIBRARY DOORS OPEN.

The Public Walks Into the Great Building.

No Dedicatory Exercises, and No Formality.

Many Thousands Feast on the Beauty of the Place.

A Typical Gathering of Readers of Books.

Incidents of a Notable Day in Copley Square.

The Public Library in Copley square was opened to the public yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

There were no dedicatory exercises of poetry and oratory, such as marked the laying of the corner-stone seven years ago come next September; an attendant unlocked the doors exactly on the stipulated hour, and the people walked in to take actual possession of the great and splendid structure which heretofore they had owned only in theory.

It was not strictly speaking, the final opening of the library; that will only come at the end of a fortnight or more—that is to say, when the trustees have got their catalogue in position and exact order, when the books are all regularly arranged on the shelves, and the attendants are trained to their new duties in their new surroundings.

Yesterday was only the first of seven days, Sunday included, during which the trustees invite the people to visit the more public portions of the building—the main staircase, Bates Hall, the delivery room, the various smaller rooms, the news room, the reading room and the newspaper reading room and the beautiful and impressive interior court. At the end of this week of exhibition the library will close its doors, to reopen them after a week or so for good and all.

But yesterday was the day. The citizens of Boston have at last come to see and to know the value and beauty of their great new Public Library, which has been an object of praise and wonder from one end of the country to the other, but of which until yesterday they could not feel that they were really the masters and possessors.

No one who went up to Copley square yesterday could have regretted that there was no formal dedication. For six years the people have seen the trustees building for them this palace of learning. The walls have gone up, and inside the workmen have arched the great halls and lined them with marble. Yesterday, with no fairs or feathers, with no blowing of trumpets, the people walked in and took possession of their own—the completed building, till then a secret to all but a few privileged persons, but ever after to be as public as light and air.

THE GATHERING BEFORE THE DOORS.

Many in Their Eagerness to Get in Came Long Before 10 o'clock Opening Hour.

Long before 10 o'clock the people began to arrive in Copley square, not for fear that the library exhibition was the sort of popular entertainment to which only the first come could be first served, but, many of them, actually so eager and alert to be admitted that all of the morning which they could not pass under its walls, even if not inside, seemed so much time lost, wasted and worthless.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL

Mr. Abbey's Great Frieze at the Public Library.

The Five Completed Pictures of the Series and Their Meaning—Profound Significance of the Sacred Legend—Scholarly and Artistic Qualities of a High Type.

The decoration of the Public Library in accord with its character as a great monumental building has been one of the most important problems connected with its design. The library is something more than a storehouse of books. It is a dignified and beautiful expression of the intellectual elements which have made Boston one of the most famous of modern cities, and which brought the library itself into existence. Very fortunately the architects of the library have had an adequate conception of the importance of this aspect of their work, and very fortunately, also, the trustees have been in cordial agreement therewith. It has been the declared intention of the trustees to secure for the purpose, so far as lay in their power, the best artistic talent that might be commanded. What has already been achieved gives earnest of the splendid final standard that may be looked for if the results now established is maintained.

Mr. Abbey's subject and the room assigned for its presentation are alike peculiarly appropriate. His first idea was to depict symbolically "The Sources of Modern Literature," as that of Mr. Sargent was to do the same for "The Sources of Religion." His researches led him to the selection of the legend of the quest for the

holy grail, and persistently, as when it animated the knights of Arthur in their quest.

The quality of this splendid frieze as a mural decoration has been admirably expressed by C. Howard Walker in his recent article on the library in the New England Magazine. In the following words: "The beauty of its composition and of its color, its perfect adequacy of expression and the ability shown to weave many figures into a harmonious and not to leave them in isolated, disconnected groups—an ability that few artists possess, and which was hardly to be expected of the follower of any modern school of art; the skill, the work, the beauty looking in most of architectural, the mastery of decorative technique—all mark it as a very unusual and excellent example of mural decoration."

In this work there finds visible embodiment a vast amount of scholarly research which can be realized by but few who behold it. But the conscientious insistence upon truth to history, to all bear, whether historical, legendary, or architectural, or archaeological, which finds expression in the multitude of details, cannot fail to have been of immense satisfaction to the artist, while this fidelity must also have been of unappealing service in assisting him toward the realization of his ideal. Every matter of costume, of ornament, of architectural detail, has been the subject of close study, and has been too good to be taken in this behalf. For example, in painting the floor of the great hall of the knights at the Round Table, Mr. Abbey found it extremely difficult to find any work of art in which he aimed to represent. At last he heard that there were some ancient Celtic tiles in the great museum at Nuremberg. So he made a journey to Nuremberg expressly for the purpose. He found there what he wanted, and made the sketches for that portion of his work. For his design, the difference, but he had had the higher gratification of satisfying himself in this way. Mr. Abbey has visited many parts of Europe in search of material that would help him toward correct results. The chapel in the second panel is a beautiful example of artistic and accurate study of architectural character.

the light of the sacred emblem whose light is therefore to illuminate his way through life, and reaching out his tiny hands towards it as it is shown him by the angel robed in white, celestial radiance, the lovely young nun not conscious of the vision, but somehow aware of its presence. The background, which is a simple plane with a decorative design of blue tapestry with embroidery of gold, throws the three figures into strong prominence.

The second picture, like the fourth, is one of preparation; an introduction to the culminating moment of the first stage in the drama. Young Galahad has finished his training at the convent, and, clad in his red robe, kneels in the chapel at the end of a night's vigil. The light of dawn steals through the windows, and behind the youth and his companions at arms, Percival and Bors, portentous in their chain armor, kneeling behind him and fastening his spurs in signal that the moment of departure has arrived, stand nuns in waiting, the red lighted candles in their hands. The red robe of Galahad, which appears in this picture, distinguishes the hero in the succeeding ones. It doubtless will be throughout the rest of the series yet to come. Beside supplying a magnificent accent of the central figure of each panel, the color has a deep mystical significance in this relation. For red is the color of conflict, of activity, of human effort, and the robe means in argument that the pure soul must wear for the world, to identify the individual with the interests and welfare of his fellows whose cause he is fighting. It is the outer personality which must bear the stress of the conflict and receive the bruises and stains that come from contact with the world. But beneath all the soul must remain unaltered.

The third picture is "Galahad and the Seat Perilous." It is a splendid dramatic moment, animate with a diversity of emotion, the scene a magnificent spectacle uniting the gorgeous character of the legend with the supreme interest of a supernatural occurrence. Galahad has arrived at the grand circular hall of the Round Table, where sit King Arthur and his knights. The youth is led by the mystic of the legend, the chapel in the second panel, where his ancestor, Joseph of Arimathea, the possessor of the Grail, after his consecration with the blood of the Saviour, Joseph is robed entirely

time the effect is more external and not so deeply impressive as that of the quiet gathering in the convent chapel. This is the great woman, however, and a critic, made on its exhibition in New York, when the permanent position could not have been known, would probably not have been made had it been seen here, for the position of this panel is a very trying one by daylight, its place being just above a window. A work of minor importance in subject was therefore demanded and gorgeous character of the painting was required in order to make it hold its place, which it does with remarkable success.

The fifth and last of the completed portion of the work may be said to close the first of the two distinct dramas into which Mr. Abbey has divided his subject, as Joseph divided his "Faust" into a first and second part. Representing the arrival of Galahad in the great hall of the enchanted castle, in the great scene may perhaps best be described in the language of the little book previously quoted:

"In the romance, Galahad's first success is a success fatally frustrated; this is the drama of which Mr. Abbey's fifth composition consists. The artist has chosen order places this incident early in the young knight's career, for many of the probations and adventures which form the subject of later compositions, are still to come. The locality represented has the stamp of a more primitive than that of the scene of the previous incident, for a reason which this chapter of the legend itself gives us. The chapter is one of the most singular in the history of the King, King of the Grail, as the legend of the castle, the Camelot, lies under the cause of unlawful wars in centuries before for taking up arms in a spell, together with all the imitations of the first. Henceforth, the Camelot, into which Mr. Abbey introduces us, from this strange perception of life, effective life they can none of them, diem nor women nor men, priests nor soldiers nor courtiers, are liberated by death until the most blameless knight shall at last arrive. It will not be sufficient, however, that he simply penetrate into

EDWIN A. ABBEY AT WORK ON HIS FRIEZE AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Holy Grail as the oldest form of literary expression in the period of intellectual development of our race that succeeded the classic. No subject could, therefore, be better adapted for the decoration of the building in which centers the intellectual activity of one of the world's great centers of learning, and particularly for that portion of the building where the people come to receive their books. Furthermore, the significance of the choice is intensified by the fact that the Holy Grail is the symbol of divine wisdom, the quest for which is the great aim of humanity, furnishing the light that shows the true way along the path of learning.

In the words of the account of the series which accompanied its exhibition in London, the Holy Grail was failed to be the sacred vessel from which Lord had eaten at the last supper, and into which (having purchased it from Pontius Pilate) Joseph of Arimathea had subsequently gathered the divine blood of his wounds. Its existence, its preservation, its miraculous virtues and properties were a cherished popular belief in the early ages of European Christianity, and in the folk-tales from which the 12th century narrators drew their material it was represented as guarded for ages in the Castle of the Grail by the descendants of the 'rich man,' to whom the body of Jesus had been surrendered, where it awaited the coming of the perfect knight, who alone should be worthy to have knowledge of it. This perfect knight is introduced to us in the romances of the Arthurian cycle, so largely devoted to the adventures of the various candidates for this most exalted of rewards. Incomparable were the properties of the Grail: the enjoyment of a revelation of which conveyed, among many privileges, the ability to live and to cause others to live indefinitely without food, as well as the achievement of universal knowledge and of invulnerability in battle. This revelation was the proof and recompense of the highest knightly purity, the perfection constituting its possessor the type of the knightly character, so that the highest conceivable emprise for the companions of the Round Table was to attain to such a consecration-to cause the transcendent vessel to be made manifest to them.

The method of treatment chosen by Mr. Abbey, and which has naturally suggested itself to the artist is strikingly well adapted to the character of the beautiful room, which is the most thoroughly picturesque feature of the building, and which, with its mediaeval character, demands just this mythical, legendary and almost dream-like treatment that carries the vision far back into the beautiful past of the imaginative side of our civilization—a treatment both decorative and pictorial, having the movement and progress of a state-past that illustrates the course of a grand drama, whose story was a profound reality to those who, in the past, sat and listened to its telling in halls resembling this where it is now so nobly pictured. And this superb series can make the glorious underlying motive an object of reverence as earnest, an ideal to be pursued as courage-

ter and detail. The crucifix, for instance, is studied from one of the early forms, in which the Saviour is represented with a beardless and youthful face. In the matter of costume the artist has studied all the available authorities, and the garments were all made for the purpose, and worn by models selected with particular reference to the various figures that seem upon the frieze. As a typical instance the costume of the knight in the court of Amfortas may be mentioned. The period represented in this scene is supposed to be several centuries earlier than that of the quest of the knights of King Arthur, for the court has been leading an enchanted, dream-like existence, a much later, though still comparatively primitive period; the mitre is a cap of cloth, but in shape more nearly approaches the conventional form.

One feels the completeness with which Mr. Abbey has identified himself with this subject, how delicately and how powerfully he responds to its imaginative character, its poetic significance, and how deeply he feels its profound mysticism. He has, therefore, made all his wealth of scholarly and technical resource but the vehicle for the adequate expression of the real meaning of the legend. In taking Galahad as the hero he has united in him the heroic attributes ascribed to different persons who form the central figures in various versions of the legend. The career of the knight may be said to symbolize the experiences of man in pursuit of the noblest ideal; the difficulties which he encounters, the results that he achieves, in his quest for its realization.

It is a very difficult task that of condensing the spirit of the entire legend, with its multiplicity of incidents and adventures, into a very few typical scenes. The first panel of the series is the most purely decorative of all. In design, as well as in subject, it very appropriately marks the beginning of the history. For in its extreme simplicity, its delicate purity, it expresses the beginning of an epic movement that is to proceed with ever increasing momentum and complexity until, perhaps, at the conclusion of the second half of the series we shall witness a return to a kindred simplicity that represents the unity of fruition, of completion, of fulfillment, as this picture may be said to stand for the germination, the inception, the prophecy, of the spiritual process is the hero's life. It is an exquisite presentation of the vision of the child in the heaven that lies about us in our infancy; the baby Galahad, who had been left as an orphan, and a descendant of Joseph of Arimathea, in a convent, to be brought up by the nuns, laughing in supreme delight at

in white, his head concealed. It is an awe-inspiring instant, and various emotions thrill the assemblage—terror, reverence, exultation—and sword hilts lifted high on every side give the sign of the cross and portend the conflicts that are to be waged in its sacred cause. King Arthur, beneath his rich baldachin, rises to receive the new knight and leader; Galahad advances with involuntary movement, as though in the hands of destiny, his sense of self lost in the sense of the greatness of the moment, before him stands the 'seat perilous' for good and ill," said Merlin. "For there no man could sit but he should lose himself." Merlin himself was lost by inadvertently sitting in his own chair. "Tennyson makes Galahad say, on hearing of Merlin's doom: 'If I lose myself, I save myself. And so we see set on record in the history of the church, the mitre being a sort of pointed hood of white cloth, similar to a monk's cowl. In the preceding panel, where a bishop is preaching to the knights as they are about to depart on their quest, the costume represents a much later, though still comparatively primitive period; the mitre is a cap of cloth, but in shape more nearly approaches the conventional form."

As Galahad draws near, the element of the mysterious, the symbolical, is here expressed with great fulness and dramatic power. The solemn tone of the painting, the exalted style, grandly conveys the feeling of the enchanted, dream-like existence of the old king and his court and the mystical pageantry of the guardianship of the Holy Grail. And in the midst stands vital and actual the figure of Galahad, like a gleam of sunlight and a breath of pure air from the world of reality penetrating the realm of illusion; symbolizing, perhaps, the extent to which human effort and intellectual endeavor may, unaided, penetrate the mystery of existence and solve the secret of the divine and the fulfillment of the quest; perceiving the illusion, but baffled in the search for what lies beyond.

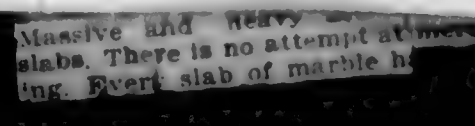
This figure of Galahad constitutes Mr. Abbey's greatest triumph in characterization. It is wonderfully sympathetic and unappealingly lovely as an embodiment of pure and perfect youth; his countenance transfigured with gaze mystified and yet lingeringly expectant, marvelling at what lies about him and that what he has confidently looked for does not happen; contrasting in his sunny brightness with the dreaming figure of the shadowy and wasted old king, separated from his goal by scarcely an arm's length, his destiny almost within his grasp—and yet fated to continue the quest through long and weary struggles.

MODEL OF A BATTLE. One of the German Emperor's recent presents to his sons was an exact model in clay of the battle of Sedan. Even the telegraph poles and wires, the hedges and ditches, the hillocks, vales and the paths lined with trees were represented.



Massive and heavy—slabs. There is no attempt at massiveness. Slab of marble in

Massive and heavy
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ing. Every slab of marble has



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ing. Every slab of marble has

Having taken a look at the outside of the building from the street, let us penetrate to the interior courtyard, and there contrast a more intimate acquaintance with the Palace of the Borgia. Here it throws aside all the formalisms to which it is so fond of subjecting its persons to and the familiar fellowship permits us to enjoy the friendliness. We enter and are immediately made to feel that the best meditation, of scholastic respect and reverence, of monastic severity and recollection, is far from the madding crowd's ignominious strife, and that a profound and earnest study, good nature, leisure and complacency, dignified and easily by the vague thought of departure, which is the purpose to the last possible moment. What a place! What a room! The "salotto" (the phrase is Walt Whitman's) what retreat for the bookworm; what summer resort for the laborer. It is a cloistered enclosure, sacred to the study, the contemplation, the silent and abandoned dreamer, the devout student, the mighty folk hunter, the dusty tomes, the mighty literary fustian. The faint rustle of the morning literary flutter, the soothing splash of the water in the fountain only serve to accentuate the grateful silence. Under the state canopy in this sequestered parlo, the verdant court on three sides, in the shade of the cloisters, one might well "lose and neglect the hours of time." It is to be devoutly hoped that the "lady" will not be so inclined to use the place as an outdoor reading-room during the mild season, that the people may enjoy the effects of a retreat so classic, and that they may receive the benefit of the benign influences emanating from the very walls.

The effects of light and shade in the courtyard on a morning are fascinating beyond description. The light comes from the east and the steep, sloping roof of corrugated tile, which slopes itself sharply against a brilliant sky, sends a shining beam, now beautified by a snowy cloud, gleaming brightly down upon the arcade playing at hide-and-seek behind the Italian bell-tower of the New Old Church, which appears to the north. The shadows which lie along the arches, the light which comes from the gracefully repeat the pleasant lines of the white marble columns—of a sort of Italian Doric order, recalling in some degree the columns of the Palazzo Sforza, and of other Roman places—which are beautifully proportioned, and whose capitals are simply ornamented with a band of rosettes and a trifling scrollwork—these shadows and lights which uphold the vaulted roof. In the arcade are larger rosettes carved in relief. The light from the arcade forms a walk, paved with red tiles, which runs along the wall of the balustrade. There are, besides, two balconies which overlook the court, one opening out from the top of the grand staircase at the east side, and the other from the top of the opposite side, much higher, and communicating with one of the upper floors.

The views from both these granite balconies are refreshing to the eye, and the court except that occupied by the cloisters and the basin of the fountain is given to green grass. The rectangular basin in the centre is the most extensive, and is paved with mosaic, with mosaic, and curbed with marble. The fountain itself is yet to come. At first rumor said that it was a swan design by Martini, the Austrian sculptor, but now it is said to be his work at the World's Fair; but now it is said that the work is by Macmonnies. The fountain is to be a gift to the city from Mr. McKim.

Between the marble columns of the arcade will stand huge flower-pots of red terra-cotta, in which will be contained hardy flowering plants, the mild climate of the city, the pots are so big, and contain the story of all the Borgia and the forty thieves. Smaller pots or jardinières will probably be set at intervals along the paved arcade, and at the base of the fountain, it is hard to conceive of any further desirable feature in the court, and it is above all hard to conceive a more agreeable place, and so very comfortable, and so full of life in its simplicity, yet so familiarly and suavely and generally beautiful; so palatial and dignified, and at the same time projecting a positive sentiment, and a sense of repose and rest. One does not feel alien there; the atmosphere is hospitable; it impresses the visitor with the first visit as if he had been there before; and it is a place which he might after a very long acquaintance view with the affection of the frequenter of the library as an indispensable place would be likely to.

Here, then, is the example of all the examples of all the Southern peoples, we should have no so long ignored in our public architecture the possible advantages and beauties of the interior court. Its great advantages are its light, its ventilation and convenience in planning, and its artistic merits, which it has been the aim of this article to set forth. But as a good many of our architects are not in the hands of a bungler, so the interior court in the greater number of instances becomes either a well, or a dreary walled waste, a "back yard," and all the temples of neglect and contempt and ugliness.

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From this inscription, which gives
er beneficence can be conferred by the
hand of the artist upon his own time
and the time to come than to make
such truth evident, such beauty pas-
sible and comprehensible?
The motive of this section of Mr. Sar-
gent's work is expressed in the inscrip-
tion upon the rib that separates the
lunette from the barrel-arch of the
ceiling. The narrow black lettering
upon the gold ground lowers the tone
of the gold to the desired pitch, and
also has the effect of a handsome pat-
tern in conventional ornamentation.
At the same time the lettering reveals
itself with remarkable distinctness, once
the eye has accustomed itself to the
crowded relations of the words. The
inscription, composed of lines from the
100th psalm, which has suggested the
entire section, is as follows: "They
forgot God, their Saviour, which had
done great things to Egypt. . . .
And he gave them into the hand of the
heathen; and they that hated them
ruled over them. Their enemies also
oppressed them, and they were brought
into subjection under their hand. Many
times did he deliver them, but they pro-
voked him with their counsel, and were
brought low for their iniquity. Never-
theless, he regarded their affliction
when he heard the cry, and he re-
membered for them his covenant."
On the gold band above the frieze of
the prophets the names of the charac-
ters are inscribed in small lettering, as
follows: Ezechiel, Joel, Obadiah, Ho-
sea, Amos, Nahum, Ezekiel, Daniel,
Moses, Joshua, Jeremiah, Jonah, Isaiah,
Habakkuk, Micah, Haggai, Malachi,
Zachariah.
Mr. Abbey, having completed the work
upon his frieze at the Public Library,
has gone to New York with Mrs. Abbey,
and will leave for England as soon as
possible. In the quiet of his coun-
try home at Fairfield he will immedi-
ately take up the work on the second
half of the series, with greater zeal
than ever, under the encouragement
given by the appreciative reception of
his decorations.
Mr. Sargent has also left Boston and
gone to Baltimore, Md., to paint for
George Vanderbilt the portraits of Fred-
erick Law Olmsted and Richard Hunt,
the architects of the great estate and
of the palace, respectively. He has
unusually good subjects in these two
great artists. While in Boston Mr. Sar-
gent painted the portrait of the little
daughter of J. Montgomery Sears. The
work is reported to be remarkably suc-
cessful. Mr. Sargent returns to Boston
about the middle of June.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. XLVII. NO. 139.

SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1895.

SARGENT'S DECORATIONS.

Grand Character of His Work
at the Public Library.

A Great Picture Sale for This Week—
William Howe Downes on Mark
Waterman in the Magazine of Art—
The Echo—Dodge MacKnight's
Water Colors.

John E. Sargent's mural decorations
for the Public Library—that is, the first
section of the entire series—are now
completed, the staging has been taken
away and the magnificent work shows
with all the splendid effect anticipated.
The overwhelming impression at first
produced remains with undiminished
force, for behind the gorgeous and
spectacular aspect of color and design
in which these decorations first mani-
fest themselves there resides the in-
forming spirit of a profound and origi-
nal conception realized with all the
power of a genius endowed with rare
gifts of expression. This promises to
make the entire work one of the great-
est achievements of modern art.

The present portion has the character
of a completed book, to make a literary
comparison, in a work designed to form
a comprehensive whole. A better com-
parison, more in keeping with the mu-
sical suggestiveness of the composi-
tion, might be to regard it as one of the
movements of a symphony. This sec-
tion has in itself a sense of wholeness,
of unity, while at the same time it de-
clares itself but a portion of a greater
whole.

In the finishing process, which has
occupied Mr. Sargent's time for the
past few weeks, little has had to be
done with the work itself. His chief
concern has been to give it the most
harmonious disposition possible by
bringing the architectural bands, ribs
and cornices that separate the several
elements of the composition into the
most suitable relation to the scheme.
Some nice experimenting has been nec-
essary to this end. The final deter-
mination to employ gold has thoroughly
justified itself in the result. With gold
applied in such profusion in the work
itself, it seemed as if its marginal use
might weaken the values. But Mr.
Sargent's peculiar gift for daring and
lavish disposition of splendid resources
has shown itself unerringly here. The
treatment of the structural parts with
gold has strengthened, instead of weak-
ened, the character of the work as a
whole, while it has improved the value
of the parts; tying them together and
bringing them into connected relation-
ship, like the chapters of a book.

The subject of Mr. Sargent's decora-
tion has been described as the history
of the religions of the world, and again
as the development of religion. Either
of these is far too comprehensive a
title for a series of panels intended to
typify certain stages only in the history
of Semitic and Christian religions to
the exclusion of others. First in order
comes the ceiling, where effigies of
primitive divinities, Egyptian, Syrian,
Phoenician, are pictured on the arch
which is spanned by the dark and
vague, shadowy figure, Neith, the
mother of the gods, the dominant
her feet touch the cornice on one side,
her hands on the other—much as she
represented on square Egyptian col-
umns, Moab, Antares and other strange
figures of ancient polytheism are here
in contrast with the one God of the He-
brews, whose worship forms the sub-
ject of the semi-circular panel next in
order.

One of the ever-recurring themes
of the Old Testament is that, when the
chosen people sinned against Jehovah
by worshipping false gods, he delivered
them to their enemies, whose hands
he stayed when by prayer and burnt
offerings his wrath was appeased. The
composition in the lunette is an at-
tempt to epitomize this theme.

In the frieze the more or less symbolic
treatment of the figure of Moses with
the tables of the law is a link between
the abstractions of the other two pan-
els and the more distinct personality
of the prophets whose individualism
prepared the way for another ideal.
The last prophets on the right seem to
expect the Messiah.

The vast scope of these designs, nar-
rowing the continuity of religious
thought, has never before been attempt-
ed in pictorial art; indeed, even in liter-
ature the unfolding of this subject
seems to belong to our era and is only
gradually shaping itself by help of
scholars, both of the East and of the
West. The beautiful light thrown upon
a subject so dim and complex by a
painter's mastery, the vision of the
eternal love working through all ages,
all nations, all phases of humanity, one
God, one Father, forever and ever, this
being the ultimate scheme, as it ap-
pears in the ultimate scheme, as it ap-

Maneive and heavy—
slabs. There is no attempt at mere
the. Four slabs of marble h

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. XLVII. NO. 40.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It is now stated and believed that
the new Public Library is to be ready
for occupation by the middle of Sep-
tember. With the exception of the
hanging of a few doors, the laying of
a few floors and some work on the
grand staircase, the building is com-
pleted. It is now possible to see
what sort of a public library the city
of Boston is to have. The public are
excluded in these days of finishing, in
order that the work may not be re-
tarded, and that the surprise of the
finished building may be unimpaired,
but no one who is allowed within its
walls, and is able to make an intelli-
gent tour of its different rooms, can
fail to be surprised and pleased at the
results which have been reached. There
is a severity in the finish in some places,
which is probably due to the demand
that the expenses should be cut down,
but, perhaps, the building is all the
better for this. The criticisms which
were passed by the librarians have
practically been met and satisfied, and
the library, as it will soon be offered
to the public, is a monument without
a parallel to the munificence of the
people of Boston.

BOSTON HERALD.

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VOL. XLVII. NO. 52.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1894.

FOR A NEW PUBLIC FORUM.

A Man Who Wants the Old Library Building
Turned Into a New Faneuil Hall.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Would not the old Public Library be
just the place for a new Faneuil Hall
or People's Forum, being so central
and facing Boston Common, the State
House and Bunker Hill monument be-
yond? The fact that the fame of the
founder of Faneuil Hall has gone on
increasing is the strongest possible ar-
gument in favor of the proposition here
made. We fail to honor his memory if
we take no step in advance of what he
did for the cause of free discussion,
which that historic edifice can no
longer serve as effectively as it did in
days gone by. Its location and dimen-
sions do not now meet the demands of
public assembly. It is inconvenient of
access, hidden and out of the way. It
is a girl about with the most promiscu-
ous traffic, and with stalls that give
the appearance of a warehouse on
the Mississippi levee. Its tower has be-
gun to lean and its walls to decay,
and it looks as if a degenerate pro-
longing race had come into possession
of this sacred shrine. The build-
ing may be repaired, but no repairer
neglect. A new Faneuil Hall is needed
that shall be to the greater Boston
and the coming nation what the old
one was to the infant republic. Lab-
or, if it is to live, must be born
again, and new hands rock the cradle
of its birth. The new structure should
be more than a rostrum, an institute
of the social sciences, a centre of in-
tense moral and intellectual life.

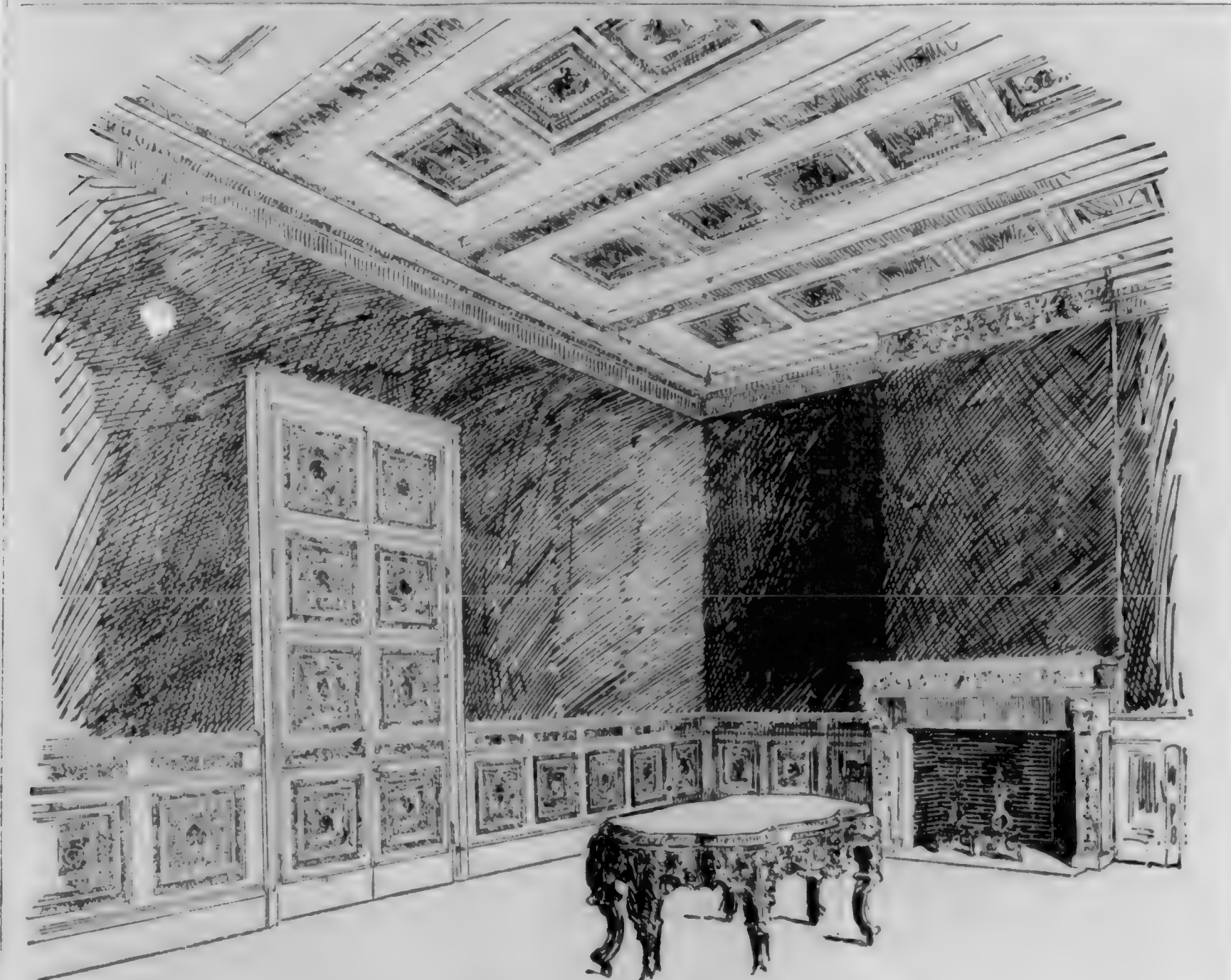
I submit to the people of Boston that
this is a better use for the old library
building than either of the others that
has been proposed, a music hall or a
police headquarters. The heart of our
civilization toward aestheticism and
militarism is too strong. Music halls
and armories are increasing fast
enough. The wealthy will look after
those things. Let us engage in an op-
erprise that tends more than anything
else to abolish distinctions of class
and caste, and make frowning bastions
an anachronism. T. W. CURTIS.

THE ROOM OF THE BARTON COLLECTION.

Eastern end is wainscotted between the piers to the height of 10 or 12 feet in dark brown oak. Around the rest of the hall the place of this wainscoting is taken by bookcases built of the same wood.

These cases are topped by a heavy cornice, and fit upon a base of red Verona marble, a fossil marble full of ammonites, a shell of much the same structure as a nautilus shell. It is proposed to fill these cases with 500 or 600 volumes of reference books, to include not only dictionaries, encyclopedias and the like, but a selection of such other volumes as are likely to be of the most constant use to both students and casual readers. Comparative-ly few such books are thus freely accessible in the present Bates Hall, but in the new building it is probable that there will be a collection which will be in some degree comparable to the great reference library in the British Museum.

At the eastern end of the hall will be the cabinets inclosing the card catalogues.



A CORNER OF THE TRUSTEES' ROOM.

Bates Hall, and on the other the beautiful pillars and arches of a splendid marble colonnade, from over the parapet of which one may look down to the staircase where he has just ascended and the great lions of Louis St. Gaudens.

The colonnade and all the sheathing of the staircase from the bottom to the top are decorated with paintings.

(CONTINUED ON TWENTY-NINTH PAGE.)

HOME OF LITERATURE.

Fine Features of the New Public Library.

The Beautiful Stairway of Colored Marble.

Bates' Hall and Its Glorious Arched Ceiling.

Ideal Reading Rooms and Special Libraries.

The Remarkable Statue of Sir Henry Vane.

The chief architectural features of the interior of the new Public Library building in Copley square are the Bates Hall and the main staircase. It would be difficult to say which is the finer of the two.

Bates Hall is a lofty and commanding room stretching the entire length of the Dartmouth street facade, and lighted by the great windows which look out toward Trinity Church. It is hard to give an idea of the size of the hall by merely recording its dimensions. It is noted upon the architect's plans that it is 216 feet long by 42 broad, and that from the floor to the crown of its arches is a distance of 46 feet.

But the visitor entering the hall for the first time is impressed by a spaciousness which is not to be measured by a foot rule. He discovers a noble feat of architecture, the expression of a high intelligence, in this great hall which possesses the qualities of height and length without a hint of narrowness.

In spite of all its magnificence, it is a simple room. A glorious arched ceiling, deep paneled in cream color and blue, resting on heavy piers of delicately gray limestone; three splendid doorways, one of limestone crowned by a balcony, and the other two of black and green marble and the high, latticed windows which let in the northern light these are the salient features.

The rapid work of the last few weeks has made a great change in its appearance. It is so nearly completed that one may now get an almost complete idea of how it will look when it is entirely prepared for occupancy.

THE DECORATED WITH PAINTINGS.

have been filled with plaster of a soft yellowish tint which suits excellently with the general color scheme. The

logue. An officer of the library will be stationed there for the express purpose of assisting visitors. Opposite the main door will be the desk of the librarian of Bates Hall. Along the entire length of the room the reading tables will be placed. Several of them are already in the building. They are some 12 feet long, made of heavy dark oak, simply, elegantly designed, and resting on simple carved standards, one at each end. The chairs which are to go with these tables are armchairs of the old-fashioned "kitchen" pattern. They are beautifully modeled, and are so comfortable and substantial as they are handsome.

A STRIKING FEATURE of its decoration. The two at the right and left of the main entrance, one leading to the patent rooms and the other to the delivery room, have only recently been finished, and their complete beauty made apparent. The posts are sheathed with Belgian black marble.



GRAND STAIRCASE, SHOWING THE ST. GAUDENS LIONS.

which is remarkable for a bluish lustre, like that of a crow's wing. In front of each doorway two pillars of green marble, with Corinthian capitals of burnished copper, support a splendid cornice of the same green and black marble. Over one of these doorways a white marble bust of Whittier has been placed. The contrast of the black and the white stone is very fine.

The great advantage of Bates Hall is that it is big enough to accommodate all the readers who could reasonably be expected to resort there. It anyone moves about much in the present Bates Hall he disturbs everyone else. Every part of it is cramped and crowded. But in the new hall nothing short of a riot or an influx of historical Pilgrims would much disturb the people reading there. The looks are not to be delivered, it will be remembered, in Bates Hall, but in the adjoining delivery room. The "transients" will hardly care to use



OLD TRI-MOUNT STREET.

Evolution of Boston's Famous Street From a Cow Path.

Where All the Elite of Olden Time Lived--Colonnade Row and Frog Lane--Almshouse Road--Stirring Scenes of Old--Reminiscences of Sudbury Lane--The Spinning School--Royal Custom House--Old Tremont Theatre--Other Landmarks.

Tremont street, the busy thoroughfare of Boston, sprung from a humble origin. It was where now pours the finest traffic on any

Historical Society spent much time there during his early youth, for his mother was a sister of Amos Lawrence. After Lafayette's visit to Boston in 1824, Colonnade row was called Fayette place for a time. Slowly Common street was extended southward. Beyond Frog lane it was called Walker's lane, as far as 'Cough street. It was opened up as a thoroughfare to Roxbury in 1823. This was a great relief to Washington street, which up to that period had been overcrowded with country teams. So much opposition was manifested to this enterprise by those doing business on the "Neck," then the only free thoroughfare connecting Boston with the country, toll being taken on the Milldam, that it could be completed only through private subscriptions.

Tremont came into vogue shortly after as a general term for the whole thoroughfare from Court street to Roxbury. In 1824 we find the modern abbreviation of Tremont, which has maintained ever since.

How little did the fathers of Boston care about high-sounding appellations! The future city of dignity and culture was veiled from them, and the peculiarity of any locality answered for a name. If all those old names, like Frog lane and Elm lane, Hog alley, Fish street, Long Acre, Almshouse road (now Beacon street), etc., had been preserved, how much more richly historic and suggestive would be our good old city now!

REMINISCENCES OF SUDBURY LANE. The most interesting portion of old Tre-

Percy was to command them. His brigade consisted of eight companies of infantry, and extended from the mill to Court street, opposite the schoolhouse of Master Carter. Percy, mounted on a white horse, galloped up and down the ranks. This unusual spectacle threw the school into a ferment, and the master, no less excited, dismissed it with: "Boys, war has begun. The school is broken up."

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION. The Granary Burying Ground was established in 1629. In it were laid many of the famous residents of the neighborhood whom we have named.

Next to the Granary Burying Ground stood the old granary building, from which the cemetery was named. The granary was a long, wooden building, erected 1737. Its purpose was to have a supply of grain, especially in times of scarcity, when the poor might purchase the smallest quantity at a slight advance on the cost. The building held 12,000 bushels of grain, being the largest granary in town. The Selectmen of the town appointed a keeper, also a committee for the purchase of grain. The old granary building remained until 1808, when it was removed to Commercial Point, Dorchester. The manufactory house of old colony times stood on the east side of what is now Hamilton place, and the west end fronted on Long Acre. Carved on it was a female figure with a distaff, symbolic of the industry it was intended to promote. In this building was established a spinning school. The manufacture of cotton had begun as early as 1663. The raw material was obtained from the West Indies.

a week until a file of a Common released them. good his resistance, and were quartered in Fanue LANDMARKS OF O STREET

King's Chapel was first in 1688, enlarged in 1710 and in 1749. But its parsonage was not completed until 1788. The steeple plan test's design was not a lack of funds.

As it is well known, Theatre stood on the spot Tremont Temple walls a ashes of the old church were a plain, substantial granite front, in imitation with pillars supporting a pediment. The entrance arched, opening into a which ascended a staircase of the dress circle. The for promenade, with dress a pretty saloon in the famous stage Eliza B. blacksmith, lectured; Je and Gleason unrolled his presence of a theatrical the medical fraternity in client. There Charlie interpreted his incomparable many great actors of the John Gilbert and wife. It was the first place in opera was produced. In ceased to be a theatre, to the Baptist society of ver. It was remodelled, name of Tremont Temple

here from the Brown made Dairymple's men's hall.

TREMONT

ected of wool rebuilt in stone, not completed in the arch, constructed from

he old Tremont re rising on the Tremont Theatrical office, with n of the lions' entablature and doors were

side hall, from use to the boxes were lobbies wing rooms and entrance. On that rit, the learned by Lind sang, mummy in the estators, setting a fever of ex-Dickens' inter-works, while among them it is hardly. It was the first place in opera was produced. In ceased to be a theatre, to the Baptist society of ver. It was remodelled, name of Tremont Temple

the corner of West and Tremont streets. It was on these grounds that the Haymarket Theatre stood from 1796 to 1861. Sixteen years later the Washington Amphitheatre was built on this site. It was adapted to the use of a circus, as well as a theatre, and equestrian performances were given.

TREMONT STREET BY THE COMMON.

The row of elm trees along Tremont street were the first ones planted on the Common between 1722 and 1723. A second row was placed there in 1734, and the third added fifty years later. This walk parading Tremont street was long known as the mall, there being no other in the Common until that next to Beacon street was laid out in 1815 and 1816.

But the Tremont street mall was not at the beginning of this century, as now, a grove of nearly a third of a mile long. The large trees scarcely reached below West street. Those beyond were merely saplings. The part of the Common forming the southeast corner, comprising a little more than two acres, lying east of the Frog lane burying ground, was not acquired until 1787, when it was purchased of William Foster, whose stones from the street were now in Hotel Pelham. The tract acquired was known as Foster's pasture. The pillory and whipping post, after their removal from State street, were situated by the mall at the West street gate. Tremont street, opposite the Common, now illustrates the old practice of numbering the buildings up one side of the street consecutively, and down the other. This was an old London custom which

mark. Its corner stone was laid July 4, 1823, and it was opened Oct. 15, 1829. It was at this house that Dickens stopped on his first visit to Boston. His description of an American hotel was founded on an experience in this house. The Parker House belongs to a much later period, being built thirty-seven years ago. The tall part on School street was erected but eight years ago.

FAMOUS BUILDINGS.

The old Masonic Temple, built in 1836, gave the name to Temple place. The old gray granite building has now been transformed into a business block. Next to it stands St. Paul's Church. Its granite walls blackened by the action of the elements for over seventy years. Amid all the modern progress, it stands there, dark, gloomy and peculiar. Most of the side streets leading from Tremont to Washington street were originally lanes. That busy mart of fashion was formerly called Hottel's lane. Bromfield street was Hawson's lane, until 1798, when it was renamed in honor of Edward Bromfield, who resided there. It was not called a street until 1829.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

If we could go back but forty years, to the period represented in the accompanying illustrations, 1853, we could see sights on Tremont street that would amuse and instruct. The grand old elms of Paddock's mall still stood opposite the Granary Burying Ground. There were the coaches which ran to Brookline, Roxbury and



TREMONT STREET OF FIFTY YEARS AGO--FROM COURT STREET TO THE COMMON--REPRODUCED FROM AN OLD PICTURE NOW IN

business street on this continent there was but a winding lane around the base of the cluster of three hills which rose from the peninsula where the little trading town had been planted. To the inhabitants of Charlestown those three summits appeared to be the most conspicuous features of the newly risen little village across the bay. They presumptuously applied to the whole settlement the name of Tri-mount. The spirited inhabitants of the village resented this. They loved the old English name they had chosen for their town. So they met in council during the year 1630 and issued a pronouncement unto the people, even unto those who lived across the river in Charlestown, "that hereafter it shall be called Boston." So Tri-mount became merely the name of a road or lane through which the cows were driven up over the hill to the Common pasture.

bury lane extended to School street. From that point south to Frog lane, now Boylston street, it was called Common street, because it ran through the Common, which originally extended to Mason street on the east and to the Tremont House on the north.

OLD NAMES. Long Acre was first applied to Common street from School to Winter street, by an old resident, Adino Paddock. He came from London, where Long Acre was the scene of Matt Prior's amours. Many a gay revel took place in the taverns of that old part of the street, and the edge of the Common was then, as now, a place of promenade for the gay young folk. It is a pity that Long Acre has disappeared from our modern nomenclature.

In 1811, a handsome row of twenty-four brick residences was built southward from West street on Common street, and that part of the street was called Colonnade

mont street was the lower part, that is Sudbury lane.

There, in the early part of the eighteenth century, was to be seen the high life of the town. On state occasions the Governor's coach and four passed down the narrow way in pompous grandeur. Scarcely less impressive was the equipage of Peter Fanell--a chariot, drawn by English horses on public occasions, and, for ordinary purposes, a two-wheeled chaise. There lived the early Governors, Endicott, Vane and Dillingham, and Lieutenant-Governor William Phillips. There also were the residences of the eminent divines, Cotton, Davenport and Oxenbridge.

A little removed from these celebrities and further up the lane was Adino Paddock, who made himself a historical character by planting a row of English elms opposite his place on the thoroughfare--

Spinning then became the fad of the day.

Young and old, rich and poor repaired to the manufactory house with their spinning wheels. Great and small were stimulated by a premium offered to the most skillful. Many were clad in garments of their own manufacture as evidences of their industry, and on the appointed day the mall resounded with the hum of busy wheels. Afterward the manufactory building was used for making of worsted hosiery and metal buttons, etc.

In 1768 it was rented by the province to private families. It then became celebrated from an attempt by Colonel Dalrymple of the Fourteenth Royal Regulars to take possession of it for quarters for his regiment. The tenants, with Eliza Brown at their head, flatly refused admission. Governor Bernard issued a mandate, which was served by the sheriff, ordering the surrender of the premises.

Adjoining this were the Governor's Foot Guards, cook commanded in 1772. At the corner of Court street was the residence of an old Boston merchant, Custom House was located in 1752. It was a hotel, where Washington made his memorable visit in 1793.

Harrison Gray Otis was a law office in this old building. Webster came in 1804. In this same building, at the corner of Tremont street in 1790 a building was erected for the manufacture of duck in this country. In 1790 operation, employing six turning out fifty pieces a week. Here were

quarters of the John Han-

and Tremont ce of John Wendell. The royal ed in Wendell's till later used as on stopped on his

the first to have building. He was in bar until Daniel and took an office. The last striking changes in Tremont street occurred but twenty-five years ago, when it was widened from a narrow, crooked lane into a respectable business street. This work extended from Boylston street to the Boston & Albany railroad bridge. An enterprise that made this piece of street alteration a subject of uni-

other places, somewhat resembling the Fifth Avenue stages in New York at the present day. They were the precursors of the street cars, and singularly, yet naturally enough, took the same route into town, coming down Tremont street to Scollay square. Many of them draw up and waited for passengers at Paddock's mall, where the electric cars now cluster in such numbers and with such clanging discord of sound. What a place of meeting, of waiting, of arrival and departure has been that old mall for generations of Boston people.

The last striking changes in Tremont street occurred but twenty-five years ago, when it was widened from a narrow, crooked lane into a respectable business street. This work extended from Boylston street to the Boston & Albany railroad bridge. An enterprise that made this piece of street alteration a subject of uni-



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

was an Amer- in her arm- low interest in the home of John Charles Francis

a suburban railway in 1860, with only Park Street Church, which was erected in 1815. From the fervor of doctrine preached while its walls, its site has been known as Primrose Corner. Dwight Beecher, Moore and other noted preachers have occupied its pulpit. Undeniedly have made vaults for burial, but now removed. The Tremont House is a latter-day land-

versal comment was the removal of the Hotel Pelham. The great brick building was placed fifteen feet to the westward in three days, during which the occupants of the stores and offices carried on their vocations undisturbed. Nothing better illustrates the growth of Boston during 250 years than the evolution of Tremont street from a series of narrow, crooked lanes into a great metropolitan thoroughfare.

By and by the cows had to take another lane to and from the Common. For a fine row of colonial mansions was built on the upper side of Tri-mount lane, where Tremont row is now. The pompous residents would have their lane dubbed Sudbury street. The populace conceded to Sudbury, but persisted in calling it a lane. Through that pretentious lane rolled the

row. All the houses were faced with rows of freestone columns supporting piazzas, and became the elite residences of the town. There lived the merchant prince, Amos Lawrence, and his brother, William Lawrence. The Lowells lived there, too, the antecedents of James Russell Lowell. There are many people living who remember that aristocratic row of houses. Dr. Samuel A. Green of the Massachusetts

Paddock. This shaded way was called Paddock's mall, and the elms stood there for over a hundred years. It was directly in front of the Granary Burying Ground. By Paddock's mall and in Long Acre a Revolutionary incident rises into view. On the morning of the 19th of April, Earl Percy ranged his columns for the march to Lexington. Colonel Smith had sent a courier asking for reinforcements, and

But the doors were securely closed and Brown boldly denied the right of the Governor to dispossess him. The wily Lieutenant-Governor then tried to induce tenants to open, with no success. At last a stratagem was tried. The school and his deputies effected an entrance to the cellar, but instead of securing the obstinate tenant they were made close prisoners in the cellar by him. They remained there

situation's calls, so that lean ship throughout element. A site that will have the southeast corner Boylston street, the for Quin y Adams. In the stood there was born Adams.

The old Washington

Post

PAGES 9 TO 14.
Boston's New Public
Library Building.
DRAMATIC, SPORTING, SOCIETY, ETC.

deeper still in an iron-clad hole, ever
rucks in great gulps of pure air. Up in
the roof another fan is drawing out the
poisoned air, while between the two runs
an intricate system of ducts, flooding
every part of this busy hive of brain-
workers with pure, sweet air. There will
be no headaches from "crowd poison" in
our new library. It has the best ventila-
tion of any building in the world.

As the air is sucked in by the great
fan in the basement it must rush through
the mouths of hot pipes which interpose
the mouths of the air ducts. So, heated,
but still untainted, it passes down the
stoned passages, large enough for a man
to walk through, until finally the stone
walls give place to plaster casings, which,
in turn, ramify into smaller pipes, till it
breathes its life-giving oxygen through-
out the whole building. Ever it hears the
low humming of the great fan in the roof,
and, obedient to its soft monotone, it has-
tens up and up, till it finds itself freed to
the purifying sun once more. There is no
dust about it either.

THE SPLENDORS OF THE GRAND HALL.

We left the cool gloom of the cellar be-
hind, and climbing an iron stair, found
ourselves amid the splendor of the
grand hall. It is in a poor condition now,
to be sure, but even the tangled
web of scaffolding and the rubbish of the
workmen at its crude stage of construc-
tion could not conceal all hints of its
coming beauty. Gray and red and golden
are the colorings of the great arches, each
a miniature dome. Four massive pillars
of gray Iowa sandstone sturdily support
the arches. Within the hollow of the
domes are mosaic wreaths, looking in
some painter's talented brush. But there
is nothing so flimsy as paint in this pile
of solid magnificence. Worked in mosaic
within the hollows of the domes are other
famous names. In the arches on the left
are seen the names of famous preachers,
Channing, Parker, Eliot, Mather; the
jurists Shaw, Webster, Choate, Story; and
the historians Motley and Prescott. With
two mosaic spaces soon to be filled with
Parkman and Bancroft.

The larger arches of the centre bear
the names of Hawthorne, Pierce, Long-
fellow and Emerson. The domes above
what might be called the left side of the
vestibule proclaim in mosaic marble the
fame of the reformers Garrison, Sumner,
Mann, Phillips; the scientists Brewster,
Gray, Huxford, Agassiz; and the artists
Copley, Stuart, Allston, Bullfinch.

Laurel wreaths and coats of arms and
inscriptions, interspersed with the signs
of the zodiac, all in brass, are inlaid in
the solid white and gray marble of the
floor. So the visitor walks on the names
of the founders, the seal of the city and
the trustees' seal, while in a great marble
slab close to the entrance the following
inscription duly glows from the floor in
letters of brass:

"The Public Library. Founded A. D.
MDCCCLII. This Building Erected A. D.
MDCCCXXXVIII."

THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

The walls of the hall itself are of the
summit Iowa sandstone, but when the
ascent of the grand staircase is begun
you find yourself surrounded by the pol-
ished brilliancy of yellow Siena marble,
gleaming with all the beauty of onyx.
Massive and heavy are these mighty
slabs. They are not at all like the
"big river" marble.

Colonel Chase's mammoth picture of the
early martyrs. Later on, however, this is
to be a sunny periodical room, while the
large room adjoining, now dignified by
the title of "map room," will probably be
pressed into the same service.

Leading from the grand hall, too, are
the marble-walled toilet rooms perfect in
their appointments. In striking contrast
to the lavatories of the old building. It
is only within three years that the old
building has been fitted with the accom-
modations demanded by law, but in the
new building things are different.

TO THE LEFT OF GRAND STAIRCASE.

To the left of the grand staircase are
the cloak rooms, where the attendant's
will not only check your wraps, but will
act as an information bureau as well.
Near by is a comfortable reception room,
where you may restfully await the arrival
of some one you may wish to see. I won-
der how long it will be before the stone
walls of that reception room will hear a
"proposal."

The opposite corner from the periodical
room will be called the hall of the cata-
logues. The rest of that left side of the
building on the ground floor is turned
over to the working force of the library.
They are completely isolated from the
part of the library the public sees—that
is one of the chief merits of the new
building. They even have a separate en-
trance from Blagden street.

As you walk around the Boylston street
side the floor level changes. Sometimes
you go up a bit and sometimes you walk
down a few steps. Occasionally you will
get a peep of the green courtyard within,
sometimes catch a glimpse of an electric
flashing by. On what might be called the
first floor is a large hall that at first was
intended for use on public occasions, but
since Mr. W. C. Todd's gift of \$50,000 for
the purchase of newspapers, this hall be-
comes the "newspaper room." Not far
away are the two "patent rooms," where
all the designs and specifications of mod-
ern inventions will be placed at the dis-
posal of inquiring minds. The same mar-
ble floors and massive walls and tiled
ceilings are found in all these rooms.
Most of them have iron balconies, like fire
escapes, running around their high walls.
The map room is the only place where the
building unbends in the least. Here red
brick dashes the walls with color, and the
tiles of the ceiling frolic like the squares
on a crazy quilt.

THE COURTYARD WITHIN THE WALLS.

It is with shame-faced relief that the
newspaper man turned his back on all the
impressive magnificence and fled to the
sunny courtyard that occupies the centre
of the building. You would never have
thought the wild walls concealed such a
beautiful combination of the work of
nature and art to look from the outside
of the building, though you might have
seen a hint of it by peeping through the
driveway that enters the court from an
arch on Boylston street. Once within its
quiet precincts you would never imagine
you were in a city, so serenely calm is the
place. On three sides the Cor-
inthian columns and the carved
facades of a gray arcade, for all
the world like the quiet cloisters where
hooded monks pace slowly in studious
meditation. The broad roof of this arcade
is red and a thick par-

Boston Sunday

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1894.

BOSTON'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.



THE MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE AS VIEWED FROM THE ART MUSEUM SIDE OF COPLEY SQUARE.

Massive and stately in its sober dignity,
like some mighty leader of the world's
wisest, surrounded by a cluster of beau-
tiful women, stands Boston's new Public
Library, amid the beautiful architecture of
Copley Square. Smiling in its grave face
rise the square tower and picturesque
arches of Richardson's wonderful master-
piece, Trinity Church, hallowed a thou-
sand times by the rushing eloquence of
a Phillips Brooks.

Close to its side, separated only by
Boylston street, sits the stately old
South, whose slender tower of wondrous

its chief deficiency, however, is its limited
storage capacity, for the library has in-
creased to more than 200,000 volumes and
100,000 pamphlets.

That is rather a striking contrast to
Whitney's eloquent praise of the struc-
ture. A few years later the rapidly grow-
ing institution had collected 50,000 books
and nearly as many pamphlets, and the
accommodations for readers and students
had been crowded beyond all bearable
limits. So they did something.

The trustees appointed a committee to
examine favorable sites for a new build-

ing. After looking at various places, the
trustees made an appeal to the General
Court for a grant of land on Copley
square, and in 1880 the General Court re-
sponded by presenting the city with 23,000
feet of valuable land on the Dartmouth
street side of Copley square, and after-
ward authorized the city to take by pur-
chase or otherwise as much adjoining land
as it might think necessary for the ample
accommodations of the library. In 1887 it
further expressed its interest in the in-

building to the reporter; for which the
newspaper man acknowledges honest
gratitude.

If you may not enter just yet, you can
stand without, as thousands of others
have done, and gaze at the solid front of
the building. It will at once impress you
as being massive and grandly beautiful.
There is a conspicuous absence of sham
or pretence in its grave face. The fa-
cades do not show the beautiful forms of
the elegant Ionic or the graceful Corinthian.
Instead there rises before you the more
stately beauty of the Florentine
school, such a building as rose in the
Italian city when, with the revival of let-
ters, came the arousal from its slumbers
of classic art.

A FORTRESS OF LEARNING.

"Broad and low-browed and square, like
some powerful fortress," you would say
at first. The lower windows that break
in upon the general grayness of the stone
are as square and as severely plain as
portholes, closed with a single slab of
plate glass. The second tier of windows
come when the stones have altered their
shape a bit. These windows are gracefully
arched, and are crossed and recessed by
greenish casings. Then come the eaves of
the low roof, with never a tower or a bal-
cony to relieve its plain simplicity. Only
the mighty, three-arched entrance, barred
with clashing iron, iron, too, are the
curiously wrought lanterns, mammoth in
size, that swing from spiked brackets set
in the portals.

Overhead you will see three coats-of-
arms carved in the gray, that of Massa-
chusetts on the left, and Boston's seal
on the right, while between stands out
the library seal.

There is a great deal more carving than
this. In fact, the solid wall has been
scored in a hundred places by sculptors'
chisels. Under the eaves, clean across

rounded edges, passed over the generous
expanse of the wide stone platform, and
passed the clanging wicket with Mr. Gray
and the writer, you would have soon
found yourself in the gloomy coolness of
the cellar. Surely we have reached some
mighty cavern where clang the hammers
and glow the furnaces of hobgoblins. It
cannot be you are near the centre of a
great city teeming with bustling activity.
Here all is black and cool and deadly
still, save when some workman's ham-
mer rings out a startling blow. As far
away as the lantern's gleams penetrate
you may see dim vistas of massive arches,
while close overhead are the rounded
domes of the Quattrocento construction, on
which the whole building is erected. Ev-
erywhere, from cellar to roof, are these
same successions of shallow domes, arched
on massive stone, lined with fire-proof
tiles. It is absolutely fire-proof. What is
there to burn? In all the building there is
nothing but polished stone and mighty
iron girders and smooth cement, and the
livelier colors of fire-proof tiling and brick.
The only wood is in the furnishings,
while books themselves are the hardest
kind of things to set on fire. If ever a
building in all this round world is fire-
proof it is Boston's new library.

AMONG THE PONDEROUS FOUNDA- TIONS.

In the gloomy cavern of the cellar one
gets an impressive idea of the ponderous
weight of the structure. Foundation walls
are of tremendous size, till one wonders
how man ever put together such ponder-
ous masses of rock. The lantern slips out
of sight behind a neighboring pillar, and
in the pitchy darkness one shivers with
involuntary fright lest he should wander
away in the bewildering maze of passage-
ways, lest the mountain of a building
above his head should fall on him, lest
some gnome from these lower regions
should ring out a guttural challenge.

You will catch yourself peering through
the gloom for the light of the torches
long lines of early Christians bore as they
wound their way amid the bones of the
Titanian Catacombs, or you will strain your
ears for the sound of pick and shovel as
some miner works by the flickering light
of the lamp on his hat. You are miles
away from the rest of humanity. What a
splendid place for altermatic revels!
Even the police commissioners would
never be found out in these regions of
blackness.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

(Just over the central gate you get a glimpse of those pretty little boys of the seal.)

beauty bends slightly with dangerous
grace towards the solid structure of the
library, as if to lean upon its mighty
strength. They say the piles beneath the
tower have sunk, but why put such a
prosaic interpretation upon the coquettish
grace of this stately flirt?

On the opposite side of the triangle is
the quieter beauty of the Art Museum,
ornamented with a sculptured garland of
rare carvings. In front spread wide
streets and a triangle of soft green, quite



of the trustees full construction of the new building, removing all restriction from the city as to the amount she might appropriate for this purpose. Then the City Council began to pass various measures looking towards a new building. In March, 1882, the council passed a bill ordering the purchase of 40,000 feet of land adjacent to the lot given by the State for \$125,000, and for the erection of a building for the sum of \$450,000.

The next step was the offer of four prizes for the best sets of plans. Twenty sets were received, but all were rejected. Then the city architect spent a couple of years in tinkering up some plans, and some work was done in driving 6000 piles into the swampy ground. These preliminary foundations had to be all changed when, in 1887, the trustees contracted with the New York architects McKim, Mead & White, to design and supervise the construction of the present massive structure. That the work has been done in a masterly manner everyone must admit who looks upon its sincere grandeur. Even the Common Council must admit that they have received the worth of the money they have so frequently been called upon to appropriate for the work of construction.

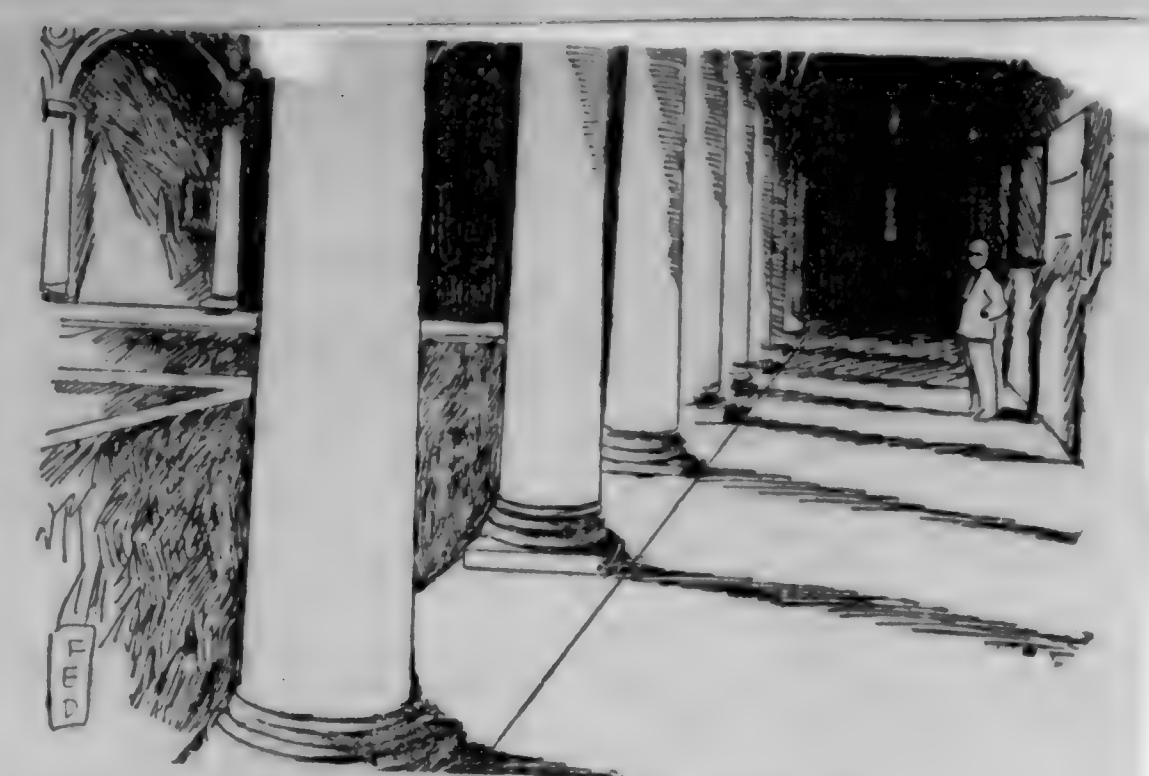
WHAT THE LIBRARY WILL COST.

Like other great undertakings, there was considerable difficulty in getting it under way, and the first three years of work after 1887 shows a record of changes that the original estimate of \$1,000,000 was far too small to cover the cost of such a time the sum of \$2,250,000 was agreed upon as the total cost of the new library, including shelving, but no other furniture. Taking into consideration the magnitude and the nature of this work, this cost is not excessive. By the cubic foot this expense compares very favorably with the best class of other public buildings. The cost of postoffice and custom houses erected by the government varies from 50 cents to \$1. The library building, with all its beautiful workmanship, will cost but \$1.40 cents a cubic foot.

Month after month the work made steady progress, the massive walls growing higher and higher, until the whole of the 70,000 feet of land disappeared beneath a great building, 131 feet long and 100 feet wide. Exclusive of the grand court within, the building, together with the platform, spread over an acre and a half. The area of the floor is four acres, and there are four and a half acres of ceiling. Here are ample accommodations for a mission and a half book.

A VIEW FROM WITHOUT.

It is very likely that a visitor will not be allowed to enter just now, but no one will deny a newspaper man anything. So they let the post man in the wicket of the ponderous iron grating that guards the three big doors looking out on Copley square. Moreover, Mr. Louis F. Gray, the able secretary of the board of trustees, gave up nearly a day of his valuable time in explaining the intricacies of the vast



LOWER PROMENADE IN THE INNER COURT.

the front, runs the following legend in letters of bold relief: "The Public Library of the city of Boston, built by the people, and dedicated to the advancement of learning, A. D. MDCCCLXXXVIII." In smaller letters just above the three great arches is the hospitable inscription, "Free to all," while a belt of famous names run around three sides of the structure, arranged in sets of six. Everyone has laughed heartily over the smart clerk who arranged several of the groups in a clever acrostic that read: "McKim, Mead and White." No one noticed it in such a bewilderment of names until a companion clerk in the architect's office gave the joke away. Then wasn't Boston indignant, and didn't New York and Philadelphia take some rapid chiseling to appease the wrath of the powers that be. The names still remain as profoundly as before, but the combinations are different.

Everywhere you go, within and without, you will see noted names carved in stone, till you begin to think our new library a directory of the world's greatness. Only their present address is not given.

The longer you gaze at the stately pile of gray stone the better you will appreciate the beauty. Now the gray is tipped with the delicate rose hue that seems to tinge the best of Milford granite. You may be sure these stones are the examined and the least defect has brought forth the most careful inspection. The same uncompromising rejection. The same careful thing. It has been a hard-worked board that they are paid no salary.

THE CAVERNS UNDERGROUND.

If you could have walked up the easy ascent of the broad steps with their

But, after all, you are only in a mammoth cellar. You will realize this at once if your guide conducts you over the cement floor to the more brilliantly-lighted part where is located the three great boilers that supply motive power for the electric light plants, feet pumps, air tanks for the pneumatic tubes, two great engines that whirl the great ventilating fans.

The appointments of the elevator are first-class, but in such a building as this, with its grand staircase and its irregular floor level, an elevator will have limited use.

In one part of the cellar is a gigantic coal bin, now in active operation, for the grates must glow day and night to dry up the moisture in the walls. This is important than you would think. Already they have had to bail out hundreds of gallons of water from the cellar that has condensed on the walls and so flowed downward.

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM OF THE BUILDING.

Overhead runs the track of a swinging railway for coal and ashes. Here, too, are the coils of electric light mains. But by far the most interesting are the ventilating ducts with all their ramifications like the respiratory system of a human body. The lungs of the building is the beautiful courtyard. Most great buildings have content themselves with a narrow shaft but here we have the pure sunshiny air, the large enclosure, with the fresh fountain. At one side of the courtyard cut a deep cask leading to the cellar where a mighty eighteen-foot fan, s

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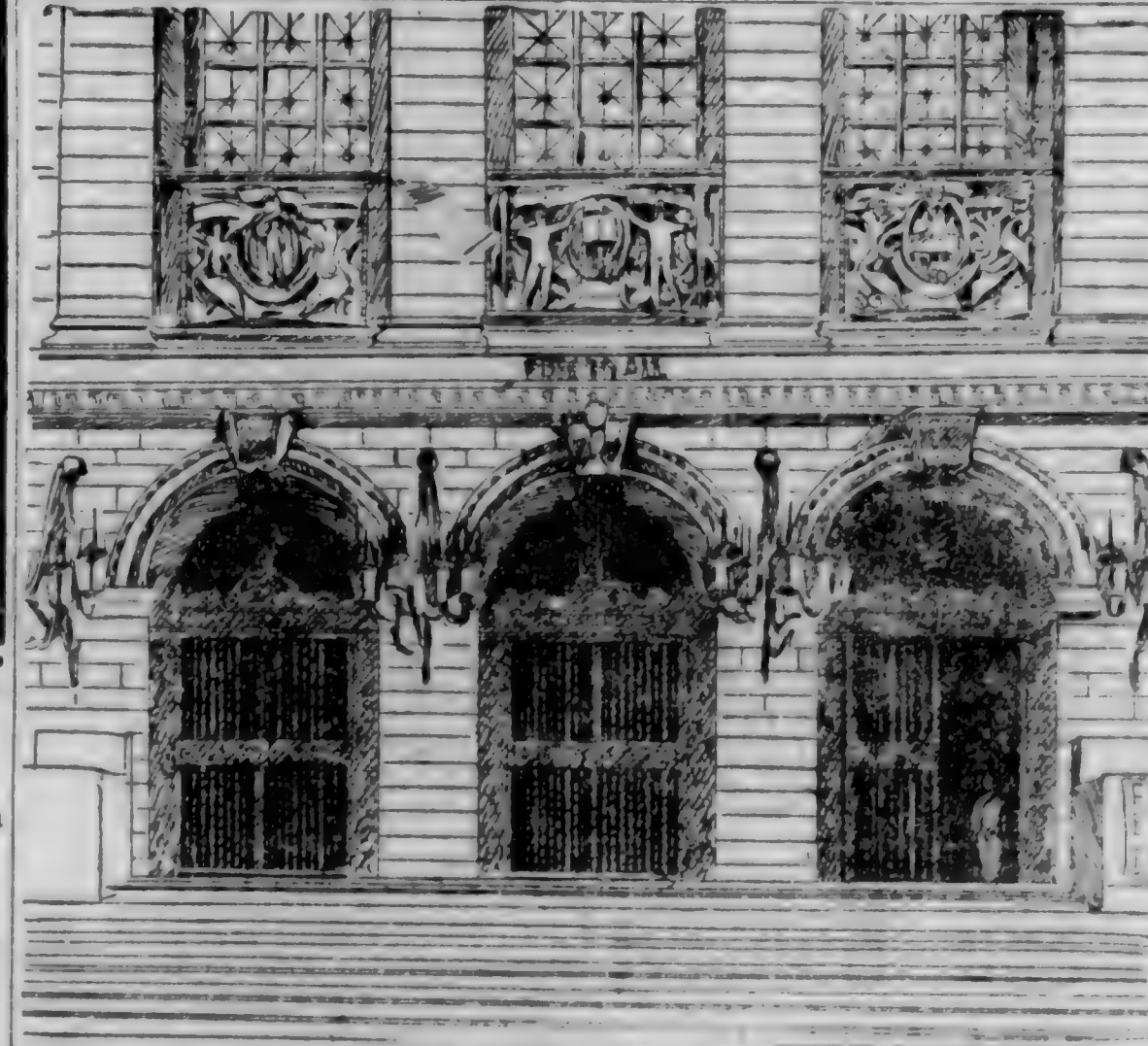
Massive and stately in its sober dignity, like some mighty leader of the world's wisest, surrounded by a cluster of beautiful women, stands Boston's new Public Library, amid the beautiful architecture of Copley Square. Smiling in its grave face rise the Square tower and picturesque arches of Richardson's wonderful masterpiece, Trinity Church, hallowed a thousand times by the rushing eloquence of a Phillips Brooke.

Close to its side, separated only by Boylston street, sits the stately old South, whose slender tower of wondrous

its chief deficiency, however, is its limited storage capacity, for the library has increased to more than 200,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets.

That is rather a striking contrast to Winthrop's eloquent praise of the structure. A few years later the rapidly growing institution had collected 500,000 books and nearly as many pamphlets, and the accommodations for readers and students had been crowded beyond all bearable limits. So they did something.

The trustees appointed a committee to examine favorable sites for a new building.



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(Just over the central gate you get a glimpse of those pretty little boys of the seal.)

beauty bends slightly with dangerous grace towards the solid structure of the library, as if to lean upon its mighty strength. They say the pillars beneath the tower have sunk, but why put such a prosaic interpretation upon the coquettish side of this mainly flirt?

On the opposite side of the triangle is the quieter beauty of the Art Museum, ornamented with a sculptured garble of rare carvings. In front spread wide streets and a triangle of soft green, quite

A FORTRESS OF LEARNING.

"Broad and low-browed and square, like some powerful fortress," you would say at first. The lower windows that break in upon the general grayness of the stone are as square and as severely plain as porches, closed with a single slab of plate glass. The second tier of windows come when the stonework have altered their shape a bit. These windows are gracefully arched, and are crowned and recessed by greenish sashes. Then come the eaves of the low roof, with never a tower or a balcony to relieve its plain simplicity. Only the mighty, three-arched entrance, barred with clanging iron, iron, too, are the curiously wrought lanterns, mammoth in size, that swing from spiked brackets set in the portals.

Overhead you will see three confronted arms carved in the gray, that of Massachusetts on the left, and Boston's seal on the right, while between stands out the library seal.

There is a great deal more carving than this. In fact, the solid wall has been scored in a hundred places by sculptors' chisels. Under the eaves, clean across



rounded edges, passed over the generous expanse of the wide stone platform, and passed the clanging wicket with Mr. Gray and the writer, you would have soon found yourself in the gloomy coolness of the cellars. Surely we have reached some mighty cavern where clang the hammers and glow the furnaces of hobgoblins. It cannot be you are near the centre of a great city teeming with bustling activity. Here all is black and cool and deadly still, save when some workman's hammer rings out a startling blow. As far away as the lantern's gleams penetrate you may see dim vistas of massive arches, while close overhead are the rounded domes of the Quavatine construction, on which the whole building is erected. Everywhere, from cellar to roof, are the same successions of shallow domes, arched on massive stone, lined with fire-proof tiles. It is absolutely fire-proof. What is there to burn? In all the building there is nothing but polished stone and mighty iron girders and smooth cement, and the livelier colors of fire-proof tiling and brick. The only wood is in the furnishings, while books themselves are the hardest kind of things to set on fire. If ever a building in all this round world is fire-proof it is Boston's new library.

AMONG THE PONDEROUS FOUNDATIONS.

In the gloomy cavern of the cellar one gets an impressive idea of the ponderous weight of the structure. Foundation walls are of tremendous size, till one wonders how man ever put together such ponderous masses of rock. The lantern slips out of sight behind a neighboring pillar, and in the pitchy darkness one shivers with involuntary fright lest he should wander away in the bewildering maze of passageways, lest the mountain of a building above his head should fall on him, lest some gnome from these lower regions should ring out a guttural challenge.

You will catch yourself peering through the gloom for the light of the torches long lines of early Christians bore they wound their way amid the bones of the Roman Catacombs, or you will strain your ears for the sound of plink and shivel as some miner works by the flickering light of the lamp on his hat. You are miles away from the rest of humanity. What a splendid place for alienation reveals! Even the police commissioners would never be found out in these regions of blackness.

fully selected with an eye to the result is magnificent. The fairs themselves are of solid marble, and as you mount them high over your head gleams the blue and gold of a paneled ceiling, highly ornamented. Railings and Corinthian pillars are of carved marble, impressive from their sincere grandeur rather than from any delicate beauty.

Where the balustrade part and turn to enter the upper hall, two monster lions of unpolished Siena marble keep grim guard. These lions are the work of St. Gaudens's chisel, and were gifts of the Second and the Twentieth Massachusetts regiments. The work of the sculptor is worthy of the regiments whose deeds he commemorates.

PERIODICAL ROOMS AND LAVATORIES.

We will not try to pass the fierce lions



A BIT OF THE BOYLSTON STREET ENTRANCE.

just yet. Instead, we will pass through one of the stalwart oak doors, whose weight and thickness is quite in accord with the rest of the building, and, turning to the left, enter a large sunny room in the Boylston-Dartmouth streets corner. The same Gasparino dome construction, with linings of fireproof brick, form the ceiling of all the rooms on the first floor. The floors themselves are of marble, laid in fine cement. At this stage of construction the hall is unfurnished, save for

World's Fair. It was held in Chicago, you know. These mammoth flower pots came from abroad, and when they had finished their mission of showing how skilled are the potters of foreign climes, the library trustees bought them, perhaps to plant Californian redwood trees in them.

Above the gray arcade rises the brown of the fire-proof brick walls, slashed with sunlit windows and gleaming with the flash of copper. Here and there a balcony

(Continued on Page 12.)

THE REIGNING FAD.

Everybody in Boston Now Wants to See the
\$3,000,000 Public Library.



LOOKING IN FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE, SHOWING THE HALL AND GRAND STAIRCASE.

Open for Visitors From 10 to 5, Until Feb. 5.
Open for Visitors Sunday, Feb. 3, Same Hours.
Special Library Rooms Not Finished Are Closed.
Trustees' Room Closed.
Bates Hall Open.
Pneumatic and Electric Delivery Room Open.
Attendants Will Explain Different Features.
Building Will Be Closed to Public Feb. 8. Expected to Reopen for Readers Feb. 15.
Building Commenced Nov. 28, 1885.
Trustees—S. A. B. Abbott, Frederick O. Prince, William R. Richards, Col. J. H. Benson, Dr. Henry Bowditch.
Architects—McKim, Mead & White.
Cost \$3,000,000.

Following Thursday's opening of the new Public Library to the city officials and others specially invited, the great building on Copley square was given to the general public yesterday for the first time.
Between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock the massive doors of the main entrance were thrown back, and a welcome was extended all who cared to call. The great number availing themselves of the opportunity to visit the best library building in every respect in the country, testified to the interest of the people in the edifice to be devoted to their pleasure and benefit. Long before the time announced for the opening of the outside world a throng

are beyond words to express. The view opens to the main stairway of Siena marble, with the gigantic lions of St. Gaudens midway. High up the dined windows let in a flood of soft light over the whole. The longer the scene is looked at the more apparent is the beauty. Every slab and stone has been selected with an eye to the harmony of color. The lofty arches and domes are wrought in mosaic with wreaths and bear the names of men distinguished in literature, art and other lines. There are Channing, Parker, Elliot, Stather, Shaw, Webster, Choate, Story, Motley, Prescott, Hawthorne, Pierce, Longfellow, Emerson, Garrison, Sumner, Mann, Phillips, Bowditch, Gray, Rumford, Agassiz, Copley, Stuart, Alston and Bulfinch.
The main stairway divides at the top, and wide flights lead around the great lions that were given the building by the Second and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments, to the second floor and Bates Hall.

FOR GENERAL READERS.
The vast hall that runs the whole width of the Copley square front is where the general readers will congregate and pass their time. For their use massive oak tables, twenty-four in number, have been placed. Each table has five chairs on a side, and is generously lighted. The hall is wainscotted with English oak, elaborately carved. There are two big fireplaces

day, including Sunday, until next Friday, during the same hours—from 10 o'clock to 5. The library will then be closed for a week, and perhaps longer, for the distribution of the books and preparations for the permanent opening to readers.
The Boston Public Library had its beginning in 1841. In 1847 a joint committee of the City Council was first appointed. Josiah Quincy, Jr., while Mayor, offered to give \$500 for a library if the citizens added \$10,000, but this offer was not met. A year later the Legislature passed an act authorizing the city to establish a public library. An unsuccessful effort was made to procure a union with the Athenaeum Library. In 1849 R. C. Winthrop gave the first books to begin the collection. Mayor Higginson gave \$1000 for this purpose. Edward Everett presented upwards of 1000 volumes, and in 1851 the city had 2000 volumes. Edward Capen was chosen librarian in 1852 and the same year the first board of trustees was constituted with Edward Everett as president.
In 1854 the reading room and library on Mason street were opened, and an ordinance appointing commissioners to erect a building passed. Sept. 17, 1855, the corner stone of the building on Boylston street was laid. This structure, which has been in use up to the present year, was dedicated Jan. 1, 1858. In 1867 the committee appointed by the City Council called the attention of the trustees to the lack of light, of proper ventilation, and of working accommodations. As early as 1870 the trustees recognized the necessity of a new building, and in February of that year passed an order for one of their number to examine various estates which might be eligible for a site for such new building. At the suggestion of the trustees prepared drawings showing what, in his opinion, was most needed.

REIGNING FAD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

test prepared drawings showing what, in his opinion, was most needed.

PLANS APPROVED.

His plans were approved by the trustees, and on their recommendation the City Council passed orders, which were approved by the Mayor, April 14, 1885, providing for the purchase of land on St. James Avenue—adjacent to that granted by the Commonwealth—for \$150,000, and the erection of a building for the sum of \$250,000, payment for the same to be made through the medium of a public loan for \$300,000. The land thus acquired embraced about 65,000 square feet. In August of the same year the Public Library committee of the City Council requested the views of the trustees on the subject of the library building, and in January, 1884, the trustees issued a statement of the principal features they desired incorporated in the plan of a new building, especially with reference to the interior arrangement and prizes were offered for the best plans to be submitted in competition.
In January, 1885, the trustees and city architect were made a commission to award the four prizes offered, and after due deliberation reported to the council their award, with the further expression of opinion that no one of the plans was suitable to build upon.

By an order of the city government of March 30, 1885, the city architect was directed to prepare plans for the new building, and submit them to the trustees for their approval. Little progress was made during the next two years beyond laying a foundation for the new building. It was in March, 1887, that the action was taken which resulted in the decisive steps which have led to the present structure. An act was introduced in the Legislature which gave the board of trustees of the library full power in the matter of the construction of the building. They were by this act empowered to decide upon plans, choose architects and supervise construction.

This bill was strongly opposed by many members of the City Council, and only became a law after a close and exciting contest. A few days after the passage of this act, the trustees contracted with McKim, Mead & White to design and supervise the construction of the new building, plans were prepared and approved by the trustees; the foundations which had already been laid were modified so as to conform to them. In August, 1887, a contract was made for the construction of the basement and first floor within one year, and on Nov. 28 the corner stone was laid. By a special act of the Legislature, March 1, 1888, the city was authorized to incur indebtedness outside the debt limit for such completion and under this act, ten days later, the city treasurer was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, if necessary, for this purpose.

The order providing for this loan was passed March 11, and two years later another million was added for the completion of the work, making the total cost of the structure, \$3,000,000.

The corner stone was laid Nov. 28, 1888, with addresses at the New Old South Church by the Hon. Frederick O. Prince and Mayor Hugh O'Brien, and a poem by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The work of construction has been continued since that time to the present.



BALCONY IN THE INNER COURT, OVERLOOKING THE FOUNTAIN.

of early comers filled the inner vestibule and crowded the outside approach. The gathering was cosmopolitan, it being made up of both sexes, from children to adults of advanced age, from all walks of life. As soon as the inner doors were swung back, the assemblage quickly found its way through the various rooms and departments that were opened to them. At the lowest estimate about the great 200 people circulating about the great building within half an hour after its mission was possible. They wandered about as prompted by inclination, many taking first a cursory view as they hurried from apartment to apartment, and then going about leisurely for a careful study and inspection of the many beauties and features.

It is not possible to fully grasp all that the interior of the new Public Library presents in one visit or one day. There is material sufficient in every room, or department, to engage the attention of an entire day. To go over the building hurriedly is to lose the splendid spread of delectable things even will escape the hasty look. It is only by taking each feature by itself, and slowly, thoroughly examining the elaborate collection and combination of all that skill and money and experience could evolve for the perfect convenience and full satisfaction of the people, that the results are found in Boston's Public Library can be really appreciated.

At the very outset, the main entrance is impressively grand. The magnificent vaulted ceiling, the massive pillars and arches, the inlaid marble floor, all carrying a delightfully pleasing harmony of coloring, that are not the least of the attractions. The high ceiling is arched and richly decorated, and is lighted to the best advantage from the long windows. All through the building the lighting is admirable, both by windows for the day and electricity for evening. But Bates Hall is not yet at its best, as it will be when all intended is completed, and the library is not all filled, and some changes of the arrangement of marble busts that are now there are to be made.

On the floor above, back of the hall, are the special libraries, private apartments and the trustees' room. These were not opened yesterday and will not be this week. They are not completed and are held by the busy workmen. The trustees' room is especially charming and interesting. The walls are hung in olive green velvet on the upper part, with the lower wainscotted with panels of white and gold. The French chateau built in the sixteenth century. The fireplace is from a Florentine castle built in the fifteenth century. Over the mantel is an oil painting of Joshua Bates, who gave the library \$50,000. On the table of the trustees' room is a solid silver lamp of the burning of the Old State House in 1832. Just outside the entrance to the room the hall floor has the city's seal inlaid in brass and mosaic.

The delivery room, with the pneumatic tubes, electric railways and various appliances for the prompt and easy handling of books, commanded attention from yesterday's visitors. The system is extensive and brings a wide range of space under individual control, but it is simple and perfect in its working. Everything met the warm admiration and approval of the visitors.

THE AFTERNOON RUSH.
The afternoon showed a still greater influx of people than the morning, they coming up to the last moment of keeping open. The building will be opened every

2. 9 Breeding Row
Oct 5. 1893.

8

BOSTON'S NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

Beauty of the Design and Ornamentation—Convenience of the Arrangements.

Boston, October 4.

The new Public Library Building of Boston is about complete, as far as concerns the exterior. Groups of sculpture are to be added in front, but it is not known how long that will be after the building is open for the use of the public. To the outside view, therefore, no material change will be seen after the building is open for use. The inside is far from being finished, and it is not expected now that the end of the work will be reached before next August, and perhaps the dedication will be on September 17, which is the great anniversary day for Boston. But it has been nearly five years since the cornerstone was laid, and public interest in the building is so great that an account of it will doubtless be timely to many people.

The beauty of the location on the west side of Copley Square will be heightened when the square itself shall have been finished in accord with plans which are now in contemplation. Huntington Avenue now makes a straight line diagonally across the square from northeast to southwest, the former point being where it intersects with Boylston Street, close by Trinity Church. On the south side of the square is the Art Museum. Opposite the northwest corner is the Old South Church. The fine Pierce Building is opposite the southwest corner, while the open expanse of the square gives an opportunity for a display of the fine architecture of the front, which has been admirably improved. The proportions of the building are perfect; that the appearance of two stories in the front is in keeping with the length of the front and the pitch of the roof. Yet, on the inside one sees that there are six stories in all. The architecture is the Florentine Renaissance. The material of the front is Milford granite, which is regarded as particularly soft and suitable for this climate. The proportions of the building, when seen from the distance across Copley Square, are pleasing, and the beauty of the scene will be increased when the expected fountain occupies the middle of the square, instead of the street and car-tracks, and the outside portion only is given up to travel.

The approaches to the library give the sense of amplitude. Plenty of space has been taken, and it is in this, some fifteen or twenty feet from the entrance, that are to be placed groups of three figures, each by St. Gaudens, at a contract price of \$50,000. The subject of the groups is not known yet, but the plinths upon which they are to stand are already in position. Three spacious doors form the main entrance, facing east upon Copley Square. Over the middle one is the head in sculpture of the Goddess of Learning. Above that is the inscription, "Pro to All." Directly above that is a marble sculpture of the seal of the trustees of the library, having on its south a corresponding sculpture of the seal of the State and on the north the seal of the city. In large letters at the top of this front is the inscription, "The Public Library of the City of Boston, built by the people and dedicated to the advancement of learning, A. D. MDCCCLXXXVIII."

On the south side, in corresponding position, is the inscription: "MDCCCLIII. Founded through the munificence and public spirit of citizens"; while on the north, or Boylston Street side, is the corresponding legend: "The Commonwealth requires the education of the people as the safeguard of order and liberty." On the front and the south and north sides are many panels bearing the names of illustrious men in all ages and in all fields of glory. But it is to be noticed that the living are unrepresented save in rare instances. Edison and Bell are both

panels which will be decorated by the famous French mural decorator Chenevix. He is given *carte blanche* and \$50,000 with which to do his task, and it is expected that this entrance and staircase will be one of the wonders of the continent when it is finished. The artist Whistler will have a large painting in the noble Bates Hall in the upper story, and other painters who will also show their skill and genius on those walls are Sargent, LaFarge, Abbey, and Macmonnies. Great efforts will be made to render the interior as beautiful and as thoroughly in keeping with the objects and pretensions of the building as the exterior.

The trustees of this library are exceedingly proud of their work. The library itself is the largest in the country outside of the Congressional Library. Nothing in New York or Chicago or any other American city is equal to it, so confidently declare the trustees. This building occupies about 30,000 square feet of land. It is 227 feet long by 222 wide. It is arranged around a court which covers about 12,000 square feet and measures about 120 feet by 90. This court is neatly turfed, and in the middle is a body of water where fountains can be set playing, either in one or another of the fantastic forms which are the triumphs of artists in this line of human ingenuity. All around this court is a promenade on the ground floor, and around the second story is another, wide and amply protected from danger of falling. The court as a whole is beyond question a thing of beauty, with its colonnade of arches filled with tall green potted plants, and a place of delightful withdrawal from the noise and sights of the streets for those who wish to consult the library.

The building itself is of the most perfect possible construction as regards material. Everything is fireproof and built in the most substantial manner. Modern improvements are put into all parts of the library, and every convenience will be placed at the hands of those who are to serve the public. On the right of the main entrance is the periodical room, and on the left is the cataloguing room. These are of the same style and size, and are simply but tastefully finished. In the southeast part of the first floor are all the arrangements for waiting on the public. Access to the alcoves is not permitted, but plenty of catalogues will give people opportunity to find what they want. Pneumatic tubes connect the delivery department with other parts of the library. On the north side, ground floor, beyond the periodical room, is the bindery, for the library expects to do all this sort of work itself. Over this is the newspaper room, where will be kept files of daily newspapers from all parts of the world. Mr. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., gives \$2,000 for the annual running expenses of this department, and \$50,000 besides as a permanent fund for the purpose.

All about the building are small rooms for the convenience of special students, rooms in which they can retire and be as absolutely alone as if they were in their own studies, shut away from every one. Great care has been taken to make this building exceptionally good in this respect. The general public has also been well provided for. Over the main entrance is Bates Hall. It occupies the entire front of the building and is of great height, extending to the roof. It will have accommodations for 500 general readers.

The trustees are proud of their watchfulness for the library. Ex-Mayor Prince tells me that they have agents on the lookout for them in all the capitals of Europe all the time and that they buy every valuable book which is published, no matter in what language. The library building now in use was expected to hold 300,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets; but they have now over 500,000 books and as many pamphlets. The new library will have accommodations for 2,000,000 books and as many pamphlets.

LONDON.

THE EV

there, and so are Holmes and Parkman, but in a somewhat hasty glance over the lists today I did not catch the name of another living person. Religion of many degrees and ages is represented, from Confucius to Mohammed, St. Paul, Luther, Calvin, and (on the inside of the building) Parker and Channing.

Once within the triple entrance, the eye will meet a sight intended to inspire and elevate, though just now the spiritual aspect is much materialized by the rubbish of the workmen. The floor generally is that preparation of stone which is called "terrazzo," broken marble set in cement and rubbed down to a perfectly smooth surface. But here, at the entrance, it is a solid pavement of marble. Set in this, just inside the doors, are mural plates showing the date of the founding of the library and of the erection of this building. A few feet further in there is inscribed in the door the seal of the trustees, such as is on the front over the main entrance. On each side of this are the signs of the zodiac, each one set in metal into a square of marble. This is what the visitor will see under his feet. Let him raise his eyes and he will see three arches on each hand. The entire ceiling is in finely crumpled mosaic work, and in the centre of the successive arches on the right are the names of Pierce, Adams, and Emerson. Within each arch is a sort of dome, and in each of its four quarters is the name of a celebrity.

In the first arch are Garrison, Sumner, Phillips, and Mann. In the second are Agassiz, Gray, Bowditch, and Rumford, while in the third are Copley, Stuart, Bulfinch, and Allston. On the left of the entrance the arrangement is exactly the same. The three arches bear in turn the names of Hawthorne, Franklin, and Longfellow, while the little domes within these have the names of Prescott and Mooley in the first, the other two spaces being unfilled, and I am told that they will remain unfilled for a long time yet. Perhaps they are waiting for some great man to die so that they can put in his name without offending other great men who still survive. In the second place are the names of Webster, Chateau, Shaw, and Story, while in the third are Matser, Elliot, Parker, and Channing.

Thus far the visitor has gone, but a few feet in from the main entrance. Now let him look straight forward. There is the wide and glorious staircase, at the top of which, one on each hand, are the colossal lions of St. Gaudens, each on a lofty pedestal, with head erect in mighty defiance. Each side of the staircase is ornamented with fluted marble. This makes the base of the pedestals on which the lions are stretched; it forms the walls of the entire space as high as the base of the windows on the second story. Then it forms the pilasters between the windows to the very cornice, high above the stairs. When it is finished, the sight is expected to be particularly beautiful. The lions were given by two Massachusetts regiments, the second and the Twenty-second, and their cost was \$10,000.

On each side of the stairway are four large

about to celebrate, represents, both in its outward form and in the liberal policy which is to govern it, an achievement of which her city has every reason to be proud. Architecturally the building is a triumph of fitness, elegant and artistic beauty, and proclaims the fact that Boston has reached the enviable eminence of being the most enlightened city in the Union. If, however, those innocent naked cherubs of St. Gaudens had been permitted to remain on its front the proclamation would, I fancy, have been still more triumphant—perhaps sufficiently so to convince even New York. I heartily join in your chorus of congratulation.

HJALMAR H. BOYESEN.

Louise Chandler Moulton.
To The Boston Traveler.
BOSTON, Feb. 1.—I congratulate you on your "Happy Thought" of a special edition of THE TRAVELER to commemorate the opening of the new Public Library—an event so important to the city of Boston. I have often wondered how people lived before the invention of the art of printing. What dreary days would those be which no books cheered! It is indeed matter for rejoicing that we can go henceforth to a library so enriched by art, as well as by literature, to make the acquaintance of the best society—that is to say of the best minds of the best minds—as expressed in the books which are their legacy to the world.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

John L. Stoddard.
To The Boston Traveler.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—As a native, and for years a resident of Boston, I take pride and pleasure in learning of the opening of its nobly equipped Public Library. Together with all Bostonians, far and near, I rejoice in its completion. In

collections of books is cause for general rejoicing. Equality of opportunity will gradually bring the masses to the upper intellectual level. This is the only political safeguard of this land. May these books, which are the hope of all, be made as easy of access as possible to all.

CHARLES C. BRAGDON.

Superintendent Philadelphia Schools.
To The Boston Traveler.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 1.—I take great pleasure, in response to your request, to send a message of congratulation on the opening of the new Public Library of Boston. By this achievement you are actualizing Carlyle's idea, that the best modern university is a collection of books. A great public library is a means of instruction and culture whose value is inestimable. The supplement of the public schools, a school within and outside of the public schools, a school for adults as well as for children—it will be to your people a source of knowledge and inspiration that will lift the city into a still higher plane of intellectual and social life. Such an achievement suggests that you are determined that the nation shall still look towards the East for light. With your great university, your well-organized system of public schools, and your new Public Library, Boston will still stand as the representative of those influences that tend to give permanency and glory to a free government.

EDWARD BROOKS.

Editor Commercial Advertiser.
To The Boston Traveler.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Every public library, properly used, is a milestone on the highway to advanced civilization. The more public libraries, with opportunity to study, the fewer men and women who will live in darkness, in superstition, in ignorance and in poverty. Every good book turned out from the printing press today is a torch to enlightenment, a boon to humanity, a jewel set in a crystal sky, for it will aid men and women to do better things, and the greatest of all these is told in the one word—helpfulness.

FOSTER COATES.

Editor St. Louis Republic.
To The Boston Traveler.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—Boston has outdone itself in its new Public Library. It deserves the heartiest congratulations from every friend of literature and every believer in popular education. It is well.

(Continued on Second Page.)

circumstances render necessary in order to preserve confidence in the integrity of the national finances. The cabinet will meet today as usual, and some announcement may follow its adjournment or may be given out tomorrow.

POISONED BY PORK.

Terrible Result of a Meal of an Indian Family.
JEFFERSON, Ind., Feb. 1.—The family of August Noark, a prominent German of this city, are all lying at the point of death, as the result of poisoning. The father purchased some pork for their supper and they all ate heartily of it. In a short while they were attacked by excruciating pains, and it is feared that none of them will recover. The members of the family who are critically ill are father, August, aged 37; daughter Emma, aged eight; Josie, four, and Bertie, three. The father is unconscious.

Labor Indorses Mexico.
CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1.—The various industrial organizations of this republic and of border points in the United States are making elaborate preparations for an immense demonstration in favor of the Mexican government in its dealings with the Guatemalan question.

Big Snow in Germany.
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The weather is very severe throughout Germany, snow having fallen for 72 hours continuously. Railroad traffic is blocked in Silesia, Pomerania, Schleswig and in all the mountainous parts of Southern Germany.

Steamer Lost Her Propeller.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The British tank steamer Beacon Light, Captain Anderson, from New York, Jan. 32, arrived in the Downs today in tow for London. The Beacon Light had lost her propeller.

Commissioners See Ho.
HIROSHIMA, Feb. 1.—Count Ito Hirobumi, resident of the council of ministers, and M. Mutau Munemitsu, the minister of foreign affairs, gave audience today to the Chinese peace envoys.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and Colder.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—For New England and eastern New York—Generally fair until Sunday; colder Saturday afternoon and much colder Saturday night; variable winds becoming west or north-west.

There are two "domed rooms" leading from Sargeant Hall, one at each end. In one of them the Ticknor library is already shelved, and in the other have been arranged. A larger room, also leading from Sargeant Hall, is occupied by the musical books which Mr. Allen A. Brown has recently given to the city.

The corridors of the special libraries continue entirely around the building, and are lighted by the windows which look out upon the inner court. Some

of them. A number of the famous Sherlock Holmes stories will be given a hearing from his historical novel, "The Refuge of Chateau Noir" will have its first hearing on this occasion. Dr. Doyle has received many social invitations for his stay in this city, which is necessary, a very limited one.

FOOLISH JACK.

(From Harper's Bazar.)
Amy: Why did you marry Harry, who never sent you any presents, who refused Jack, who was always



DOORS IN DATES HALL.

one criticised the new library building for not being light enough, but these corridors go far toward refuting the criticism. They are furnished with tables, and those who go there to read will be able to do so with perfect comfort in the abundant light which these windows give.

It has always been an inconvenience in the old library that it has been necessary to give out the books belonging to the special libraries over the Bates Hall desk. This will be entirely

ing you jewelry, candy, books, and the like.

Mabel-Jack had spent all his money.

INEXPERIENCED.

(From Harper's Bazar.)
Mr. Boring:—My dear, I don't see how you had this counterfeit bill passed on you.

Mrs. Boring:—Dear, you don't let me see enough real money to enable me to tell the difference.

The Boston Traveler

— February 1, 1895 —

MESSAGES OF PRAISE.

Hearty Congratulations on the Opening of the Library.

DON'T FORGET THE FOUNDERS

This is the Sentiment of Grateful Edward Everett Hale, and all the Letters Breathe a Spirit of Good Will.

Boston is proud today. Her magnificent Public Library is open to all. Within its walls will be stored the rarest treasures that have sprung from the brain of man. The poor student will find it the open sesame to higher and better things; the man of letters will often seek its aid; its influence for good will be felt in the realms of literature and learning, and it will serve in years to come as a bulwark for the preservation of that reputation for literary culture which has ever been Boston's distinguishing characteristic.

We are not alone in our joy. THE TRAVELER prints today messages of congratulation from leading authors, editors and teachers. They all breathe a spirit of good-will and a hope that the highest aspirations of the founders may reach fruition. Here they are:

Edward Everett Hale.
To The Boston Traveler.
BOSTON, Feb. 1.—I hope we shall not forget in our joy that the Library Building is completed, the real founders of the Library, Mr. Jewett, the first librarian; Mr. Edward Everett, Mr. George Ticknor and Mayor Bigelow.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Henry Cabot Lodge.
To The Boston Traveler.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—I have received your letter of the 28th, and am very glad to hear that the new Public Library is to be formally opened on Feb. 1. The library, which is the best in the country, is a great credit to Boston, and it is especially gratifying to know that it is at last in its new building, which is so fine architecturally, and such an ornament to the city.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Hjalmar H. Boyesen.
To The Boston Traveler.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—It seems peculiarly appropriate that Boston, which was the earliest home of American literature, should have erected the most beautiful building for its permanent care, distribution and shelter. The new Boston Library, the opening of which you are

a country whose institutions cannot be preserved without the universal education of its citizens, this edifice will stand as one of the bulwarks of our municipal and national existence.

JOHN L. STODDARD.

Editor Century Magazine.
To The Boston Traveler.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Boston has produced great men and great books, and among its greatest men have been the makers of its books. It does well thus to honor literature, and in honoring literature to honor the men who have made it.—in this one building of the New World where, brought to their highest perfection, the arts unite in the service of the city. In these days of an awakened civic patriotism, Boston again leads the nation in the path of glory—of glory, the noblest and most abiding.

R. W. GILDER.

Editor Ladies' Home Journal.
To The Boston Traveler.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Every one interested in literature and learning will, I know, be glad to join you and the people of Boston in the feeling of congratulation at the opening of the new Public Library in Boston. It is an institution which naturally every man interested in literature has watched with a great deal of interest, and last week when I was allowed to go into the building I was amazed, not only at its architectural beauty, but at its capacity. I have never been able to join in the New York idea that Boston was losing its literary prestige, and the opening of your magnificent library will do much to establish the fact in the minds of American people, that Boston is yet, and will be for many years to come, the seat of literature in this country. New York may attract your authors from a residence in Boston, but the literary atmosphere that is yours can never be transferred.

EDWARD W. BOK.

President Williams College.
To The Boston Traveler.
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 1.—The opening of the new Public Library in Boston is an event in which all the friends of learning and literature may well rejoice. Please accept from the faculty of this college our most hearty congratulations on the enlarged facilities which Boston provides for everyone who desires to consult books.

FRANKLIN CARTER.

President Boston University.
To The Boston Traveler.
BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A wise woman has said, "Books are men of higher stature, and the only men that speak aloud for future times." If this be true, Boston has in perpetual session in her new palace on Copley square a convention of profounder significance than any in its City Hall or universities or under the gilded dome. All who have an eye for the higher interests of man are congratulating themselves and the community on the recognition which at last has come to those high-spirited men.

WILLIAM F. WARREN.

Principal Lasell Seminary.
To The Boston Traveler.
AUBURNDALE, Mass., Feb. 1.—Next to its schools its public libraries are the strongest factor in the education of a nation. That we now have in Boston one of the best housing for one of the best

MAXWELL RESIGNS.

The Solicitor-General Has Been in Strained Relations With Olney for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Lawrence Maxwell, solicitor-general of the United States, has tendered his resignation to the President and it has been accepted. Nothing will be said at the White House regarding the matter, but it is known that the relations between Attorney-General Olney and Mr. Maxwell, whose position naturally bore almost confidential relations to that of the attorney-general, have been strained for some time.

THE AMPLE TOTAL.

Just 332 Persons Were Lost on the Steamer Edin.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The last official cablegram received at the New York office of the North German Lloyd Company in this city this morning from the Bremen office shows a total loss of 332 people by the sinking of the Edin.

Of those aboard 50 were cabin passengers and 149 steerage. The crew consisted of 133 people. Of the cabin passengers, 4 were bound for this city and six were booked for England; of the steerage, 110 were for New York and 10 were for England.

The crew in entirety consisted of the captain, 145 petty officers and crew, 3 stewardesses and four mail clerks. Twenty persons were saved.

BOXER FARRELL IN COURT.

He is Charged with Complicity in Robbing Florence Parker's House.

Frank, alias Boxer, Farrell, an alleged member of the gang that maltreated officer Chandler the other night, was this morning complained of in the Municipal Court for breaking and entering with others the house of Florence M. Parker, on Chambers street, a few nights ago. He waived examination and was held in \$100 for the grand jury.

Farrell has lived in Somerville, and is somewhat of a "hitter" in the fighting world of that city. He was arrested by officers Rich and Ryan at the West End last night.

Timothy Collins, for complicity in the break, failed to appear when his name was called, and he was entered on the court record as a defaulter. Collins is said to have inherited a fortune of \$20,000 a few years ago, since which time he has led a sort of riotous existence at the West End.

The police will try to have him in court tomorrow morning.

A BOND ISSUE CERTAIN.

No Details, But the Fact Admitted at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Assistant Secretary Curtis was at the Treasury Department today, but said he could add nothing to what was already known on the subject.

A bond issue is thought likely very soon and negotiations preliminary to one have been entered into, but so far as known, a definite conclusion has not been reached, except that the administration is fully determined to make whatever bond issues

THE LIBRARY IS OURS

MANY VISIT THE STRUCTURE.

THE MEN WHO BUILT IT.

The erection of the new library has been a big responsibility for the trustees.

to shoulder. The five men who were

J. H. Benton. Nevertheless the original five men share the honors of being responsible for the handsome structure; they have sacrificed time and energy that

Boston might possess one of the hand-

H. W. Haynes, no longer a trustee.

on Mason street were opened, and an ordinance appointing commissioners to erect a building was passed. September

The trustees will report to the Council in March.

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ness of the present High and Latin school buildings for the purpose of a new library." Their report was adverse, by an act of the Legislature, April 28, 1882, the city was authorized to take a lot of land on Copley square belonging to private parties, and the city architect prepared drawings showing what, in his opinion, was most needed.

which was approved by the trustees and on their recommendation the Council passed orders, which were approved by the mayor, April 14, 1881, providing for the purchase of land on St. Charles avenue—adjacent to that granted the commonwealth—for \$150,000, and erection of a building for the sum of \$200,000, payment for the same to be made in such the medium of a public loan for \$200,000. The land thus acquired embraced about 60,000 square feet. In August of the same year the Public Library Commission was organized, and the following year the trustees on the subject of the library building, and in January, 1884, the trustees issued a statement of the prin-

tures they desired incorporated into a new building, especially reference to the interior arrangements, and prizes were offered for the plans to be submitted in competition. In January, 1885, the trustees and city solicitor were made a commission to bid the four prizes offered, and after deliberation reported to the council an award, with the further expression of opinion that no one of the plans was worthy to build upon.

an order of the city government of February 20, 1885, the city architect was directed to prepare plans for the building, and submit them to the trustees for their approval. Little progress was made during the next two years, and in 1887 a foundation for the new building was laid. In March, 1887, that the action was taken which resulted in the decisive step which have led to the present structure. A bill was introduced in the Legislature which gave the board of trustees of the city full power in the matter of the erection of the building. They were thus empowered to decide upon the plans, choose the architects and supervise the construction.

the bill was strongly opposed by influential members of the city council, and only by a narrow vote was a law after a close and exciting contest. A few days after the passage of the act, the trustees contracted with Messrs. Mead & White to design and supervise the construction of the new building. The plans were prepared and approved by the trustees; the foundations, which had already been laid, were modified so as to conform to them. Of course, it was recognized that the amount appropriated by the city would be inadequate, and so, before the contract was made for the

the basement and floor within one year, and on Nov. 28 for stone was laid, in the confidence that the city government would make the necessary appropriation to complete the building. By a special act of the Legislature, March 1, 1889, the city was authorized to incur indebtedness outside the debt limit for such completion, and under this act, 10 days later, the city treasurer was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, if necessary, for the purpose.

tended by an angel blowing a trumpet, occupies the upper corner of the design, and the horses sweep across the ceiling in a wide semicircle.

The rooms on the third floor devoted to the various special collections of books are among the most attractive apartments in the building; the cheerful and genial home of the Brown Musical Library has already been alluded to. There are also to be noted the rooms given to the uses of the Prince, Parker, Bowditch, Ticknor, Barton, Hunt, Franklin, Thayer, Barlow, Lewis and Adams libraries (several of these being in certain cases grouped together in one room), with the Gilbert collection of plays, the Chamberlain collection of manuscripts, etc. There is a delicious sentiment of scholastic seclusion in the atmosphere of the northernmost room, where the statue of Sir Harry Vane stands. The corresponding room in the other end of the building, at the south side, is occupied by the great Bowditch collection of mathematical and astronomical works; this also is a pleasantly pleasant and bookish retreat for readers. It is unnecessary, and quite outside of the scope of these articles, to go into the many other rooms of the library which, moreover, in the majority of instances, will not be accessible to the public, and have to do with the administration of the library—the miles of mysterious and labyrinthine stacks, that maze of book-lined passages extending around two sides of the inner court, and holding in its impersonal literary wilderness untold treasures of lore, altogether a most impressive exemplification of the truth of the inspired prophecy of Ecclesiastes: "Of making many books there is no end."

A few important rooms on the ground floor remain to be mentioned. At the north of the entrance hall is a reading-room for periodicals, and adjoining it, in the north-east corner of the building, is the large William C. Ford news, paper reading-room, where all the principal newspapers of the civilized world, in all languages, are to be on file and accessible to the public. The map room adjoins the periodical reading-room at the west. This room is decorated in white and red. The arched ceiling is divided laterally into sections, each of which is again subdivided into rectangular panels which brick-shaped tiles of terra-cotta and red are arranged in geometrical patterns. The walls are finished in red brick and plaster. Almost all the ceilings throughout the building are vaulted, and the construction is in general of the fireproof (cast-iron) type. An exception is the ceiling in the waiting-room, which is of heavy, rough-hewn pine timber, oiled so as to bring out its mellow golden-brown tint.

Many pieces of extremely appropriate and imposing antique Italian furniture have been secured for the library, mainly consisting of carved arm-chairs, with high backs, upholstered in stamped and tooled leather and in brocade. A fine specimen of antique tapestry also awaits its appropriate abiding-place on some favored wall. The furniture of Bates Hall will be of special designs, made to correspond with the style of the room. The oblong tables, for instance, are to be of the same dark-brown English quartered oak of which the bookshelves in this room are made, and they follow an approved Italian Renaissance design, having boldly carved supports, suggesting griffins, sphinxes, or "chimerae dire." The benches are of similar

and the child stretches forth his little hands eagerly, as if he already wished to grasp the sacred vessel. In Tennyson's poem it was the holy maid, Porcia's sister, who saw the vision and described it—

"Anthon stream'd thro' my cell a cold and silver beam, And down the long beam stole the Holy Grail, flowered with beatings in its self alive, Till all the white walls of my cell were dyed With new colors leaping on the wall."

In the second panel we see Sir Galahad, clothed in a red robe, at prayer in the chapel before starting out on his quest. Behind the hero, his brother knights, Percival and Bors, are engaged in fastening his spurs; they wear chain-armor and helmets. Nuns in devotion morning tala through the high round-arched windows.

The third and central panel, a very large one, represents the "Beast Perilous." At the World's Fair this panel was exhibited under the title of "Galahad Brought to Arthur's Court." The hall of the Round Table of King Arthur, "the stateless under heaven," contained a vacant chair, which, in Tennyson's words, was

"Fashion'd by Merlin ere he past away, And carven with strange figures; and in and out. The figure, like a serpent, ran a scroll. Of letters in a tongue no man could read, And Merlin call'd it 'The Siege Perilous.' Perilous for good and ill; 'For there,' he said, 'No man could sit but he should lose himself; And once by misadventure Merlin sat. In his own chair, and so was lost; but he, Galahad, when he heard of Merlin's doom, Cried, 'If I lose myself I have myself!'"

In Tennyson's version, at the time that Galahad was about to sit down in the seat perilous, there was a miraculous apparition of the Holy Grail which came down through the roof with a good deal of stage thunder, on a beam of light "seven times more clear than day," but the old romance has it that "an aged man enters, leading a knight in vermilion armor, whom he proclaims as the desired hero who shall achieve the adventures of the Holy Grail. He draws near the Seat Perilous, on which now appears the inscription, 'This is Galahad's seat.' It is this version which Mr. Abbey has followed in the picture. The aged man, who is supposed to be none other than Joseph of Arimathea, is robed in white, and his face is hid from the astonished company which crowds the hall. Galahad, in his red robe, and Joseph of Arimathea, in his white robe, form the principal figures of the composition. Hardly secondary to them, however, is King Arthur, who appears dressed in purple and gold, under a royal baldachin with grotesque Celtic heads carved upon it, and upheld by columns of solid marble. Near him kneels the court jester Daguet, with a frightened expression, and at his feet sits a pretty page clad in blue. The knights, in various positions, showing by their movements and facial expressions the various emotions of astonishment, terror, awe and enthusiasm caused by the appearance of the ghastly visitor, are ranged in groups about the immense hall; and above and beyond them are two vast semicircles of white-robed angels, filling the whole upper part of the panel.

This is a wonderfully impressive spectacular conception, and the amount of labor and study put into it is evidently immense. The coloring is brilliant and audacious; the faces are a great study in expression. An excellent critic has said that the figure of Galahad in this panel "is an image of heroic youth, facing his fate,

Boston Transcript May 1, 1895

THE HOLY GRAIL PICTURES.

Edwin A. Abbey's Frieze in the Delivery Room of the New Public Library.

The finished portion of the great frieze representing scenes from the ancient legend of the Quest of the Holy Grail, painted by Edwin A. Abbey for the delivery room of the new Public Library, is now visible to the public, and for the first time may be seen in its proper place, amid its permanent surroundings, as a part of the interior. Thus seen it loses nothing of that dignity, refinement and nobility of character which had already won for it the admiration and regard of those who had seen it in temporary exhibitions in other cities; and yet it is to be added that under the architectural conditions and in the environment for which it was designed it reveals those short-comings, as pure decorative art, which were not, perhaps avoidable in a work of its monumental scope executed by an artist whose experience had not fully prepared him to cope with the peculiar technical problems involved in a large mural decoration. The most serious difficulties attending such a work, it seems to us, are only to be obviated, or at least minimized, by painting the decoration on the spot, a practice which appears to have been abandoned in these days, doubtless for valid practical reasons, but the advantages of which are nevertheless so obvious as to require no argument. For the essential spirit, tenderness and significance of which the work we have the utmost esteem, and for what the frieze is, as it stands, we have a hearty respect, and we could have wished but this one thing more for him—the experience in dealing with mural decorations, without which the most unquestionable talent and mature scholarship is inevitably placed at a certain disadvantage. But opportunities of this nature are rare, and the higher problems of all the professions are to be sought and solved, if at all, in actual practice alone. In the remaining portions of Mr. Abbey's frieze we shall expect to see how he profits by the experience already gained, for there can be no doubt that he, like all true artists, is full of a noble ambition and determination to better his work every year of his life, bearing in mind how the difficulties of art are multiplied as his higher regions are approached, and how it takes a lifetime to solve them even in a partial degree. It may be, too, that the cordial, generous and handsome way in which the American public and press have welcomed this important work will have its stimulating and encouraging effect upon the artist. Spontaneous approbation, appreciation and interest have been shown at every stage of the undertaking, and all this is so much encouragement for an artist that it might be called the splendid spur which urges him onward to conquer new territory. Amidst the all but universal chorus of praise, it would not be becoming, as it certainly would not accord with our desire, to "damn with faint praise," but in considering a work of such magnitude it is incumbent upon the critic to use that moderation and scrupulous respect for the meaning of words without which criticism is a vain beating of the air, and praise is but glib and flattery. No artist of worth cares for polite compliments; he wishes above all things to be understood.

The legend chosen by the artist for his work makes a rich and fit motive for a wall painting. The old story is indeed full of pictures itself, and it lends itself with singular aptitude to the romantic bent of Mr. Abbey's mind. He is what may justly be called a literary painter. So much the better. A picture or a series of pictures was never the worse for being founded on a narrative; on the contrary, it is the presentation of such themes that a man shows of what stuff he is made. Then again, the remoteness of the legend, its symbolical and religious significance, are admirable, in that they give free play for the artist's imagination. Hints are better than facts, as fairy tales are more plausible than history. Mr. Abbey has abundantly demonstrated in another and a worthy field of effort his peculiar personal capacity for the sympathetic, scholarly, and stirring treatment of such a subject.

In the five panels of his frieze now finished and installed the artist shows that he has fully digested all the voluminous literature of his theme, and, out of the mass of material, much of it contradictory and vague, and all of it mystical, he has created his own concrete version of the legend, taking Sir Galahad as his hero, as his central figure, and making him the embodiment of the ideal Christian knight, without fear and without reproach. In the first panel of the series, that located at the south end of the west wall of the room, he represents Galahad as an infant, uplifted in the arms of a nun, to receive from an angel a vision and his consecration as the predestined seeker and guardian of the Holy Grail. To our thinking this panel, comparatively small, is the most successful of the series, so far. It is conceived in the simplest and most decorative manner, is the purest in color effect, the cleanest and least complicated in design, and it has the merit of being flat, all on a single plane. Against a background of brilliant blue tapestry with golden figures the angel, splendid in opalescent radiance, floats in the upper left corner, bearing the luminous rose-colored orb

but not fearing it." The introduction of the double rows of angels filling up the background with a white mass strikes us as a very happy idea, and it is carried out with just enough of conventionalization to be satisfactory.

In the fourth panel the little army of knights who, under the captainship of Sir Galahad, have taken the vow to seek for the Holy Grail, are assembled in church to receive the Episcopal benediction before the setting forth on their quest. At the left is the altar, with the figures of the bishop and priests, and at the right is a compact mass of kneeling chevaliers in armor, with embazoned shields and banners and spears—a magnificent array of gallant gentlemen, with a thickets of lance, like that other thickets which gave the name to Velasquez's painting of the Surrender of Breda in the Madrid Museum.

The fifth panel, which stretches across the whole extent of the north wall, is broken in the middle by the top of the massive marble doorway. It is the least well composed of the series. The scene is the Castle of Amfortas, the Fisher King of the old legend, who has been wounded centuries ago for his failure to shadowy life sustains them, and the Grail appears to them each night in a vision.

Although they live but as in a dream, they cannot die altogether until the predestined knight arrives to find the Grail and break the spell which binds them. This is something like the Sleeping Beauty legend, with a difference. In the picture Sir Galahad is shown in the midst of the ghastly figure of the inhabitant of this nightmare court. Amfortas lies in the centre on a Celtic stone caquet with a bear's skin thrown over it. At the right passes the procession of the Grail, that mystic crew composed of the Knight of the Bleeding Spear, the Loathly Maiden with the Golden Dish, and the Virgin Leaver of the Grail, from which a miraculous radiance emanates.

Mr. Abbey's work is but half done, and no work of art is to be judged until the artist gives it the last touch, and can say, "It is finished." The prediction is warranted, that when the frieze shall be complete, we shall have, in the language of Henry Van Dyke, a new sense of the significance of the Quest of the Holy Grail, and a new illustration of the great theme of all true drama and poetry—the glory of courage sustained by faith to face what Stevenson calls "the difficult but not desperate life of man."

The beautiful light-brown tone of the plastered ceiling, which was one of the most striking features of the Delivery Room, has been covered up in deference to Mr. Abbey's wishes, as not being in harmony with his frieze, and the ceiling is now of a dark greenish blue, which, it is intended, will be further decorated with a tracery of gilt along the lower sides of the beams. The cross lights in the room are very bad for the frieze, and at certain hours of the day it is almost impossible to see at all satisfactorily. This, however, is unavoidable. The panels are now enclosed in a gilt molding and divided from each other by slim gilt pilasters. Since the frieze was wholly unveiled, there has not been a minute of the day, between the hour of opening the library in the morning and the hour of closing at night, when there has not been a large company of interested and eager spectators studying the new decorations, and there is a constant stream of people entering and leaving the room.

Boston Transcript

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE PALACE OF BOOKS.

A Study of the Boston Public Library.

IV.

There is in Bates Hall a stately amplitude, a sweep of grand lines, and a ceremonious nobility of effect, which combines to produce a memorable impression upon the visitor who enters, and he must have travelled far to be able to say that he has ever seen its equal in these respects. It must recall to the memory of pilgrims the Sixtine Chapel, the solemn nave of St. Peter's, not by its dimensions, vast as these are, but by its rich and ponderous Roman character and style. Almost everything in its architectural anatomy of Roman, and indeed, as vivid as the force of associations, there are even some details, as we shall notice, which seem almost romantic. Perhaps no one but an architect can quite appreciate the eloquence of the figures which follow, giving the dimensions of this hall: it is two hundred and eighteen feet long, coextensive with the facade of the building, forty-two feet and six inches wide and fifty feet high. The main entrance is opposite the head of the grand stairway, and this royal reading-room is lighted by the long row of thirteen lofty arched windows that we observed in the east front, facing Copley square; also by two large windows in the south wall.

These windows are at a height of ten feet from the floor, and on the west wall a series of panels corresponds to the row of windows opposite. These panels will some day be filled by mural decorations. The ceiling is a semi-elliptical arch, supported by massive piers of warm gray Ohio sandstone. It is crossed at regular intervals by heavy ribs, forming continuous lines with the piers, and by lighter ribs between the heavy ones, springing from clustered piers of less prominence than those above mentioned. The ribs are handsomely ornamented; the four heavy ones with Greek frets, the others with guilloches. The space between them are divided in panels, with rosettes in high relief in the center, and bordered by the echeles. The richness of the light and shade effect in this superb ceiling, and the strong and buoyant movement of its lines, appear to enhance the actual height of the hall, and contribute largely to its majestic character. The two ends of the hall are rectangular mural paintings by James McNeill Whistler, the panel being framed in a moulding of sandstone, carved with a Greek border. The corresponding space at the south end of the hall is occupied by windows.

These semi-circular ends of Bates Hall are to be divided from the rest of the room by richly carved screens, some fourteen feet high, pierced by doors in the middle. The enclosed space at one end will probably be sacred to the card catalogue, and that at the other end will be used as a writing-room. The pavement of Bates Hall is a wonderful specimen of terrazzo and marble. The mosaic is made of Lisbon and Siena marbles in two warm colors, and this is intersected at intervals by passages or pathways of marble tiles, dividing the floor in sections of a geometrical regularity. The base of the wall is of a red Verona marble which is in effect a single color. Above it are built up quartered English oak bookshelves for catalogues, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other books of reference. The sandstone frieze contains the carved names of eminent artists, authors and savants. Over the main entrance is a charming, small, stone balcony, supported by brackets, which, with its balustrade, richly sculptured, and its delicate Renaissance carvings, forms a most attractive feature of the room. The sombre and heavy classic doorways of black and green marble and bronze which flank the main doorway are dominant accents in the general chromatic scheme. They are oppressive, somber, and funeral in their hues; and though possibly this gloomy impression may be mitigated by the presence of furniture, books and people, it hints at a certain defect in the sense of color on the part of the architects which would be much to be deplored. The pure and elegant forms of these monumental doorways, and the magnificence of the materials *per se* the beautiful-veined green Serpentine marble columns, highly polished, with their bronze Corinthian capitals, and the sanguine Italian black marble entablatures and door architraves are beyond all cavil. Sometimes they remind one so strongly of the high altars in certain Italian cathedrals as to assume an almost ecclesiastical quality.

These ponderous portals, opened Bates Hall with some very interesting and important rooms, namely, the waiting-room, at the south end of the building, and the room devoted to scientific periodicals at the north side. The waiting-room is to be the most frequented spot in the library. Its principal decorative feature is to be the great frieze by Edwin A. Abbey, representing in the most brilliant primary colors a series of scenes from the legend of the Holy Grail. A section of this frieze was exhibited at the World's Fair. The ceiling of one of the rooms is to be painted by John Elliot, whose design depicts the emblematic figures of the Twenty Centuries of the Christian Era, with Father Time driving his twenty white horses through space—a composition recalling in its main lines the celebrated "Aurora" of Guido in Rome. The figure of Time, seated in a chariot, and at

material and design. The chairs and the use of readers will be of a very simple and comely form, light in weight, but of painted black. They will wear rubber on their feet, to obviate noise when they moved. The artificial lighting of the hall will be by incandescent electric lamps, and the wires for which are insulated and outside the partition walls, in plain view. Tall steel and brass chandeliers, of a Renaissance and French designs, will be here and there on the floors of the reading-rooms, holding groups of these lamps at a height of about eight feet.

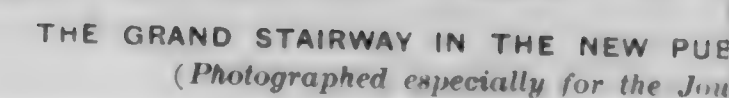
Many pieces of extremely appropriate and pleasing antique Italian furniture have been secured for the library, mainly consisting of carved arm-chairs, with high backs, upholstered in stamped and tooled leather and inlaid with the specimen of antique tapestry so favored by the Venetians. The furniture of the Hall will be of special designs, made to correspond with the style of the library. The oblong tables, for instance, are to be of the same dark-brown English quarter oak of which the bookshelves are made, and they follow an approved Italian Renaissance design, having boldly carved supports, suggesting griffins, sphinxes, chimerae, etc." The benches are of similar

This is a wonderfully impressive spectacular conception, and the amount of labor and study put into it is evidently immense. The coloring is brilliant and audacious; the faces are a great study in expression. An excellent critic has said that the figure of Galahad in this panel is an image of heroic youth, facing his fate.

The five panels of his *Trise no Anshin* installed the artist shows that he has fully grasped all the voluminous literature of the East, and, out of it, has culled the most contradictory and vague, the most mystical, he has created his own concrete version of the legend, taking Mr. Gaijash as his model, and his figure, and making him the embodiment of the Buddhist ideal of a saint without and without reproach. In the third panel of the series, that located at the left end of the wall of the room, he represents Mr. Gaijash in the act of leaving his aunt, to receive from an angel the gift and his consecration as the predestined guardian of the Holy Grail. To our eyes, this is the most beautiful and, in a small, the most successful of the series, so far as it is concerned in the simplest and most decorative sense, is the purest in color effect, the clearest in its pictorial design, and it has the merit of being flat, all on one plane, against a background of brilliant blue tapestry with golden figures the angel, splendid in his armor, and his sword, in the upper left corner, bearing the inscription:

The beautiful light-brown tone of the pine-panthered ceiling, which was one of the most striking features of the room, has been covered up in deference to Mr. Van Buren's wishes, as not being in harmony with the color of the ceiling is now of a dark greenish blue, which, with the new carpet, and the decorated with a tracery of gilt along the lower sides of the beams. The cross lights in the ceiling are of the same color, and at certain hours of the day it is almost as bright as gold, at satisfactorily. This, however, is unavoidable. The panels are now enclosed in a gilt molding and are decorated with a tracery of gilt pilasters. Since the freeze was wholly unaverted, there has not been a minute of the day, since the opening of the library in the morning and the hours of the afternoon, when there has not been a large company of interested and eager spectators studying the new and beautiful collection of books, and a stream of people entering and leaving the room.

material and design. The chairs and the stools for the use of readers will be of a very sensible and comely form, light in weight, but strong, and painted black. They will wear rubber tips on their feet, to obviate noise when they are moved. The artificial lighting of the library will be by incandescent electric lamps, most of the wires for which are insulated and carried outside the partition walls, in plain view. Elegant tall steel and brass candelabra, of original Renaissance and French designs, will stand here and there on the floors of the various reading-rooms, holding groups of these lamps, at a height of about eight feet.



JOHN L. SARGENT'S MURAL DECORATIONS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Boston Journals.
May 5-1895.

NOTED PAINTINGS.

The Decorations by John L. Sargent and Edwin A. Abbey in the Public Library.

Much attention has been drawn these recent days to the paintings in the Public Library, the work of two American artists, John L. Sargent and Edwin A. Abbey. For some years the paintings and illustrations of these two artists have won them much praise from their friends, but this work surpasses anything previous. Fifteen thousand dollars is to be paid for the paintings of each artist, which is remuneration barely sufficient for their efforts, so great has

Mr. Sargent was selected for his theme "The growth of religion, and starts with the degeneration of the spirit of Egypt, which he ascribed to the influence of the Asiatic, Babylonian and Brahmin art, with all its wealth and barbarous invention. He has caught the religious spirit in which the ancient Egyptians and artists decorated the tombs of their kings; in which the sun worshippers portrayed their deity, and the Brahmins and Assyrians were accustomed to interpret their religions. This feature of the decoration is spread upon the semi-circular walls and ceilings of the northern end of the temple.

The semi-circular wall space over the altar is devoted to the delivery of the "interfaith" message. These decorations are a series of panels which are devoted to a series of full-length figures, separate and groups, and depict in themselves the growth of the Hebrew religion. In the center of this group, immortally over the altar, is to be placed a colored tapestry.

Mr. Abbey's paintings, of which but half in position, represent Sir Ishakhad's birth, from the Holy Graft, and are remarkable in their originality and treatment. Abbey retains the right of copying or reproducing his pictures, a quite common practice among artists.



"BATES HALL" IN THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY
(Photographed especially for the Journal.)



THE MAIN DOORWAY OF THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.
(Photographed especially for the Journal.)

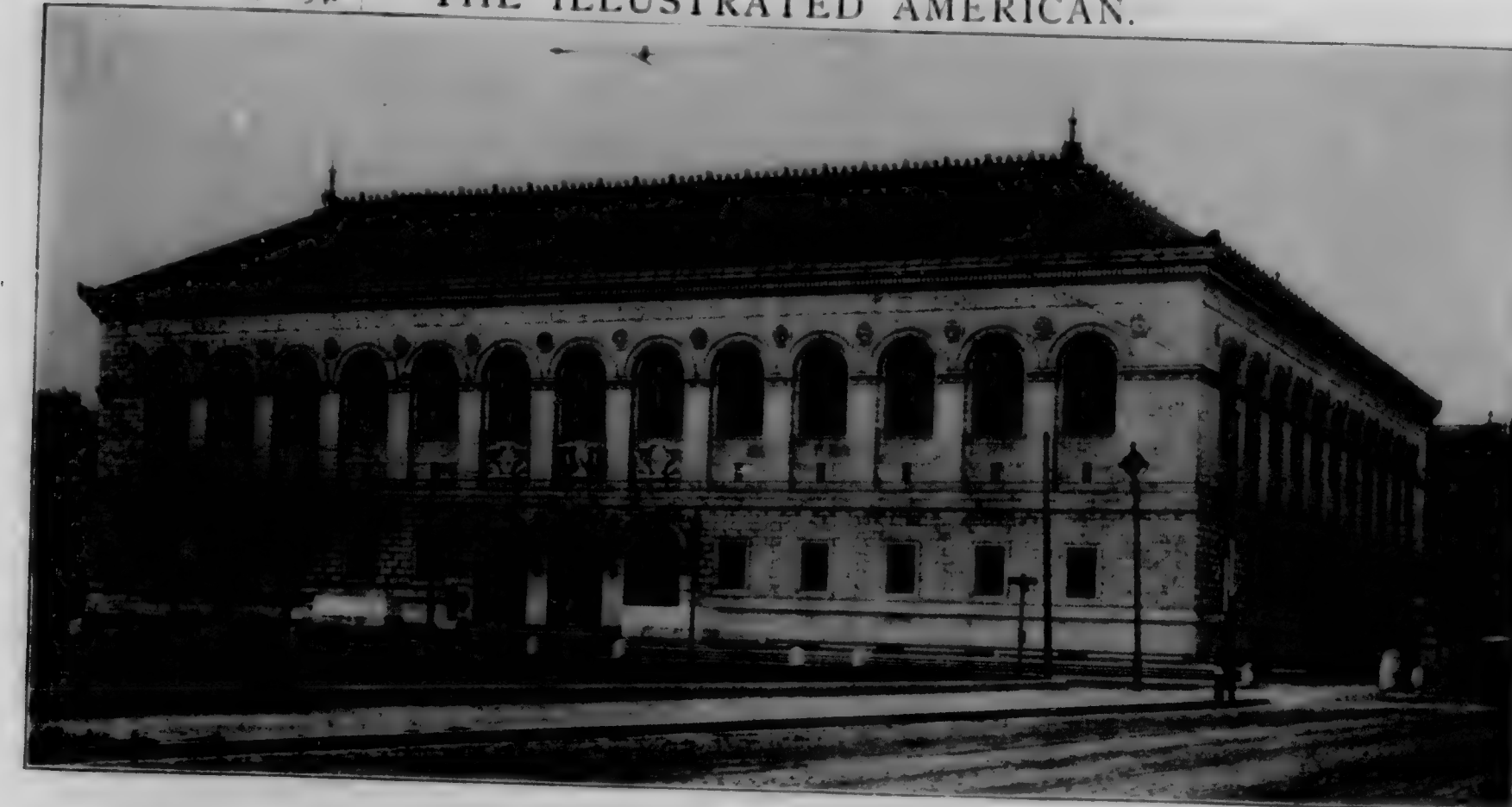
Photographed by special permission, especially for the Boston Journal.—(See page 22.)

(In justice to Mr. Sargent it must be stated that the picture represents the paintings in an unfinished condition, and any lack of effect in the engraving must be credited to the fact that the photographs were taken while the details of the work were being completed.)

about to celebrate, represents both in its collection of books in value for general information

OCTOBER 20, 1894

THE ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN.



Boston's Public Library.

THE Books are being moved from the Old to the New, on Copley Square. It is not an easy matter to move four hundred and fifty thousand books. Thirty years ago when the Old was built it was thought that with its capacity, it would not be outgrown for several generations. But in twelve years there was not room enough. A call for plans for the New was sent out. The plans sent in were rejected one by one. Finally McKim, Mead and White of New York were called and the building was assigned to them.

The corner stone of the New was laid six years ago. It

will hold, for the use of Boston, 1,500,000 books. Its newspaper library will contain all the newspapers of the world. Every possible care for ventilation and light has been taken. A plot of ground, open to the sky, has been left in the centre. Around this will be covered alcoves, for warm days. Puvis de Chavannes will paint some panels for the hallway. Whistler, Abbey, Sargent, MacMonnies, each have space to fill. The library has been built for the comfort of the public.

To New Yorkers all this reads like a dream. We are without a Public Library. We have architects, money, and millions of books. But we may not have them combined for our comfort in one building—convenient, unhampered, free.



THE STAIRWAY WITH ST. GARDENS' LIONS.

about to celebrate represents both in its outward form and in the liberal policy

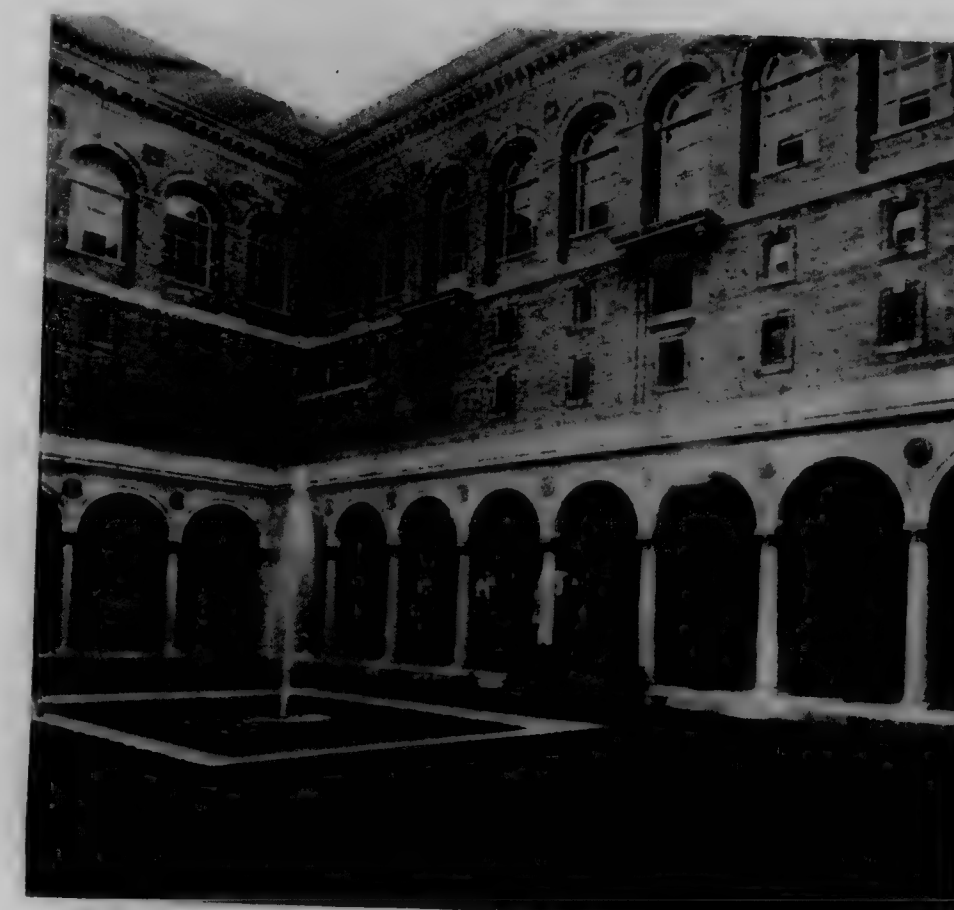
collections of books is cause for general circumstance

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1894

HARPER'S WEEKLY



THE STAIRWAY.



THE COURT.



THE COLONNADE.



VIEW FROM COPLEY SQUARE.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOSTON.—[SEE PAGE 903.]

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1894.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Boston Public Library has just been completed, at a cost of something like \$3,500,000; though now second in size, it is still first in rank among the libraries of America. It was established in 1852, though projected in 1841, and was enabled to grow at once to a position of commanding importance through the munificence of Joshua Bates, a London banker, and an old Bostonian. The first building was a modest affair in Mason Street, now the headquarters of the school board. When the second edifice, on Boylston Street, was completed, in 1893, it was believed that it would answer its purpose for at least a century. But in twelve years its shelf-room had to be doubled.

The library now comprises over 600,000 volumes. Over a million books are taken out every year for home circulation, and over 700,000 periodicals are read in the reading-rooms. It is open day and evening throughout the week, including Sundays. There are twenty-five branch libraries and delivery stations in various sections of the city. Several of these branches, having belonged to suburban municipalities, since annexed, are important institutions in themselves, with special endowments and valuable collections. For the latest branch the city has recently bought the fine old West Church, at a cost of \$55,000.

The library has been in the charge of a specially incorporated board of trustees since 1878—a provision that insures the permanency of the institution and its invaluable collections. Each year one of the five members, whose positions are honorary, is appointed by the Mayor. The city appropriates something like \$135,000 a year for the running expenses of the library, including the purchase of books. There is also a large income from various trust funds with which generous citizens have endowed the library and its branches. These funds, eighteen in number, now amount to over \$250,000, and range from \$100 up to \$61,800—the latter figure representing the Arthur Scholfield fund, the only one that exceeds the original Bates endowment. The latter is also equalled by the most recent gift, the William C. Todd endowment of \$50,000 for a newspaper reading-room supplied with the leading journals from all the centres of the world. The value of the gifts of books, manuscripts, works of art, etc., would probably greatly exceed the sum of the endowments.

The new library was begun in 1888. A large portion of the site, bounded on three sides by Dartmouth, Boylston, and Blagden streets, was given for the purpose by the commonwealth. An architectural competition instituted by the city government was won by Charles B. Alwood, whose masterly work at the World's Fair has placed him at the head of his profession. A looseness of terms in the conditions made the competition unsatisfactory, and therefore a legislative enactment in 1887 placed the work in the hands of the trustees, and the New York house of McKim, Mead, & White was selected for the architects.

The style of the new edifice is the Roman, and the St. Genevieve, the great library of Paris, was taken as the type. It was not until something like a dozen designs had been carefully made and successively destroyed that the present shape of the building was determined upon, and not a few important changes have been made in construction progressed. At first there was something like general popular dissatisfaction at the absence of anything like showy features in the design. But there has been a revolution in public sentiment in regard to its artistic character. A sense of the beauty of the great edifice has grown upon the people at large.

The site is one of the finest to be found in any American city for a monumental building. The edifice expresses in its exterior the organic character of the structure as formed by its internal composition and arrangement, as well as its purpose as a great library. The long unbroken arcade of the Copley Square front, for example, indicates the chief feature of the main story in the shape of Bates Hall, the great reading-room, whose length of 218 feet occupies that entire side of the building. The three façades rest upon a broad low platform of granite, that gives the building a wide

and dignified base, and materially enhances its impressiveness. The roof is covered with corrugated tiles of a warm dark brown tone, and the sky-line is enriched by a cresting of hammered copper, classic in design. A prominent feature of the decoration is the conventionalized figure of the dolphin, emblematical of the maritime character of the city. Below the cornice are frequent medallions representing some of the most celebrated book-seals of the world beautifully modelled by Domingo Mora, the sculptor. The panels that occupy the lower parts of the great window arches are occupied by the deeply carved names of the world's great personages in intellectual achievement, selected by the trustees with extreme care, and finally determined after consultation with the late James Russell Lowell and Professor Childs, of Harvard.

Above the triple-arched portal are marble panels with the seals of the library, the commonwealth, and the city carved in low relief—the work of Augustus St. Gaudens. The seal of the library follows the design by Kenyon Cox, representing two beautiful nude boys with the torches of learning, supporting a shield bearing an open book. On the key-stone of the central arch is a head of Minerva. Flanking the entrance, at the corners of the projecting platform, will be two groups of sculpture by Augustus St. Gaudens, each composed of three seated female figures.

The finely wrought iron gates of the portal enclose an open vestibule, with the main entrance hall beyond—a beautiful vaulted room with a mosaic ceiling decorated with garland and lattice designs, and enclosing in laurel wreaths the names of eminent Bostonians. In the marble floor are the signs of the zodiac and the seal of the library in bronze. The great doors from the vestibule are to be of bronze, modelled in low relief by Daniel Chester French.

Opposite the entrance a noble great arch reveals the grand staircase. This is flanked on the landing, at the turning for the second ascent, on either side, by two marble lions, modelled by Louis St. Gaudens, the gift of the Second and the Twenty-second Regiment associations of Massachusetts volunteers in the late civil war. The five great panels in this magnificent staircase hall will be decorated by Puvis de Chavannes, the greatest mural painter living. The artist is now at work on his canvases in Paris. These will probably be the only decorations not by an American, either native or naturalized, but it was thought desirable to have the key-note given by the world's most eminent master in decoration. The trustees have expressed the hope to have all the most distinguished American artists, both painters and sculptors, lend a hand in the decoration of this building, which they aim to make a sort of Boston Walhalla, containing memorials to the city's most famous children.

In the basement, on the ground floor, to the right is the reading-room for periodicals, and beyond, on the Boylston Street side, a large hall for the Todd newspaper reading-room—a unique institution that promises to give the city marked attractiveness for strangers, who, whatever part of the world they may hail from, can here always read the latest news from their native country. The rest of the basement floor is devoted to the catalogue, bindery, and printing departments, and other working offices of the institution.

The great cloistered court forms one of the most charming and impressive features of the building. The open space is covered simply with turf, whose green expanse contributes to the restful air of the place, and invites to reading in the shade of the cloisters that surround it on three sides with a marble arcade. In the centre is a rectangular basin of marble, which will shortly be adorned by a fountain designed by Mr. Macmonnies and presented by an anonymous giver. Between the arches of the cloisters and on the marble parapet above will stand, in open weather, vases of red terra-cotta from Perugia, filled with flowering plants. The walls of this court, as well as the rear wall of the exterior, are of russet-brown Roman brick.

The grand staircase hall is lined with a rich yellow Siena marble. At the head of the stairs is a beautiful arcade with four columns, which encloses a corridor from which one enters the great main reading-room, whose name of Bates Hall, like that of the great hall of the old library, honors the first benefactor of the institution. It is a grand and splendid room, with a lofty barrel-arched ceiling finished in panels tinted in warm and delicate tones. The walls are of warm gray Amherst sandstone, with a base of red Verona marble. The ends are apsidal; the south end has windows, and at the north end is a large panel which Whistler has been commissioned to decorate. Other panels in this hall will give fine opportunities for decoration. Bates Hall is to have two important pieces of sculptural decoration in the shape of a statue of Emerson by Mr. French and of Sir Harry Vane by Mr. Macmonnies.

Adjoining Bates Hall, and to the south of the grand staircase, is the delivery-room, which is to have a brilliant decorative feature in the rich frieze by Edwin A. Abbey, a portion of which was shown at the Columbian World's Fair. It illustrates "The Search for the Holy Grail," and thus appropriately symbolizes the pursuit of wisdom, which should be the aim of those who come to this room for books. The enormous book-stack adjoins the delivery-room, and occupies the entire south and west sides of the building. It is provided with electric railway and other facilities for the almost instantaneous delivery of books from the shelves to the reader. The entire building has room for at least 2,000,000 volumes.

The main floor on the west side is occupied by the two patent-rooms. The attention given to the literature of patents has long made the library of immense service to inventors and to manufacturing and other business interests. The large patent-room is to have a decorated ceiling by John Eliot, illustrating "The Progress of the Centuries." The lobbies from the staircase hall are to be decorated by Joseph Lindon Smith and Elmer E. Garzary.

On the floor above, a long hall adjoins Bates Hall, and communicates with a balcony that overlooks the latter and affords a fine view of its grand dimensions. This is the hall of the special library floor. It has a barrel-arched ceiling, and is a room of handsome proportions. It is to be decorated by John S. Sargent with a most original conception of "The Religions of the World." A portion of Mr. Sargent's work was exhibited at the recent Royal Academy in London, and was the leading feature of the occasion. lofty corridors connect with this hall, and continue around the floor, communicating with the rooms and alcoves assigned to the various special libraries. These libraries, kept separate from the main collection, and accessible to investigators, are of great value. They are the Bowditch, Parker, Pruen, Ticknor, Barton, Franklin, Thayer, John A. Lewis, President John Adams library of constitutional history, the Gilbert collection of plays, the Allen A. Browne library of music, and the Chamberlain collection of manuscripts. The last four collections are recent gifts. The Browne collection is said to be the finest musical library in the country, and the Chamberlain manuscripts, given by the Hon. Melan Chamberlain, formerly librarian of the institution, is valued at \$60,000.

The corridors on this floor, and also the special library rooms, are finely adapted to decoration. It is hoped to secure decorations from John La Farge, Francis D. Millet, George de Forrest Brush, and Abbott Thayer.

SYLVESTER BAXTER.

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A look on the lives and deaths of poets and philosophers, in Latin and in gothic type, by Waltz-Barley, inserted, printed at Nuremberg, 1474.

An incomplete set of the *Spectrum Quadruplex* of Vincentius Bellavacensis, in manuscript, including two of supposed importance, 1474-5 at the libraries of Augsburg. This had the same title and staple by which it was fastened to the shelves.

The sermons of Utive, supposed to have been printed in 1474.

Two copies of the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, 1493.

A somewhat imperfect German bible, Nuremberg, 1483.

The Epistles of St. Jerome, in Latin, Lyons, 1484. The title of the second named may be assigned to Theodore Parker.

There are also in the Prince library the Epistles of Pope II, bearing date of 1467, as they are thought to have been printed at Leuven, and are one of the works of the first press in specimens of early French typography, printed 1500, at Paris.

Brief mention has already been made of the *Epistles* of Barton and Prince, rarities, both printed in 1500, and of the *History of the world* and *dramatic works*, and *Americana*. Some especially rare books were purchased at the Barlow sale by

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on

Keeping Record
 Manuscripts. A
Boys Own Magazine
 Tackle Me
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 Our Complete C
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of Books, Prints and
 Cloth. \$1.50
 Guide to Fishing,
 Making, and Fish-
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 Bound. \$1.50
 1812 STORIES.
 by Andrew Field by
 TOMLINSON. Illustrated
 page drawings by A. B.
 WOOD STORIES
 The Story of a Count-
 down's Height by Grace
 Allen. Illustrated 75 cent.
 EVER BY OLIVER OPTI-
 MER-THE-WORLD LI
 a the Nile or Yonko
 IN AFRICA. Cloth. Illus-
 THE GRAY-ON LAND
 and BORDER by OLIVE
 by Shute. Price
 Catalogue: Mailed Free
 LEOPARD BOSTON
 PUBLICATIONS

One of the unique books in the first printed journal of the representatives of Mass. Bay was somewhat mouse eaten. The first 56 pages of which are from the house from the beginning of the year 1716. May 26, to June 10 the journal is very rare, as is the state library. The first 66 pages, embraces the period legislative year 1716 to 30th of May, 1718, and on. The first 32 pages of the unique. The volume in the library by the Young M. Oct. 8, 1873.

The splendid collection of historical manuscripts has been given to the library by Judge Chamberlain, a former member of the legislature, who embodies the result of his efforts through many years as Judge Chamberlain. One of the greatest value in the assigning to it of a building.

hand, the appendix of Webster, and the originally issued. The books of the library is the house of representation. It is a folio volume on the corners, and covers the sessions of the meeting of the legislative assembly of Apr. 27. This portion of and is not to be found in record part of the proceedings of the assembly, beginning with the ending with Apr. 12, 1817. The volume are doubtless was presented to the Men's Library, Buffalo. The collection of autographs and which has recently library by Hon. Mellen T. Johnson, has not as to be described, but it of the indefatigable years of such a collector. It is a unique collection, which fully merits special room in the new

public meeting of citizens was
Masonic Temple on the 5th
reasoned the expediency of estab-
lishing a literary institution and a
national exchanges in accordance
with the suggestion of M. Alex. Vatmann
Chapman introduced Mr.
explained his project which he
the literary and scientific
ty with their various and so
to one grand central institute
library, a gallery of art etc.
appointed who at a subsequent
ported favorably on the project
and estimates of the cost of the
building with accommodation for
rary, paintings, statuary, &c.
were taken for the next day
some fifty volumes of value
presented to the city

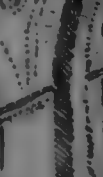
to be found in which was held in of May, 1811, to establishing a pub- system of intere- nance with a aug- of Paris. Mayor H. Vattenme was included a union societies of the scattered libraries union with a public A committee was nent meeting re- cent, and submit- est of a suitable nce for a public li- c. But no thive six years, not- able books were in by the municipal

of the library, and Mr. L. J. K. Shepard, president of the corporation, has been elected its new officer.

Early institution the expense of the library falls upon the corporation, and is met by an annual appropriation. The library has also invested funds created in nearly \$200,000, though it is not yet available. Some of these funds should be the names of Joshua H. Jones, Phillips, Samuel J. K. Shepard, George E. Harris, Charlotte Harris, David Harris, Daniel Treadwell, Joseph Seidfield. It is worth some of the most valuable property the corporation has received have followed policy.

The Hall as the upper hall was

means has been a system of collecting the same time as the special library catalogues, value the books especially the "Readers' Digest" series of reader's publications bulletin, was sent accessions gives representative library. The nominal or free access to the most valuable bulletins.



is an adopted to aid both the collector and the researcher. The catalog is simple and exhaustive. The more important items have been described in detail. The book is one of the few which have a rare bibliography. The entries are by Straton, Prince and Tiekno. The different editions of the "Handbook" are rich in information of great aid to all. One of the most valuable features of the Library is its collection of books, which not only gives lists of names of books, but in its supplementary and original notes and reproductions of the historical and artistic treasures. The price of the bulletins is so low, so that the general public can without exaggeration purchase the most valuable rare and valuable collections. This feature is so unique in the world.

only necessary to close some of the openings thus arresting the circulation and if necessary to treat the various ha-


also been superseded by a better, more
the ceiling of Bates Hall was made in
on the floor, where the design of the

research which has
tine activity. The
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author applies the method
to the solution of an investigation

and painted by Greuze.

A dark, grainy, black and white photograph of a landscape. The foreground is mostly black, suggesting a dark field or road. A bright, horizontal line across the middle of the image indicates a horizon or a distant light source. The sky above the horizon is a uniform, light gray. The overall quality is poor, with significant noise and low contrast.



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...Boston.

Mr. A. A. Benson of Boston reports the institution in the possession of which are the most valuable and complete collection of books in the city. It is the result of over a century of intelligent collecting in which there has been no want of means. The collection is one of the most valuable in the world, and its value is not only in the books themselves, but in the fact that it is the only one of its kind in the city. The collection is the result of the efforts of the Boston Public Library, which has been the most successful of all libraries in the city. The collection is the result of the efforts of the Boston Public Library, which has been the most successful of all libraries in the city.



THE STAIRWAY.

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Two copies of the Xanaburg Chronicle, 1838. A somewhat common German Bible, Nuremberg, 1484. The Epistola of Martin Luther, 1518; all of these are the second edition, and are the only ones of the kind in the city. There are also the works of Martin Luther, printed in 1518, at Paris. Direct mention has been made of the books and the value of the collection. The collection is the result of the efforts of the Boston Public Library, which has been the most successful of all libraries in the city.



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THE STAIRWAY.

English and American art enters into their construction. The existence of Mr. Hensy's work appears to be the most valuable and complete collection of books in the city. It is the result of over a century of intelligent collecting in which there has been no want of means. The collection is one of the most valuable in the world, and its value is not only in the books themselves, but in the fact that it is the only one of its kind in the city.

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Little Miss Faith. The Story of a Country Girl. By Mrs. J. W. Hensy. Boston, 1838. 10 cents. The Blue and the Grey. By Mrs. J. W. Hensy. Boston, 1838. 10 cents. The History of the Brook Farm. By Mrs. J. W. Hensy. Boston, 1838. 10 cents. The Works of Art. By Mrs. J. W. Hensy. Boston, 1838. 10 cents.

LEE AND SHEPARD BOSTON. NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE HISTORY OF THE BROOK FARM. By Mrs. J. W. Hensy. Boston, 1838. 10 cents. THE WORKS OF ART. By Mrs. J. W. Hensy. Boston, 1838. 10 cents.

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THE JEROME BANNERS

DESIGNED AND EDITED BY
IRENE E. JEROME
REST BANNER EVERY-DAY BANNER
JOY BANNER WHAT WILL THE VIOLETS BE

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CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

historical value, and were made by the use of a special fund set apart for just such a purchase. The library is for the public, but a part of the public consists of students and scholars who are not to be ignored. The trustees would have been inexcusably negligent had they omitted the opportunity offered them by the distribution at auction of the magnificent Barlow library.

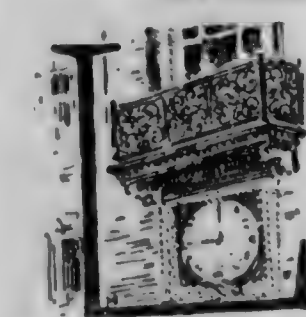
There are several manuscripts in the possession of the library which merit much more than the mere mention which it is possible to give them here. One which was owned by Theo. Parker, ascribed to Petrarch, entitled "De Institutione Religiosorum" is dated 1380. Those belonging to the Prince library have already been mentioned. There are also the journals of Gen. Henry Dearborn, during the Revolutionary War for the years or parts of years 1775-82, and parts of the original MS of Prescott's Histories of Mexico and Peru; a roll containing the signatures of 6000 citizens of Mass. to a call for a constitutional meeting in Faneuil Hall to protest against "all further agitation of subjects which endanger the peace and harmony of the Union."

Many of the volumes in the library have the annotations and autographs of famous persons, a notable example being the 1794 edition of Newton's Optics, with the author's annotated corrections and additions. The Ticknor MSS. are mostly copies, but are very interesting. The MS. treatise, by John Winthrop, entitled "Arbitrary Government Described," was the gift of Hon. R. C. Winthrop. The latter gentleman with others also gave the library a most interesting memorial of Daniel Webster, in a volume containing the shorthand notes of Webster's celebrated reply to Hayne, the draft as written out from these notes by Mr. and Mrs. Gales; the copy for the printer, as prepared from this by Webster himself, much of it in his own hand, the appendix of documents annotated by Webster, and the printed pamphlet as originally issued.

One of the unique books of the library is the first printed journal of the house of representatives of Mass. Bay. It is a folio volume somewhat mouse eaten on the corners, the first 50 pages of which cover the sessions of the house from the beginning of the legislative year 1715, May 25, to Aug. 27. This portion of the journal is very rare, and is not to be found in the state library. The second part of the vol., 60 pages, embraces the proceedings of the entire legislative year 1716-17, beginning with the session of May, 1716, and ending with Aug. 12, 1717. The first 32 pages of the volume are doubtless unique. The volume was presented to the library by the Young Men's Library, Buffalo, Oct. 5, 1879.

The splendid collection of autographs and historical manuscripts which has recently been given to the library by Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, a former librarian, has not as yet been classified as to be described, but it embodies the result of the indefatigable efforts through many years of such a collector as Judge Chamberlain. It is a unique collection of the greatest value, which fully merits the assigning to it of a special room in the new building.

THE WORKS OF ART.



IMITATIONS of space in the present article make it impossible to give more than a partial enumeration of the numerous paintings, statues and other works of art which have been acquired by gift or otherwise, and the value of which is constantly increasing. These will have a more appropriate arrangement in the new building than it has been possible to give them heretofore. The most notable of the historical paintings is the Copley; Charles I. demanding the five impeached members of the house of commons, in 1641. This painting containing portraits of many of the prominent men of that time, 60x121 inches, was the gift of Josiah Quincy and others in 1829. The "Landing of the Pilgrims" was painted by S. F. B. Morse, Feb. 1811, when he was 19 years of age, and was presented to the library by the city of Charlestown just before its annexation to Boston. The "Old State House" is a painting by Salmon, representing a fire in that building, Nov., 1832. There is also an interesting view of Tremont st. in water-color, from the corner of West st., looking toward Boylston, in 1798, which once belonged to John Howard Payne, and another, also in water-color, of the same street, looking towards King's Chapel from West, drawn in the early part of the century.

Among the portraits are those of Joshua Bates, by E. W. Eddis; Henry Bartlett, M.D., by E. T. Billings; Oliver Cromwell, after Sir Peter Lely; Richard Devens, commissary general in revolutionary army, by Henry Sartorius; Edward Everett, by J. H. Young; two of Benjamin Franklin, one by Duplessis during Franklin's residence in Paris as American minister, and the other said to have been painted by Greuze; Galileo Galilei, copied by

Kugler, Muntz and Springer. The library also owns a copy with the plates uncolored.

Miss Ellen Chase has recently presented the library with a splendid canvas by Gozzales.

Among other objects of interest from the historical or art associations are the Old Elm chair, made from a branch of the famous old elm on the Common, which fell in the gale of Feb. 15, 1876; the chair and table of Sir Antonio Panizzi, librarian of the British Museum; the Parker table, bequeathed to the library by Theodore Parker, once the property of his grandfather's grandfather, John Parker of Lexington; the Webster vase, presented to Daniel Webster by the citizens of Boston at a public meeting held in 1832 and purchased from his heirs 30 years later and presented to the city with the request that it be kept in the public library—the Washington medal, voted to Washington by congress March 12, 1776, to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British March 17, 1776. This was the only gold medal given by congress to Gen. Washington. It remained in the Washington family for nearly a hundred years. It became the property of the city of Boston to be preserved in the library March 20, 1878. There is also a famous French clock, well worth study for its artistic merit and the ingenuity of its mechanism. It is a fine specimen of French artistry and was purchased on this very account. Its motive is "Jesus at the house of Simon the Pharisee."

ITS EARLY DAYS.



ON Boston must be bestowed the honor of establishing the first free public library to be supported by revenues, derived from taxation, and to be under municipal control. The germ of the idea is to be found in a public meeting of citizens which was held in Masonic Temple on the 5th of May, 1841, to consider the expediency of establishing a public library institution and a system of international exchanges in accordance with a suggestion of M. Alex. Vattemare of Paris. Mayor Jona. Chapman introduced M. Vattemare who explained his project which included a union of the literary and scientific societies of the city with their various and scattered libraries into one grand central institution with a public library, a gallery of art etc. A committee was appointed who at a subsequent meeting reported favorably on the project, and submitted plans and estimates of the cost of a suitable building with accommodations for a public library, paintings, statuary, &c. But no active steps were taken for the next six years, though some fifty volumes of valuable books were in 1843 presented to the city by the municipal

placed upon appropriations to be made by the city for public library purposes.

In the appendix to the volume containing an account of the proceedings of the laying of the corner stone of the new building in 1838, some interesting facts are given concerning the growth and development of the library, under the title of "From Corner-stone to Corner-stone." At the date of laying the corner-stone of the Boylston st. building, Sept. 17, 1856, the library, with Edward Capen as librarian, contained 22,047 volumes. At the date of laying the second corner-stone, 599,531 volumes. The number of borrowers at the first period was 8,858 and at the second 51,943. During the same period the circulation increased from 41,000 to 1,015,347 vols., and the expenses of the institution from \$10,759 to \$123,500. Edward Everett was president of the board of trustees from 1832 until his death, Jan. 17, 1835, when he was succeeded by George Ticknor, who held the office until his resignation June 26, 1836. W. W. Greenough was president from July 24, 1836, to April 4, 1838, and was succeeded by S. A. B. Abbott, who was elected president May 12, and has since filled with great efficiency this delicate and responsible position.

Prof. C. C. Jewett succeeded Mr. Capen as librarian in 1837, with the title of superintendent, and held this office until his death, Jan. 9, 1838. Justin Winsor was elected his successor the following Feb., and resigned Oct. 1, 1878. The library was then put in charge of Dr. S. A. Green, one of the trustees, until their incorporation by an act of the legislature, April 4, 1878. He acted as librarian until Oct. 1, 1878, when Mellen Chamberlain entered upon the duties of the office. Judge Chamberlain resigned Oct. 1, 1890, and J. F. Dwight was elected his successor April 13, 1892. His resignation took effect May 1, 1894. In the interregnum which have occurred the trustees have taken the charge of the library, and Mr. L. F. Gray, who is clerk of the corporation, has been the chief executive officer.

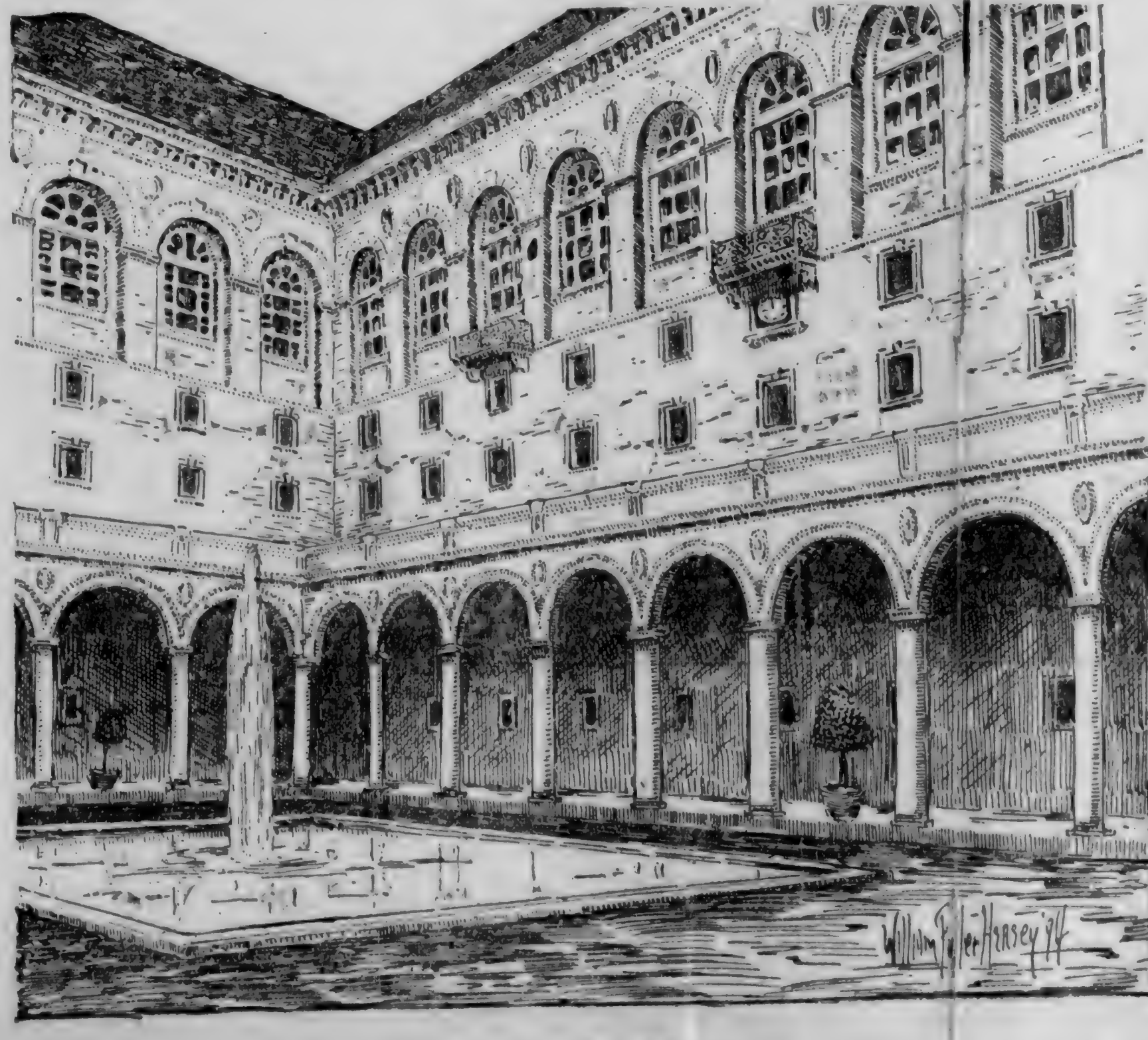
As a city institution the expense of the maintenance of the library falls upon the municipal capital and is met by an annual appropriation. But the library has also an income from invested funds created by gifts amounting to nearly \$200,000, though \$50,000 of that sum is not yet available. Among the donors, to these funds should be mentioned the names of Joshua Bates of London, Jona. Phillips, Samuel Appleton, Sally J. K. Shepard, George Ticknor, H. L. Pierce, Charles Francis Harris, Dr. S. A. Green, T. B. Harris, Daniel Treadwell, J. G. Bowditch, and Joseph Scholfield. It is worthy of note that some of the most valuable gifts the library has received have followed attacks upon its policy.

Bates Hall as the upper hall was called after

merely to the curious student but to the inquisitive member of either of the professions, to the intelligent merchant, mechanic, engineer, artist or artisan; in short, to all of every age and of either sex, who desire to investigate any subject, either of utility or taste, those advantages which, without such an ample public collection, must necessarily be monopolized by the proprietors of large private libraries or those who, by courtesy, have the use of them; may, to put within the reach of the entire community advantages of this kind far beyond those which can be afforded by the largest and best provided private libraries. In other words it was to be a free public library in the largest sense. Indeed, as has already been intimated, it was the first among the great libraries of the world to allow its books to circulate among the people. Previous to its establishment, in all such libraries in Europe as well as America, readers were restricted to the use of the books in the rooms and cloisters of library buildings. None could be taken to their homes. As a natural result few books were read and public libraries so-called had a restricted and impaired value.

It was a wise policy which was adopted by Boston, since it furnished the example which has been followed by all the public libraries of America, and in its main features it has been adopted by the libraries of England. Boston established a new principle, and the free public library, like the free public school, has become a thoroughly democratic institution.

The policy of the founders has been faithfully adhered to, and it is to be the policy of the future. Its past history is the best pledge of its future achievements. The library has always been in touch with the people. The first care of those who have had it in charge has been to furnish the masses with the best reading, but at the same time students and scholars have not been neglected. Every means has been adopted to aid both. The system of catalogues is simple and at the same time exhaustive. The more important special libraries have been described in special catalogues, which have a rare bibliographical value, the Barton, Prince and Ticknor being specially notable. The different editions of the "Readers' Handbook" are rich in condensed information of great aid to all classes of readers. One of the most valuable of the publications of the library is its quarterly bulletin, which not only gives lists of the latest accessions of books, but in its supplements gives reprints and reports of the most literary, historical and artistic treasures of the library. The price of the bulletins is a merely nominal one, so that the general public have what may be without exaggeration termed free access to the most valuable rarities of the most valuable collections. This feature of the bulletin is something unique in the policy



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The New Boston Public Library.

THERE are numerous classical names and suggestions in the new Boston Public Library, but the most significant characteristic of the history, up to date, of the several buildings and their respective contents is in plain English over the main entrance on Copley Square: "Free to all." Literally the library is free to all Bostonians for the use of books at home. So are the varied rooms for reading books and papers, and the consultations which specialists make, under specific conditions and limitations. Non-residents have the free use of the library, except that they cannot obtain books for reading at home.

The free-public-library movement is now so extensive that even the youngest are accustomed to accept it as if it were an old idea and institution. Yet the idea and the institution are practically no older than the Boston Public Library, which was opened in 1852. The tentative and initiative period of its history was the previous decade. The movement is not only wholly modern, but its entire history covers less than the last half-century, for previous to 1848 there was no town or city library, strictly so-called, within these United States.

On entering the new building, at the foot of the grand stairway the names of the founders are discerned carved in the flooring. A controversy occurred in the early history of the library over the question of giving honor to whom honor was due. No individual founded it. The bust of Joshua Bates in the old library designated him as the founder, but he was the greatest benefactor rather than the founder. Eight names are included in the list of those who took the initiative. Chief among them are the names of George Ticknor and Edward Everett, co-laborers, who as scholars gave splendid collections of books, endowment funds, and time and labor without stint. Ticknor discerned more clearly than Everett the possibility of making the library free, and trusted the people more for their prospective appreciativeness of the advantages that would be afforded them.

The exterior and interior of the new building are artistic throughout, and in this respect are such contrasts to the old building that there is no comparison. The old building contained a large show-room, a painting by Copley, after whom Copley Square is named, a few white marble busts, one or two minor statues, and nothing more. Its architectural features were not noteworthy. But the reverse is true of the new building. It is the monumental artistic building of the city, the State, and, in some respects, the nation. Its grand stairway is made of yellow Siena marble. Overlooking the first landing are the great lions by St. Gaudens. They are gray-white and unpolished. Their spectacular effects are like those of Landseer's lions in Trafalgar Square, London, that have environed the base of Nelson's monument since 1867. Of both groups it may be said that "their chief grandeur lies in their mighty simplicity."

Like the two buildings, the old and new Estes halls are sharp contrasts in form, dimensions, artistic characteristics, and even contents. The new is better and greater than the old. It is a parallelogram, with dome ceilings. It extends the entire length of the building.

The special library rooms are numerous because the donations of libraries have been numerous during the last forty-two years, and some of the most recent are among the most popular, useful, and valuable. In combination they appeal to the critical scholar and to the average reader, to the specialist in history, bibliography, literature, music, etc.

These special libraries have been the first to be transferred. Professor Ticknor's unique Spanish and Portuguese library already occupies its new room. The Barton library of English and Shakespearean literature is in place. The library of Theodore Parker, the famous radical preacher of a generation ago, is transferred. Parker's memory is honored in various ways throughout the building, and the Boston of to-day has revised the opinions of him entertained by his contemporaries.

The library of John Adams is in process of transfer from Quincy to Boston. It is an

invaluable collection, but it has been isolated in Quincy, and its history shows how apparent trifles will make material differences. The smallest fee has proved to be a barrier to popular patronage of libraries. The short distance between Quincy and Boston has made a great difference in the relative usefulness of this Presidential library. Some of the contents may be noted. The gem of its Greek and Latin classics is Henri Estienne's beautiful edition of Plato in three large volumes. It was printed in Paris three hundred years ago.

Many of these classics are annotated in the hand of John Adams. His autograph is often found throughout the whole collection, and that of his son, John Quincy, is not infrequent. Some of the volumes contain the Adams book-plate and the Adams coat-of-arms.

There are numerous presentation copies. Joseph Warren gave his Boston massacre oration. Marshall gave his Life of Washington, with the following inscription in each of the five volumes: "Mr. Adams is requested to accept a copy of the Life of Washington as a small mark of the respect and attachment of his obliged and obedient servant, —The Author."

A book like that—linking together the three great names of Washington, Marshall, and Adams—is a treasure and a rarity.

The marginal notes of John Adams are characteristic and thoroughly interesting. Mary Wolstonecraft, Lady Shelley's mother, was one of his aversions; another was Jean Jacques Rousseau. In a translation of one of the latter's books he has written: "Savage is happier than citizen, and brutes are happier than savages! Voltaire the sum of J. J. Rousseau's philosophy!" He characterized Rousseau's theorizing as "poisonous stuff."

The public library already has the finest collection of Congressional documents in the world, but John Adams's collection will make it better still.

John Adams, in his deed of gift, asked that the alcoves in which his books were to be kept should be called the "Coddington Alcoves," in memory of a citizen of Quincy who went to Rhode Island with Roger Williams and became the first Governor of the colony. Doubtless the same name will be retained in the Boston library.

The signals, railways, express boxes, etc., that are to be used for rapid transit in securing and delivering books are in process of construction. They include every invention and device which has been generated in recent years. The stack system is employed, its merit being that it secures compactness and increased capacity for storage over the alcove system.

The court-yard is a new feature for a library. It provides a grass-plot, a fountain, decorative plants, an extensive walk, under conditions of quiet and, in summer, of coolness. All the surroundings make a sudden transition alike from the busy life of the adjoining square and streets and from the interior of the library. They translate the patron and student into conditions that remind of Old-World cloisters and colleges.

We have assumed that the exterior of the edifice will speak for itself as shown in the illustration, and that the first visitors and patrons, when the new building is accessible, will be inclined to do as we did, to go straight ahead, fascinated by the grand stairway, the sight of the lions, and led involuntarily to the upper floors and rooms.

But the new reading-room on the right of the entrance, and on the ground floor, for which fifty thousand dollars has been donated by William Todd, is to be one of the most attractive and useful features of the new library. American and foreign papers are to be provided, and Boston will more than compete in this particular with the famous reading-room in Cooper Institute.

Bostonian benefactors who will provide pictures, panel paintings, portraits, busts, and other artistic and decorative features are numerous, but for the most part thus far are anonymous. The trustees, so far as left to themselves, will Americanize the building by commissioning chiefly American artists.

The library is to be more than ever a climax of the public-school system and a great popular educational centre.

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THE BOSTON NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY

W. S. Gray

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE most notable event of recent occurrence in the city of Boston and one destined to figure prominently in its history, was the opening of its new Public Library, one of the most beautiful and perfectly equipped institutions of its kind in the world.

Architecturally considered the building is a distinct triumph. Although in general design suggested by the library of St. Genevieve in Paris, it is essentially a modern building in every respect, many new and original ideas having been worked out and now being in satisfactory operation. Artistically it offers a combination almost unknown in America. Against a background of finest architectural achievement are placed the best works of the best sculptors, painters and decorators of the present day; while here and there are scattered some rare antiques which remind one of the old masters.

But not as "a thing of beauty" is this building alone destined to become famous and "a joy forever." In the completeness of its working equipment it is unique. It would be beyond the scope and character of this article to go more fully into a detailed description of its manifold architectural and artistic beauties than we have already done; but it may briefly be stated that the main idea of the architects has been to produce a building in which the book racks or shelves shall be removed from the main hall or delivery room, without hindrance to the promptness and efficiency of delivery.

Coming, then, to those features of this famous institution, most likely to be of interest to your readers, we proceed to a description of the engineering department, prefacing what we shall describe, by saying that for securing the comfort and convenience of its patrons, the lighting, heating and ventilation of this immense block is according to the very best and most modern engineering and electrical practice. Nor must we omit an account of the efficient mechanical manner in which the specific purpose of this library—the handling, delivery and distribution of books—has been carried out.

Electricity plays a very prominent part and has been utilized in one department for almost the first time in the history of the art. This department is the delivery and distribution of books to and from the various book stacks which are installed on different floors and at varying distances from the delivery room. The same power also conveys the borrowers' numerous application cards for books that are desired.

II.—BOOK CARRIER SERVICE.

Before proceeding to a description of the lighting system, etc., this point appears favorable for detailing the carrier system which is operated by a 10 h. p. 4-pole motor of the General Electric type. It was early in the work of building the library that the problem of book transportation presented itself for solution. In the old library, now vacated, a score or more boys were employed, their duty being to run to all parts of the building for the books required. Under the new order of things about five times more work would have to be done, which meant an army of boys, each one of whom might have to tramp from eight to ten miles every day. The impossibility, therefore, of continuing such a system was realized, and a change decided upon. The Lanson Store Service Co., of Boston, were called upon to design and construct a mechanical system suited to the requirements of the service. They had no data to go by, and so had to devise something entirely new, by means of which the attendants would be able to secure a book from any part of the vast building with its five acres of book shelves, and that with a minimum of time and labor. They designed a system by which an attendant on the floor has only to pick out the book wanted, put it in a railway car with a cable attachment, push it off the side switch to the main line, from whence it runs round at a rate of 500 ft. a minute, to a special elevator, which drops automatically, as soon as the car is in position, down to the delivery room, waits till the empty car rolls back, and then delivers it on a return track to the switch it started from.

For the accommodation of the hundreds of thousands



THE BOSTON NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

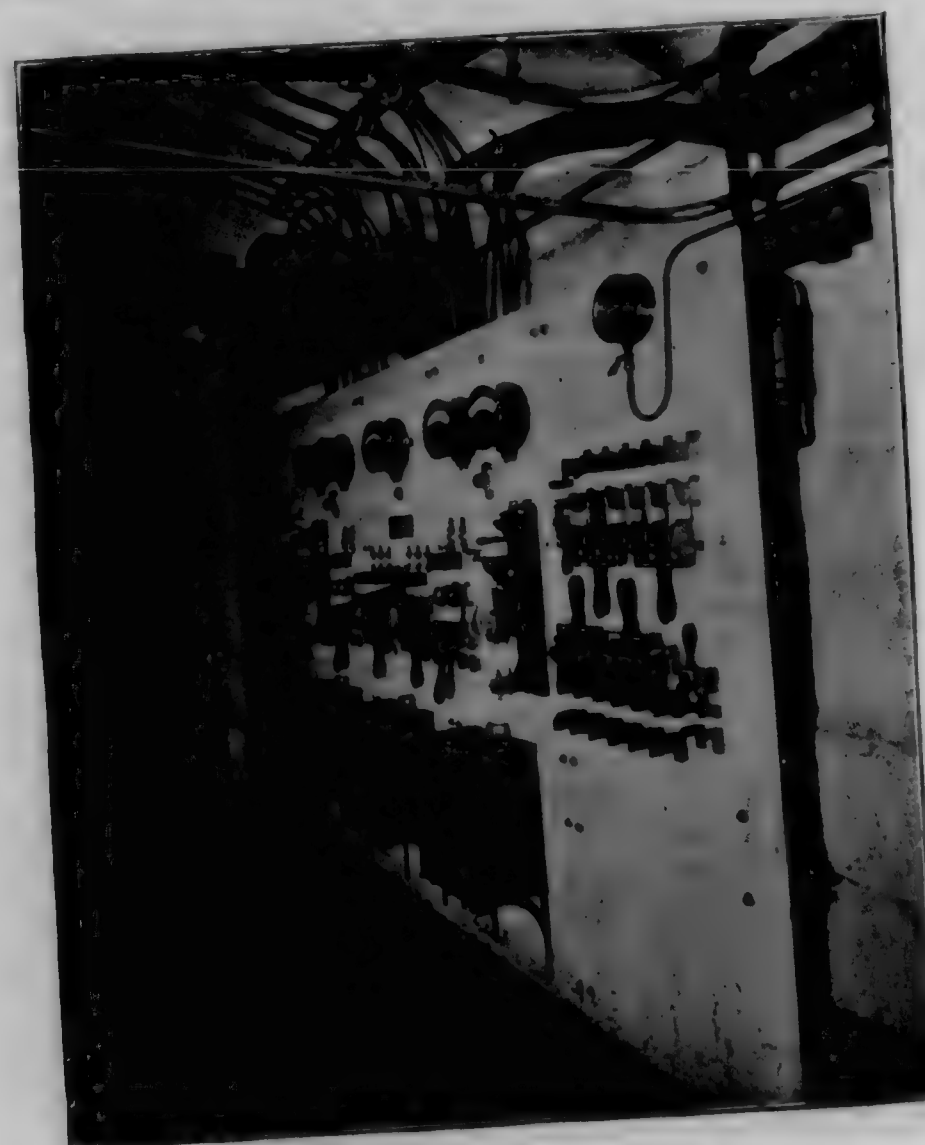
of volumes there are six stories or stacks, as they are technically called, of books. According to this arrangement, the delivery room, which opens on to the main reading room, although on the second floor front, occupies a position between the fourth and fifth stacks.

The aim of the designers was to focus all the books towards this one place, and as a first step they constructed an elevator well, long and narrow. This pierced the entire building, from basement to roof, running by the stacks and delivery room. In this they set up shafts for three elevators, one for each stack. The delivery room being between the fifth and sixth stacks, two distinct elevator

motions had to be provided for; the one from the fifth and sixth stacks going down while the ones from the first second, third and fourth went up to the room. In the basement the 10 h. p. motor has been installed to haul the elevators, which it does very satisfactorily. Then there had to be constructed a railway round the building. A miniature track with an eight inch gauge and following the lines of the interior courtyard was built. This track is over half a mile in length. The cars are made of wire and travel 500 feet a minute with 10 to 30 pounds weight of books in them. At certain points are switches working automatically, by means of which the cars are diverted to whatever part of the building or different floors they may be required. There are eighteen stations along the track, so arranged that certain cars stop at their own assigned depots and at no other. The same company constructed the pneumatic tube system by means of which cards, tickets and other missives are despatched to any desired point and returned by the same route. This apparatus is operated by the same motor.

III.—VENTILATION.

The most perfect ventilation possible has been secured throughout the library building by means of an 18 ft. Davidson fan of special construction, installed in the basement where it is run by a 50 h. p. General Electric motor.



SWITCHBOARD, BOSTON NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

There is also a 20 h. p. G. E. motor installed for the purpose of driving the foul air out from the building by means of a shaft provided for the purpose. The latter apparatus is installed in the roof in such a manner that it first draws the vitiated air from the different rooms and forces it into the outer air.

For ventilating purposes, the incoming air, after passing through the fan is forced through hot steam pipes, so arranged in coils that as it leaves them it passes through a series of cotton cloth bags and is thereby strained or filtered, so that by the time it reaches the various rooms it is perfectly pure and free from dust and germs of all kinds.

IV.—LIGHTING PLANT.

The lighting plant consists of two Siemens & Halske generators of 92 k. w. capacity each, at 230 volts. These generators are of the usual multipolar type, having six poles and an external armature. The current is taken direct from the armature bars, these being finished off to a commutator surface, the brushes being applied direct thereto. Each machine is of 1600-16 c. r. lamps capacity and is coupled direct to the engines.

It may be noted that the Siemens & Halske three wire system is used, the dynamos delivering current only to the outside wire of the system, the load on the two sides being balanced by an equalizer which consists of two machines coupled together, their function being to transfer any excess of load from one side of the system to the other.

V.—SWITCHBOARD.

The switchboard was built and installed by the General Electric Co., and is so arranged that the lines may be operated either from the library plant, or in case of accident from the street circuit of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. Eventually a storage battery plant will also be installed.

The switchboard carries ten three-wire double throw switches, so arranged that the lights can be run from the battery when installed, street circuits, or the library plant, or vice versa. There are also three motor switches and two Siemens & Halske carbon field switches; two field rheostats for each generator and one starting box for the equalizer; two voltmeters and three ammeters of the well known Weston types, one of the latter being a differential instrument which acts with the equalizer. The board itself is of white marble in five panels, the size over all being 12 ft. long and 7 ft. 6 in. high.

VI.—WIRING AND FIXTURES.

The General Electric Co. had the contract for wiring and fixtures, and did this work throughout. There are 3500 lights in all, divided into five groups. All cut-out boxes are of iron with slate backs. On the sides and backs are slots, so that the tubes may be brought in from any point desired. There are thirty-five of these boxes throughout the entire building. The United States rubber covered wire was used exclusively, laid in the single conduit system. Altogether over 10,000 ft. was used encased in the brass armored conduits of the Interior Conduit & Insulation Co., of New York. To meet the exigencies of this peculiar library and reading room service, floor boxes are used in connection with the table lights. They are made of composition and brass, and are let into the tessellated floor flush with the surface, and so connected that the tables can be moved without the lights being affected. There are over 200 of them in use.

There are no arc lights anywhere in the building, but in various places the incandescents are placed in clusters so as to give brilliant effects. In the main entrance hall, leading from the outer doors to the broad marble stairway are placed ten massive brass standards with lions' paws, on the top of each of which is a frosted crystal sphere enclosing six incandescent lamps. Ascending the grand stairway are four elegant standards of somewhat similar pattern supporting twenty-five lights each, while pendent from the arched ceiling is an electrolier with about 75 lights. In the various rooms are massive bronze wall brackets and graceful electroliers, while hundreds of portable lights are placed near or upon the tables and newspaper racks. Every separate design in fixtures is in strict accord with the general surroundings in each hall, corridor, room and alcove, and reflects great credit on the Archer-Pancoast Co., of New York, who supplied all of them.



SIEMENS & HALSKE DYNAMO PLANT, BOSTON NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

VI.—STEAM PLANT.

The steam plant consists of two tandem compound engines of 150 h. p. each. The engines are of the non-condensing type and were adopted for the reason that the exhaust steam will be required in cold weather for heating the building throughout. They are run at 125 revolutions per minute. The entire plant was installed with the idea of running it constantly and using storage batteries, but as yet the latter have not been installed. The engines were designed by Mr. E. D. Leavitt, Jr., of Cambridgeport, Mass., who has designed many engines of a similar type for the city of Boston and other municipalities, and were built by the I. P. Morris Engine Co., of Philadelphia.

The valve attachment of these engines is the well-known Leavitt type, and is known as the cam valve gear. This type has been adopted on many pumping and mining engines throughout the country, and gives excellent satisfaction. The fly wheels are cast in two pieces and are 12 feet diameter over all, and very heavy. Over the cylinders are installed water heaters which are expected to assist greatly in the economizing of fuel.

VII.—BOILERS.

The steam generating plant consists of a bank of three horizontal tubular boilers made of open hearth fire-box steel, having a tensile strength of 55,000 pounds per square inch. Each boiler is 17 feet 4 inches long and 60" in diameter, provided with 92 lap welded tubes 3" diameter and 16 feet long. Each of them is provided with a Bailly patent fusible plug in case of emergency. There are two sets of furnace doors in the cast iron overhanging front, the Bannister rocking-grate being used in the furnaces. These boilers were made by E. Hodge & Co., East Boston. The boiler and auxiliary plants were designed by Mr. Fred. Tudor, consulting engineer, being supplied and installed by the Walworth Supply and Construction Co., of Boston. They consist in addition to the boilers of two No. 4 Davidson feed pumps; one Berryman feed water heater of 200 h. p. made by I. B. Davis & Son, of Hartford, Conn.; one Hancock inspirator; one special air pump of Davidson type for operating the pneumatic tube system.

Taken all in all the equipment is a notable one. Nothing has been spared to make it as efficient as possible, and the proportion which the entire cost of the heating, lighting

and ventilation plants bears to the gross expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000 on the entire library building is proving to have been profitably invested. The architects of this colossal and magnificent institution were the well-known firm of McKim, Meade and White, of New York City.

A WONDERFUL STRUCTURE.

Boston Public Library Finest in the World.

Detailed Description of the Interior and Exterior.

Account of the Work from the

Start to the Opening.

Prepared Especially for the Readers of the Circuit.

A notable event, and one destined to figure prominently in the historical data of this country, is about to take place in Boston. It is the opening of its new Public library. There will be no formal dedication, but the doors will be thrown open and the public allowed to roam throughout the building and pass upon the achievements of five years of incessant labor in the erection and embellishment of a building which should stand for ages, a monument to the city's culture and a tribute to her art.

As an institution the Boston public library has no peer. It is famous the world over. Its policy is unique and munificent; its private collections of books are valuable and rare; its systems of operation are intricate and complete, and the breadth of its influence immeasurable.

ment are placed the best works of the best sculptors, painters and decorators of the present day, while here and there are scattered some rare old bits which remind us of former masters. When all the contracts shall have been filled the building will be without a rival in this country,—a veritable museum in its art.

Dignity and simplicity are the terms which best describe the character of the exterior, and it is a positive relief, after a contemplation of the prevailing monstrosities which have characterized public architecture in this country in the past twenty years, to find a structure with these qualities, the mere possession of which gives it a pre-eminence. Surrounded as it is by other notable buildings, though of widely different character, the novelty of its style is much better appreciated than it would be if it stood alone.

The position of the building necessitates three facades. Two of these have received the same treatment, each being pierced its entire length of over two hundred feet by a row of large arched windows with latticed sashes, very softening in effect. These beautiful arcades give to the building a distinct character and offer perspectives to be studied and admired from every approach. Entrances are marked by groups of three broad archways in the centre of each facade. A flight of half a dozen steps, terminating in a broad stone platform with stone seat running around three sides, gives to the building a commanding elevation which can hardly be too much appreciated. A row of rectangular windows give light to the rooms on the first floor, and just over these in panels which encircle the building, are cut hundreds of names of the world's greatest thinkers. Medallions representing famous "book marks" are inserted above the arcades, and then come the inscriptions, which are too well known to mention. A rich cornice gives character to the general outline and forms an ornamental base for a simple roof of tiles which slopes gradually back to a point about twenty feet above the cornice. Here a modest cresting softens out the sky-line. The same general scheme is carried out in the Blagden street facade, though the entrance is less prominent and the walls have much smaller openings, suggesting the uses of the interior of this wing.

The central entrance on Dartmouth street is without doubt the finest entrance in the city, and the whole ceiling is a work of art of the highest order. The side walls have niches for statuary, and huge candelabra of brass stand like sentinels beside the piers. To the right and left corridors lead to the stacks and to the court. Following out these corridors one finds on one side the large catalogue room and the executive offices of the library, and on the other the periodical room, map room, bindery and printing office, beside various toilet, coat and reception rooms and the superintendents office. On the Boylston street side, beside the staircase a carriage entrance is provided which communicates directly with the interior court. The stacks occupy the rear of the building and half of the Blagden street side. By the use of intermezzine floors there are six tiers or stories of these stacks between the street floor and the special libraries at the top of the building. When completed, the stacks will have a storing capacity of two million volumes. They are fitted throughout with pneumatic tubes, and a cable railway system for the transportation of the books to elevators which convey them to the delivery room in a remarkably short space of time. Thus the work of the small boy is performed by an ingenious mechanical device, and a system of book transportation and delivery unknown to any other library in the world, is here established.

The main staircase starts from the rear of the entrance hall, under a heavy marble archway finished with panels and niches, and in a broad ascent rises to the landing, where it divides, and following the walls reaches the structure of this hall is of the finest Sienna marble, highly polished and of a prevailing yellowish tint, although the panels and mouldings are beautifully veined with darker colors in fantastic outlines. The arrangement of these panels has been a most happy one, as the effects will prove. On either side the landing is a huge lion, the work of Louis St. Gaudens, cut from solid blocks of marble and mounted on heavy pedestals. These lions were presented by two Massachusetts regiments as memorials to their fallen comrades in the late war, the inscriptions being found in large panels on each pedestal. At this point the hall is lighted by three large arched windows opening into the interior court, and an ample doorway leads to an ornamental stone balcony outside, overlooking

orated panels, tinted, from t very 1 bunda tables through view e scenes and pu portah polish bronze portra his p brack walks Veron book the lai this re could. Fro ery i Stated those room pilaste seats, frieze lustrat Leadin office, joining discha livery may l stairs trace lighte a sun and is of xl masai its di scottii taken care a An of renov walls with

(CONCLUDED ON SEVENTH PAGE.)

be given, will spare no labor or expense to under whose auspices this entertainment is to long be remembered. The Woman's club, occasion will undoubtedly be one which will ladies, are expected to be present, and the of the prominent citizens of Newton, with their will be lavishly decorated. A large number by an orchestra of fifteen pieces, and the citizens of Newton. Music will be furnished Lady Henry Somerset, will be given the February 5, the rare opportunity of hearing Kennerly, that on the evening of Tuesday, be present.

per in vocal music. A large audience should Copland of Boston, who is the wonder of ex. The evening solo will be by Master George Hand and son," being the third in the series. evening the pastor will preach on "The Right of membership and a communion service. In the ing. In the morning there will be a reception day the pastor will preach morning and even- At the Methodist Episcopal church on Sun- Mary, the mother of Christ."

paper will be read by Mrs. Danforth on B. A. G. Lane on Summer street, when a afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Paul's church to administer confirmation on March 17, the third Sunday in Lent, at 7 P. M. The Unitarian society held a social at the residence of A. W. Small, Lake Avenue, last Wednesday evening, and a pleasant evening was passed.

The choir of St. Paul's church participated in the first festival of the Neighborhood Chorus in Grace church, Newton, last Friday evening. This choir is the senior vested choir of Newton and Waltham, and maintains an unusual reputation.

The fifth of the series of what parties took place at the clubhouse Tuesday evening. About forty were present and enjoyed the evening. Mrs. Alice Hickman took part prize, Mrs. C. S. Lufwiler second, and Mrs. W. W. Martin third prize. Refreshments were served.

Mr. John E. Titus of Boylston street for Metrose Highlands. Mr. Titus has opened is now at work at some plans for a party at finished plans for several houses at Eliot, and landscape architect of Brookline, has just met with Clinton, Chinn and Eliot, were served.

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WEST NEWTON.

Notes from the Third Ward Circuit through the Week

(The Circuit is on sale in West Newton by H. Stacy, newsdealer and by Robert Benson, printer.)

Mrs. T. P. Prudden of Putnam visiting in Chicago.

Mr. R. A. Wilkins of Cherry gone to Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. Edward Law of Lincoln park visiting at Athol this week.

Mr. John Hart of Auburndale has the employ of L. E. Curtis.

Mr. E. P. Kibbe of Washington confined to his home by illness.

Mr. Moses Quimby of Washington confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. Richard Anders of Hillsdale returned from a visit to New York.

Mr. R. G. Chidsey of Berkeley returned from a business trip to New York.

Mrs. E. L. N. Walton, who has her home on Chestnut street, is improving.

Mr. A. Myers and family, formerly Auburn street, have moved to Charles.

Mr. Charles Coyle of the U. S. Philadelphia, is visiting friends in the city.

Rev. J. C. Jaynes of the Unitarian preaches his tenth anniversary sermon Sunday.

The Current Events class meets 1 noon, with Mrs. E. L. N. Walton in nut street.

Miss Florence H. Jerome, sister of P. Burt, is quite ill at the Homeopathic hospital in Boston.

Rev. T. P. Prudden, D. D., of the church, exchanged last Sunday with S. Tread of Somerville.

Rev. Fr. McDermott of Oregon at St. Bernard's Catholic church last Sunday for a large congregation.

Miss Hattie Abbott, who had been her aunt, Mrs. John Mead of Hillsdale has returned to her home in New York.

Mr. James Coleman of Cherry street on an icy sidewalk on Washington at Sunday afternoon and fell, injuring his arm.

Home Circle lodge, I.O.G.T., of Plain, will witness the installation of officers of Loyalty lodge, next Wednesday.

The engagement is announced Jennie Allen, daughter of James T. Washington street, and Mr. Lathrop, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Next Sunday at the Baptist church.

(Late with Frederick Arthur, of Belgrav



All Goods for complete

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Many vicissitudes have attended the construction of its new home, as is the case with almost every great public work.

As early as 1880 the general court gave to the city of Boston a lot of land on Dartmouth and Boylston streets, as a site for a public library, on condition that the work of construction be begun within three years. That period, however, was extended at a later date. After long consideration and much debate, during which time the High and Latin school buildings were examined and pronounced unfit for the purposes of a library, the city council authorized the trustees to begin the erection of a new building. After considering twenty competitive plans, for which the city paid \$10,000 in premiums, the trustees were vested with the power to select and employ an architect, and in fact take full charge of the design, construction and maintenance of a new building. Early in 1888 the plans for the present structure were submitted and for some time placed on exhibition at the Old State House, together with a small plaster model. These plans excited great interest among the citizens and all strangers who had the opportunity to view them. A very elaborate illuminated drawing, so arranged as to show the effect of the interior of Bates's hall, was a striking feature of the exhibit. The original plans have been but slightly altered, and the designs which then seemed to many so foreign and so grand are now to be seen in the full glory of construction.

The main idea has been to produce a building in which the book stacks shall be removed from the main hall or delivery room, without hindrance to the promptness and efficiency of deliveries. This is a decided departure from the original notion of a central hall surrounded by stacks. This is the first time that the idea has ever been carried out, and if the arrangement embodied in the new building proves entirely satisfactory it will undoubtedly exert a great influence on library construction, as the progress of this work is watched with interest by architects the world over. Lack of public confidence, professional jealousy, length of time consumed and expense incurred in construction are the main causes of all the adverse criticism which has been showered upon the library and the trustees. It is unnecessary to say that these criticisms have been much overdrawn, and now that the public is beginning to see and appreciate the returns for the outlay, its skepticism gradually gives place to pride and admiration. The trustees have certainly much to show for the arduous and almost thankless task which they have undertaken, and as the glory is their only reward praises should be liberally bestowed.

ment are placed the best works of the best sculptors, painters and decorators of the present day, while here and there are scattered some rare old bits which remind us of former masters. When all the contracts shall have been filled the building will be without a rival in this country,—a veritable museum in its art.

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The position of the building necessitates three facades. Two of these have received the same treatment, each being pierced its entire length of over two hundred feet by a row of large arched windows with latticed sashes, very softening in effect. These beautiful arcades give to the building a distinct character and offer perspectives to be studied and admired from every approach. Entrances are marked by groups of three broad archways in the center of each facade. A flight of half a dozen steps, terminating in a broad stone platform with stone seat running around three sides, gives to the building a commanding elevation which can hardly be too much appreciated. A row of rectangular windows give light to the rooms on the first floor, and just over these in panels which encircle the building, are cut hundreds of names of the world's greatest thinkers. Medallions representing famous "book marks" are inserted above the arcades, and then come the inscriptions, which are too well known to mention. A rich cornice gives character to the general outline and forms an ornamental base for a simple roof of tiles which slopes gradually back to a point about twenty feet above the cornice. Here a modest cresting softens out the sky-blue. The same general scheme is carried out in the Blagden street facade, though the entrance is less prominent and the walls have much smaller openings, suggesting the uses of the interior of this wing.

The central entrance on Dartmouth street is without doubt the finest entrance in the country, being artistic to a degree. On the bases at either side will be placed groups of seated figures in bronze designed by Augustus St. Gaudens, while in the panels directly over the arches are carved representations by the same artist of the seals of the commonwealth, the city and the trustees respectively. The head of Minerva adorns the keystone of the central arch and near by huge pendant brackets filled with lamps are placed. Heavy wrought iron gates fill the archways which admit to a large vestibule walled and floored in marble and vaulted with the same. The architraves and panels have received some extremely delicate treatment in mouldings, wreaths and geometrical designs carved on their surfaces. The three doorways directly opposite the arches are to be filled by massive bronze doors, the designs for which have been made by Daniel C. French, the noted American sculptor.

Although the exterior suggests the purposes of the building, it does not convey a very definite idea of its interior arrangement, hence much surprise is usually expressed on a first visit. The structure, which is built on the plan of a hollow square, surrounds an interior court of great beauty. Its dimensions are too by 130 feet and the inner walls of buff brick rise to a height of seventy feet. Around three sides of this court runs a colonnade of pure white unpolished marble, surmounted by a balustrade and balcony which affords a delightful promenade, reached from the second floor. In the center of the space is a beautiful fountain with rectangular basin, surrounded by a grass plot. The space under the arches affords an excellent opportunity for the display of statuary and plants which will undoubtedly be made here. As the court is in no way visible from the street it proves to be quite a revelation to the stranger. It is here that one best appreciates the full size of the building. Those who think the building too low will probably reverse their opinion when they view it from this point. A simple outline with symmetry of proportion, together with abrupt comparison to its neighbors, give to the library this effect, but the real height of the building is equivalent to five stories to the cornice only.

The Interior.

On entering the library from Dartmouth street one passes from the vestibule directly into a spacious vaulted entrance hall, heavy in its construction, but at once impressive and beautiful. The hall contains four square supporting columns, thus admitting of some very effective vaulting. The marble floor is inlaid at intervals with metal plates in figures representing signs of the zodiac, and other symbols.

trayed, and the whole ceiling is a work of art of the highest order. The side walls have niches for statuary, and huge candelabra of brass stand like sentinels beside the piers. To the right and left corridors lead to the stacks and to the court. Following out these corridors one finds on one side the large catalogue room and the executive offices of the library, and on the other the periodical room, map room, bindery and printing office, beside various toilet, coat and reception rooms and the superintendents office. On the Boylston street side, beside the staircase a carriage entrance is provided which communicates directly with the interior court. The stacks occupy the rear of the building and half of the Blagden street side. By the use of intermezine floors there are six tiers or stories of these stacks between the street floor and the special libraries at the top of the building. When completed, the stacks will have a storing capacity of two million volumes. They are fitted throughout with pneumatic tubes, and a cable railway system for the transportation of the books to elevators which convey them to the delivery room in a remarkably short space of time. Thus the work of the small boy is performed by an ingenious mechanical device, and a system of book transportation and delivery unknown to any other library in the world, is here established.

The main staircase starts from the rear of the entrance hall, under a heavy marble archway finished with panels and niches, and in a broad ascent rises to the landing, where it divides, and following the walls reaches the main floor of the library. The entire construction of this hall is of the finest Sienna marble, highly polished and of a prevailing yellowish tint, although the panels and mouldings are beautifully veined with darker colors in fantastic outlines. The arrangement of these panels has been a most happy one, as the effects will prove. On either side the landing is a huge lion, the work of Louis St. Gaudens, cut from solid blocks of marble and mounted on heavy pedestals. These lions were presented by two Massachusetts regiments as memorials to their fallen comrades in the late war, the inscriptions being found in large panels on each pedestal. At this point the hall is lighted by three large arched windows opening into the interior court, and an ample doorway leads to an ornamental stone balcony outside, overlooking the court. Above the landing, opposite walls are treated with arches and pilasters which enclose panels corresponding in size to the window openings, while the remaining side, which forms a part of the main corridor, is a beautiful colonnade with arches and columns of the same polished Sienna, in which the shades are most delicately blended. The effect of this staircase hall upon the visitor is striking, and calls forth the profoundest admiration, and well it should, for it is undoubtedly one of the finest halls in existence, and represents a very large outlay. An interesting fact in this connection is that the monks who control the quarry from which this celebrated marble is obtained, are so loath to part with it, that it has taken seven years to get this contract filled, much of it having been rejected as it was not of the proper shade, and veining. The wall panels are to be decorated by the famous French painter, Puvion de Chavannes, and will surely be gems worthy of their setting. The ceiling is deeply paneled and richly decorated in relief, the whole being delicately tinted in ivory and blue. Large bronze candelabra adorn the landing, and electroliters of special designs hang from the vaulted ceiling in the corridor which separates the part just described from the great general reading-room of the library. At each end of this corridor is a small lobby with domed ceiling and a window overlooking the court. The one which leads to the delivery room has been finely decorated after the Pompeian style by Mr. E. E. Garney. This lobby contains an artistic wall fountain at one end and opposite to it an elaborate bronze grill protects the elevator-well which rises at this point. The north lobby which leads to the patent room and also to the second staircase is decorated in floral designs by Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, a Boston artist.

Bates hall, which immortalizes the name of the library's greatest benefactor, may justly be said to be the most prominent feature of the building. It occupies the entire front portion of the building above the main floor, its dimensions being over two hundred feet in length by forty feet in width, and its height is fifty feet from the floor to the center of the arched ceiling. It is lighted on the east side by the thirteen large windows which adorn the front of the structure. These windows are placed at some distance from the floor of the hall, but beneath them is a row of very small, narrow openings where one may get an excellent view of Copley square and its surrounding buildings. The finish of the hall is a combination of the sandstone, marble, and stucco with very little wood except for furniture. Between the great piers are sandstone pilasters and mouldings by means of which a series of arches correspond-

ed by a series of sunken panels and Greek bands, is done in stucco, and harmoniously tinted. Directly over the central entrance from the corridor is a small ornamental balcony, from which one may at times behold a very impressive scene looking down upon hundreds of busy but silent readers, seated at tables scattered all about the vast hall, while through the windows opposite he gets a broad view of the square with its ever varying street scenes. The entrances to the delivery room and patent library are marked by two beautiful portals of black and green marbles, in which polished columns with Corinthian capitals of bronze support an entablature crowned by a portrait bust. Each side of these doorways are fire places with wide mantles and carved brackets. A terrazzo floor is relieved by walks of yellow tiling, and a base of red Verona runs entirely around the room. The bookcases are of dark English oak, as are also the large tables which are ranged in two rows the entire length of the hall. The lighting of this room both by day and evening is all that could be desired.

From the south end we pass into the delivery room which is particularly attractive. Stately doorways of red and black marble like those in Bates hall mark two sides of a room heavily wainscotted in oak with carved pilasters and mouldings, tables, and wall seats. The decorative feature will be a wide frieze from the brush of Edwin A. Abbey, illustrating the "Search for the Holy Grail." Leading off from this room is the librarian's office, a convenient and spacious room, adjoining the one where the book elevators discharge and the books are prepared for delivery. Just at this point the trustees' room may be reached by climbing a narrow flight of stairs connected with the Blagden street entrance. Besides the main room, which is lighted by one of the large windows, there is a small stone alcove reached by glass doors, and behind a retiring-room, in the marble floor of which is set the seal of the library in mosaic. The trustees' room is remarkable in its decoration and furnishings. The wainscoting, doors and ceiling are all of panels taken from an old French chateau, with great care and labor made to fit their new quarters. An old carved Italian mantle has also been renovated and set up over the fireplace. The walls are covered in green plush and hung with rare old portraits and paintings of historic interest. The floor is of polished oak and the furniture harmonizes with the wainscoting and ceiling. This room shows the good taste of the trustees and reflects great credit upon the decorators.

Adjoining the north end of Bates hall is the patent library of two large rooms. The first one will be used for the present as a display room for the collection of curios and works of art of which the trustees are possessors. Beyond the Boylston street entrance is a large hall so constructed that it can be readily converted into stacks whenever the requirements of the library demand more space. For the present this is called the newspaper room and will be used to accommodate the Todd fund, a bequest recently made to establish a general collection of newspapers in all languages. This will form a new and valuable department of the library.

An ascent of the second staircase brings one into a long vaulted hall lighted from above, which is to be called Sargent hall, in honor of the distinguished American artist who is to decorate it with one of his most notable work.

Directly over the staircase and opening into Sargent hall is a spacious room, well lighted from the court by three large windows in a group. It is by far the handsomest room on this floor, and was originally intended for the architectural room, but it is now the home of the A. A. Brown musical library, a recent and very valuable acquisition of 12000 volumes in choice bindings. The recesses for the books are small and are covered by beautiful paneled arches. At one end over the fireplace is a fine mantle of Sienna marble in which are traces of the familiar yellow, but white predominates with light tracings of black. This mantle has been much admired, as it adorned the New York state building at the Exposition. At each end of Sargent hall is a large square room with domed ceiling, through which one has to pass to reach the halls beyond. One of these is occupied by the famous Barton collection, in which 1300 choice editions of Shakespeare play the most prominent part. In the center of this room is now placed a large bronze statue of Sir Harry Vane, by Macmonnies, the gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld. The other room is occupied by the Ticknor library, especially rich in its rare editions in Spanish and Portuguese. Around the three remaining sides run long halls brilliantly lighted from the court by rows of arched windows. Opposite the windows are the galleried alcoves, which extend back under the outside slope of the roof, thus utilizing an apparently wasted space and allowing ample room for readers. A portion of one of these has been set apart for the architectural

graphers, so that valuable copies may be made without being obliged to take the treasures away from the building. Those who are fortunate enough to reach the roof will be surprised to find what a comprehensive general view of Boston and its surroundings may be had even at such a height. The idea of centrality forces itself upon you, and you are also impressed by the number of famous institutions almost within a stone's throw. At no point can the existing faults in the plan of Copley square be better appreciated than here. With the completion of the Public Library, and the towers of Trinity church, let us hope that the next step toward the improvement of this locality be the embellishment of Copley square.

It is indeed a change to pass from the roof to the basement where one is surrounded by machinery of almost every description, and of the latest patterns. Besides the two great boilers there are dynamos, pumps, accumulators, fans and numberless other modern inventions which go toward making this building perfect in its appointments and furnishings. A single elevator has been provided, but it is doubtful if it will receive much patronage except where infirmities demand it. It has been no uncommon occurrence during its construction for visitors to spend two and three hours in a hurried tour of the building, and it is impossible in that time to do more than simply point out the uses of the various rooms, and briefly describe the systems of operation. When all its works of art are exposed, it will require numberless visits even to appreciate these, to say nothing of its books. To the writer one of the most interesting things in the whole course of construction was the scene presented in the basement when it was headquarters for all the various trades employed in the completion of the rooms above. The basement itself presented a weird scene, with its myriads of dark, gloomy passages between long rows of heavy stone piers. A glare of light with the hiss of burning gasoline, proclaimed the location of the mortar-mixers, working at their huge troughs with many a song and jest, while in some dark corner a blacksmith was ensconced, his ringing hammer giving a cheerful sound to the gloomy surroundings. At another end, and seemingly a mile away, was the headquarters of the plumbers' brigade, and electricians were everywhere spreading their web of wires. All these scenes now are past but the memory of them will be ever fresh.

A feature of the new building will be the introduction of a complete binding and printing department, which will prove a valuable innovation. A small room leading off from the librarian's office has been fitted up for the accommodation of Judge Chamberlin's valuable collection of manuscripts and autographs, which he has recently donated, and which should properly come under the head of special libraries. An intermezine floor is introduced between the street and main floors, where several rooms have been finished off for the benefit of the students. These rooms, are so secluded that one may be practically alone with his books, in the midst of all the activity. The employees have not been forgotten. Besides comfortable retiring rooms for leisure moments, small reception rooms have been provided where they may receive their friends without interfering with their duties.

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The institution is still young, and from

to the city's culture and a tribute to her art.

As an institution the Boston public library has no peer. It is famous the world over. Its policy is unique and munificent; its private collections of books are valuable and rare; its systems of operation are intricate and complete, and the breadth of its influence immeasurable.

Many vicissitudes have attended the construction of its new home, as is the case with almost every great public work.

As early as 1880 the general court gave to the city of Boston a lot of land on Dartmouth and Boylston streets, as a site for a public library, on condition that the work of construction be begun within three years. That period, however, was extended at a later date. After long consideration and much debate, during which time the High and Latin school buildings were examined and pronounced unfit for the purposes of a library, the city council authorized the trustees to begin the erection of a new building. After considering twenty competitive plans, for which the city paid \$10,000 in premiums, the trustees were vested with the power to select and employ an architect, and in fact take full charge of the design, construction and maintenance of a new building. Early in 1888 the plans for the present structure were submitted and for some time placed on exhibition at the Old State House, together with a small plaster model. These plans excited great interest among the citizens and all strangers who had the opportunity to view them. A very elaborate illuminated drawing, so arranged as to show the effect of the interior of Bates hall, was a striking feature of the exhibit. The original plans have been but slightly altered, and the designs which then seemed to many so foreign and so grand are now to be seen in the full glory of construction.

The main idea has been to produce a building in which the book stacks shall be removed from the main hall or delivery room, without hindrance to the promptness and efficiency of deliveries. This is a decided departure from the original notion of a central hall surrounded by stacks. This is the first time that the idea has ever been carried out, and if the arrangement embodied in the new building proves entirely satisfactory it will undoubtedly exert a great influence on library construction, as the progress of this work is watched with interest by architects the world over. Lack of public confidence, professional jealousy, length of time consumed and expense incurred in construction are the main causes of all the adverse criticism which has been showered upon the library and the trustees. It is unnecessary to say that these criticisms have been much overdrawn, and now that the public is beginning to see and appreciate the returns for the outlay, its skepticism gradually gives place to pride and admiration. The trustees have certainly much to show for the arduous and almost thankless task which they have undertaken, and as the glory is their only reward praises should be liberally bestowed.

Architecturally considered the building is a distinct triumph. Although in general design suggested by the library of St. Genieve in Paris, it is at the same time entirely unlike it in plan and construction. It is essentially a modern building in every respect, many new and original ideas having been worked out and await their trial. Artistically it offers a combination almost unknown in America. Against a background of finest architectural achieve-

ment which slopes gradually back to a point about twenty feet above the cornice. Here a modest cresting softens out the sky-blue. The same general scheme is carried out in the Blagden street facade, though the entrance is less prominent and the walls have much smaller openings, suggesting the uses of the interior of this wing.

The central entrance on Dartmouth street is without doubt the finest entrance in the country, being artistic to a degree. On the bases at either side will be placed groups of seated figures in bronze designed by Augustus St. Gaudens, while in the panels directly over the arches are carved representations by the same artist of the seals of the commonwealth, the city and the trustees respectively. The head of Minerva adorns the keystone of the central arch and near by huge pendant brackets filled with lamps are placed. Heavy wrought iron gates fill the archways which admit to a large vestibule walled and floored in marble and vaulted with the same. The architraves and panels have received some extremely delicate treatment in mouldings, wreaths and geometrical designs carved on their surfaces. The three doorways directly opposite the arches are to be filled by massive bronze doors, the designs for which have been made by Daniel C. French, the noted American sculptor.

Although the exterior suggests the purposes of the building, it does not convey a very definite idea of its interior arrangement, hence much surprise is usually expressed on a first visit. The structure, which is built on the plan of a hollow square, surrounds an interior court of great beauty. Its dimensions are 100 by 130 feet and the inner walls of buff brick rise to a height of seventy feet. Around three sides of this court runs a colonnade of pure white unpolished marble, surmounted by a balustrade and balcony which affords a delightful promenade, reached from the second floor.

In the center of the space is a beautiful fountain with rectangular basin, surrounded by a grass plot. The space under the arches affords an excellent opportunity for the display of statuary and plants which will undoubtedly be made here. As the court is in no way visible from the street it proves to be quite a revelation to the stranger. It is here that one best appreciates the full size of the building. Those who think the building too low will probably reverse their opinion when they view it from this point. A simple outline with symmetry of proportion, together with abrupt comparison to its neighbors, give to the library this effect, but the real height of the building is equivalent to five stories to the cornice only.

The Interior.

On entering the library from Dartmouth street one passes from the vestibule directly into a spacious vaulted entrance hall, heavy in its construction, but at once impressive and beautiful. The hall contains four square supporting columns, thus admitting of some very effective vaulting. The marble floor is inlaid at intervals with metal plates in figures representing signs of the zodiac, seals and other symbols, among them being the seal of the city of Boston surrounded by the names of the library's greatest beneficiaries. But the crowning glory of the entrance hall is the decoration of the vaulted ceilings. This is done in delicate mosaic in various designs, that in the central space, representing vines on trellises, commands most attention. The delicate autumnal tints of the leaves and fruit are faithfully por-

trayed in a large hall, the work of Louis St. Gaudens, cut from solid blocks of marble and mounted on heavy pedestals. These lions were presented by two Massachusetts regiments as memorials to their fallen comrades in the late war, the inscriptions being found in large panels on each pedestal. At this point the hall is lighted by three large arched windows opening into the interior court, and an ample doorway leads to an ornamental stone balcony outside, overlooking the court. Above the landing, opposite walls are treated with arches and pilasters which enclose panels corresponding in size to the window openings, while the remaining side, which forms a part of the main corridor, is a beautiful colonnade with arches and columns of the same polished Sienna, in which the shades are most delicately blended. The effect of this staircase hall upon the visitor is striking, and calls forth the profoundest admiration, and well it should, for it is undoubtedly one of the finest halls in existence, and represents a very large outlay. An interesting fact in this connection is that the monks who control the quarry from which this celebrated marble is obtained, are so loath to part with it, that it has taken seven years to get this contract filled, much of it having been rejected as it was not of the proper shade, and veining. The wall panels are to be decorated by the famous French painter, Puvion de Chavannes, and will surely be gems worthy of their setting. The ceiling is deeply panelled and richly decorated in relief, the whole being delicately tinted in ivory and blue. Large bronze candelabra adorn the landing, and electroliers of special designs hang from the vaulted ceiling in the corridor which separates the part just described from the great general reading-room of the library.

At each end of this corridor is a small lobby with domed ceiling and a window overlooking the court. The one which leads to the delivery room has been finely decorated after the Pompeian style by Mr. E. E. Garney. This lobby contains an artistic wall fountain at one end and opposite to it an elaborate bronze grill protects the elevator-well which rises at this point. The north lobby which leads to the patent room and also to the second staircase is decorated in floral designs by Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, a Boston artist.

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corates a large room, the work of Louis St. Gaudens, cut from solid blocks of marble and mounted on heavy pedestals. These lions were presented by two Massachusetts regiments as memorials to their fallen comrades in the late war, the inscriptions being found in large panels on each pedestal. At this point the hall is lighted by three large arched windows opening into the interior court, and an ample doorway leads to an ornamental stone balcony outside, overlooking the court. Above the landing, opposite walls are treated with arches and pilasters which enclose panels corresponding in size to the window openings, while the remaining side, which forms a part of the main corridor, is a beautiful colonnade with arches and columns of the same polished Sienna, in which the shades are most delicately blended. The effect of this staircase hall upon the visitor is striking, and calls forth the profoundest admiration, and well it should, for it is undoubtedly one of the finest halls in existence, and represents a very large outlay. An interesting fact in this connection is that the monks who control the quarry from which this celebrated marble is obtained, are so loath to part with it, that it has taken seven years to get this contract filled, much of it having been rejected as it was not of the proper shade, and veining. The wall panels are to be decorated by the famous French painter, Puvion de Chavannes, and will surely be gems worthy of their setting. The ceiling is deeply panelled and richly decorated in relief, the whole being delicately tinted in ivory and blue. Large bronze candelabra adorn the landing, and electroliers of special designs hang from the vaulted ceiling in the corridor which separates the part just described from the great general reading-room of the library.

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gloomy passages between long rows of heavy stone piers. A glare of light with the hiss of burning gasoline, proclaimed the location of the mortar-mixers, working at their huge troughs with many a song and jest, while in some dark corner a blacksmith was ensconced, his ringing hammer giving a cheerful sound to the gloomy surroundings. At another end, and seemingly a mile away, was the headquarters of the plumbers' brigade, and electricians were everywhere spreading their web of wires. All these scenes now are past but the memory of them will be ever fresh.

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The institution is still young, present indications, gives promise of a growing magnificent home. The position of 1893 has taught the American people a greater lesson in art than can be easily imagined, and even in the completion of this fine structure, which was begun years before, we can feel the breath of its influence in America in her art and architecture, as her institutions, has a glorious future.

The Book-Leaf

"Of the Tree of Knowledge, every Good Book is a Leaf."

A Monthly Journal for Book Readers

DENVER, COLO., APRIL, 1895



BOSTON'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY

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BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY is a project which has been in the minds of the city fathers for many years. It is the result of a long and arduous struggle, and it is a project which has been the subject of much discussion and debate. The city fathers have been divided in their opinion as to whether or not the city should have a public library. Some have argued that it is a waste of money, while others have argued that it is a necessary part of a city's education system. The city fathers have finally decided in favor of the public library, and they have begun to build it. The library is now open, and it is a fine example of what a city can do for its people.

The library is a fine example of what a city can do for its people. It is a place where people can go to borrow books, and it is a place where people can go to read. The library is a place where people can go to learn, and it is a place where people can go to grow. The library is a place where people can go to find out about the world, and it is a place where people can go to find out about themselves. The library is a place where people can go to find out about the past, and it is a place where people can go to find out about the future. The library is a place where people can go to find out about the world, and it is a place where people can go to find out about themselves. The library is a place where people can go to find out about the past, and it is a place where people can go to find out about the future.

in theory the best source of information, but in practice it is often a source of confusion. The library is a place where people can go to find out about the world, and it is a place where people can go to find out about themselves. The library is a place where people can go to find out about the past, and it is a place where people can go to find out about the future.

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The completion of the library will be a great benefit to the city. It will be a place where people can go to find out about the world, and it is a place where people can go to find out about themselves. The library is a place where people can go to find out about the past, and it is a place where people can go to find out about the future.

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SCOTT AND STEVENSON

The death of Stevenson is an age-old story. It is a story that has been told many times, and it is a story that has been told in many different ways. The story is a story of a man who was a great writer, and it is a story of a man who was a great man. The story is a story of a man who was a great writer, and it is a story of a man who was a great man. The story is a story of a man who was a great writer, and it is a story of a man who was a great man.

We find that the death of Stevenson is a story that has been told many times, and it is a story that has been told in many different ways. The story is a story of a man who was a great writer, and it is a story of a man who was a great man. The story is a story of a man who was a great writer, and it is a story of a man who was a great man. The story is a story of a man who was a great writer, and it is a story of a man who was a great man.

BOSTON'S NEW LIBRARY

Benjamin Franklin is credited with being the chief mover in the establishment of a library for use by those who would subscribe a fixed sum for its support, and the Philadelphia Library Company, which he was prominent in establishing in 1732, he called "the mother of subscription libraries." But Boston claims to have been the first city to plant and support a free library by a tax on its citizens. Its city council, acting on a proposition of its mayor, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., in 1847, asked the Legislature for permission to do this, which was granted. The result was the Public Library, whose magnificent new building has just been completed on Copley Square. It contains a larger number of books (585,000) than the total of all the volumes in the public libraries of any one state in the Union outside of Massachusetts. New Hampshire passed the first state law giving permission to towns to establish and maintain free libraries by taxation in 1840. Massachusetts followed its example in 1851, and the influence of the library in its capital may be seen in the fact that our state leads all the others in the number and value of its public libraries, which contain about as many volumes (2,700,000) as all the others combined. More than six-sevenths of the towns of Massachusetts are equipped with libraries supported by taxation.

The increase in the use of the library has more than kept pace with its growth in size and its spread through the country. Intellectual recreation has been, and perhaps still is, the most prominent feature, as more than half the books circulated by it are works of fiction. But it is coming to be every year more and more an essential factor in public education. It is becoming indispensable to the common school, whose pupils, under the direction of their teachers, in many places regularly consult it on topics which they are studying. It is of great and growing value to those engaged in all kinds of trades and business, for there is no calling concerning which it does not furnish important practical information. The university extension movement, whose possibilities for educating the people have hardly yet begun to be realized, was begun in this country by the Buff-

lo library, the first course of lectures with that aim having been given under its auspices. The work undertaken in university extension would be almost fruitless without the aid of the library.

But the free library claims popular support on no ground more important than its value in training the people for citizenship. It was the outgrowth of republican institutions, of the need to fit men, where all have equal political rights and duties, to maintain intelligently and independently self-government. As social and economic problems have increased in number and difficulty with our rapidly extending population, the necessity is becoming apparent that every voter, and every one who is to influence voters, should have access to the best books which discuss these problems, and they have become of such general interest that fiction, history and biography are not less concerned with them than essays to which they give formal titles.

It is evident that with a multitude of books selected for all classes the average reader would be practically helpless without a guide. The workman must know what tools he wants and where he can use them to best advantage. To know how to select a great library, to arrange and distribute its contents, and to lead the people to make wise use of it, is nothing less than a distinct profession, and is becoming one of the most important of all learned professions. When we remember that library laws were passed by less than half a dozen states prior to 1870, and that the library movement has hardly attracted national attention till within the last twenty-five years, it does not seem strange that competent librarians are as yet few and that the pecuniary inducements to enter this profession are not great. But the field of usefulness which it opens is most inviting, and the certain rapid increase of public libraries give assurance of enlarging opportunities for employment. It is more than possible that within the next ten years the most enlightened state will deem it as necessary to provide by law for a public library in every town as to provide for public schools.

The completion of this splendid building for the Boston Public Library marks an epoch in the history of the culture of our city and will give an im-

petus to the interest in popular learning throughout the state and beyond. The privileges of those who have access to this wealth of knowledge are great. The home, the school, the business, the government and the religion of the city and the commonwealth find among their most efficient allies the Boston Public Library.—*Congregationalist*.

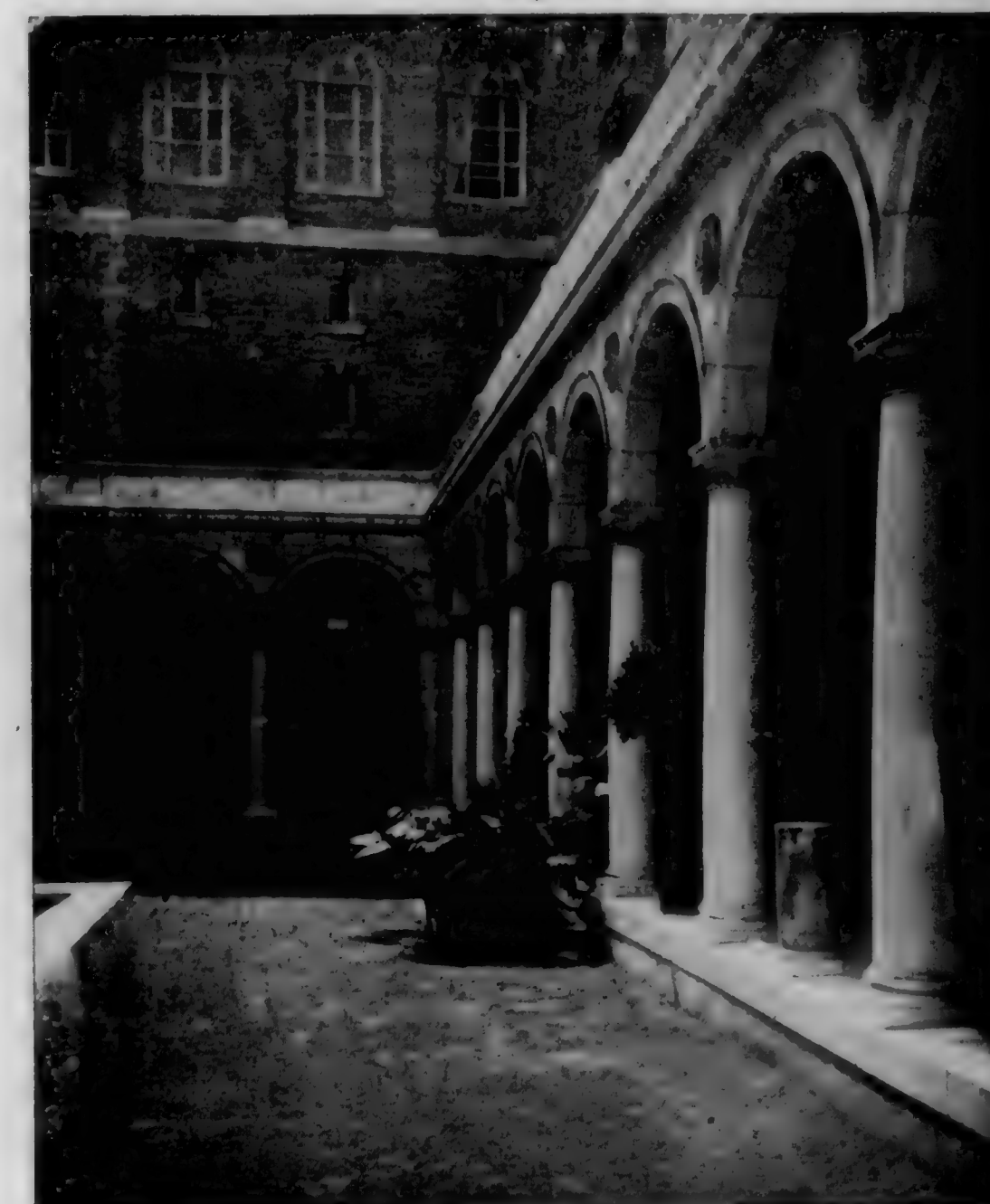
SCOTT AND STEVENSON

The death of Stevenson, at an age when the best work of many great writers has been still before them, removes from English literature the one great romancer that has followed the tradition and been inspired by the successes of Walter Scott. There was an interval of almost sixty years between the publication of the last of the Waverley novels and of the first of the romances of Stevenson; but no discerning reader could fail to perceive that it was upon Stevenson that the mantle of Scott had fallen. In the interval there had been contributed to English literature, in the form of fiction, some of its most striking and memorable works, works that are likely to last as long as anything it contains, but the same strains that had been struck on the "harp of the north" by the first of the Scottish romancers did not resound after Scott laid it down until Stevenson took it up and "smote on all the chords with might."

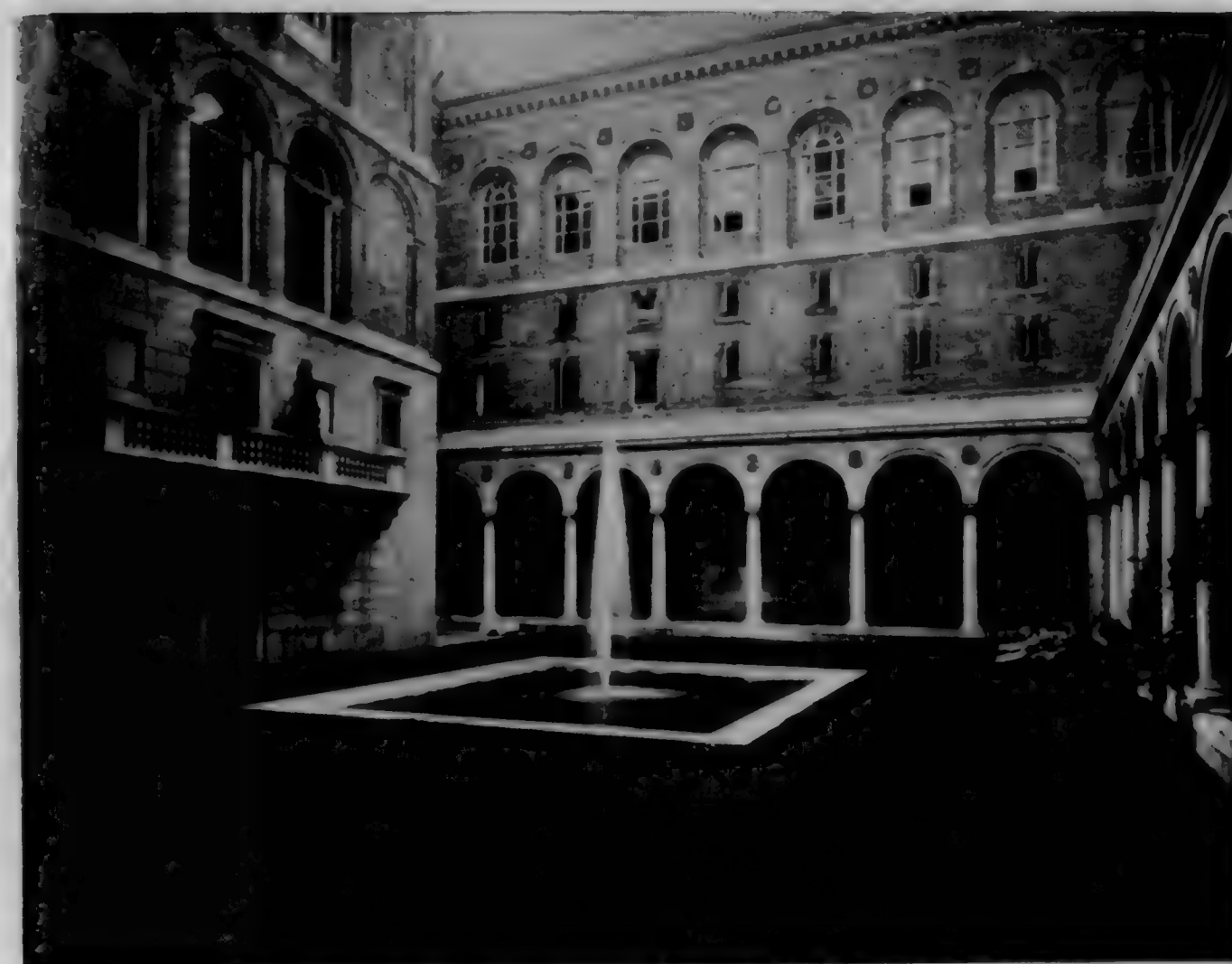
We had had the novel of character and manners carried by Thackeray and Dickens to a higher pitch of perfection than it had ever attained before in England, the psychological romances of Hawthorne, the one poetical romance of Blackmore, the one historical romance of Charles Reade. But the novel of adventure that was something more, the gallant, picturesque, chivalrous romance that was transacted out of doors and in which the reader felt "the breath of nature blowing free," had not been written after Scott ceased to write it until his legitimate successor wrote it again. It is strange that the two producers of this particular kind of novel should have been not only Scotchmen, but Scotchmen with physical infirmities that debarred them from taking part in the stirring life they delighted to depict. Scott was lame all his life and Stevenson was afflicted all his life with the malady which forced him to spend his latter years in remote exile as the only alternative to death.—*New York Times*.



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



THE COLONNADES.



COURTYARD AND FOUNTAIN.



SEALS OVER ENTRANCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEWTON CIRCUIT.
VOL. 3, NO. 8. FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

PHOTOS BY ELWELL.
PLATES BY FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.



BATES' HALL.

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEWTON CIRCUIT.
VOL. 3, NO. 8. FEBRUARY 1, 1895.



MAIN CORRIDOR.



THE ST. GAUDENS' LIONS.



A DOORWAY IN BATES' HALL.



THE ENTRANCE HALL.

One could hardly say he has seen the best of Boston till he has been to the Copley Square, a few blocks west of the Common and Public Garden. On the east of this square is Trinity Church, where Phillip Brooks spoke to the hearts of so many thousands for twenty years; on the south is the Museum of Fine Arts; on the north is the beautiful and costly new Church of the Old South Congregational Society; but on the west is the New Library which impresses every visitor with its solid magnificence. It seems to be built for the coming generations, the gray granite, the long, the grand arched windows, the massive doors, and marble floor all say in most impressive words, "this work abides." Over the doorway are the welcome words "Free to All." Upon the outer walls are these inscriptions: "The Public Library of the city of Boston. Built by the People and dedicated to the Advance-

row of S. M. METZGER, REAL ESTATE BROKER
of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
railway, will be a member of the



PLATES BY FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO

One of the marvels of this marvellous age is the enormous growth of the Boston Public Library during the past forty years. Many of us remember well the stuffy rooms in which the little collection of about ten thousand volumes was stored on Mason street in 1854. Close at hand was the stage entrance of the Boston theatre, and the air in the narrow street was heavy with the effluvia of the neighboring stables.

When, four years later, in 1858, Librarian Capen moved into the new building on Boylston street, built at a total cost of \$365,000, the dedication was made a public celebration, troops paraded, and Hon-

Next autumn there will be another dedication in Boston, of the new library building that has cost \$2,000,000 and in which over 600,000 volumes will be moved. Surely this is a marvellous growth for one forty years, or for fifty-four years since the first public meeting was held in Mason's Temple to consider the project of establishing a Public Library in Boston.

[illegible]

The removal of the books from Public Library to the new library square will probably begin tomorrow, possibly not until tomorrow, and take about a week. The Barton consisting of almost 14,000 volumes be the first set to be moved, as about one-half of them are in boxes. Several express wagons and many more strong men will do the work.

conception of autographs of the most noted men of the world. This has been the work of his life and is valued at \$80,000. The decorations of the walls of these rooms are not yet completed, but the best artists of the world are at work with the purpose of making the interior of this building the most attractive in our land. It is impossible in this column to refer to half the things of interest, such as the bookbinding, printing office and cataloguing departments. The Peterson Magazine for last November has an illustrated article which can be obtained and is of great value. The system of pneumatic tubes for sending orders for books to the stock rooms and electric railways for bringing books to delivery room, are ingenious and practical and save much labor and expense.

The library contains nearly 600,000 volumes and has room for 2,000,000 volumes. The building has cost \$2,000,000. The city gives annually \$155,000 for the maintenance of the library, besides the interest of endowment funds. Twenty-five branch libraries or delivery stations bring the library to the very doors of all in the city.

The administration of this great public school of education is in the hands of a board of five trustees who serve without salary. The Librarian who is now busy in getting the whole machinery of this renowned institution in running order, is our well known Librarian of former years, Herbert Putnam, who is, as all Minneapolis knows, a genius in this line. We congratulate Boston in securing a man whom we know is ordained to this work.

Minneapolis visitors to the Boston Library may feel sure of cordial greetings. It was an unlooked for favor to have Mr. Putnam personally conduct me through many of the rooms and explain their use and adaptation to the work which occupies his mind. For this kindness I am exceedingly grateful, and the hours spent in Boston's new library will ever be remembered as among the pleasantest of the week at the Hub.

S. J. ROGERS.

The Northeast Argus.

H. F. ROGERS, PUBLISHER.

NEW LIBRARY OF BOSTON.

"Have you seen our new library?" "By all means go to our library." For nearly a week did I hear such questions and injunctions. I began to think that my happiness in this life at least, would depend upon my visit to the far famed building. It is always well to measure a people by their best things and the Boston people want to be judged in that way.

One can hardly say he has seen the best of Boston till he has been to Copley Square, a few blocks west of the Common and Public Garden. On the east of this square is Trinity Church, were Phillip Brooks spoke to the hearts of so many thousands for twenty years; on the south is the Museum of Fine Arts; on the north is the beautiful and costly new Church of the Old South Congregational Society; but on the west is the New Library which impresses every visitor with its solid magnificence. It seems to be built for the coming centuries. Its warm gray granite walls, its great arched windows, its massive doors, and marble floors all say in most impressive words, "this work abides." Over the doorway are the welcome words "Free to All." Upon the outer walls are these inscriptions: "The Public Library of the city of Boston. Built by the People and dedicated to the Advancement of Learning." "Founded through the Munificence and public spirit of Citizens, MDCCCLII." Beneath the windows are the names of men of letters and science.

Within the building we come at once to the grand stairway, said to be one of the finest in the world. The steps are of French Marble, and the walls are faced to the ceiling of second story with the rich Sienna marble from a celebrated Italian quarry, owned by a monastery. "As the supply is limited it has taken nearly seven years to get a sufficient quantity of the required color and markings." At the turn in the staircase are two marble lions modeled by Louis St. Gandens. These were gifts of Massachusetts' Soldiers.

This city Library was founded in 1822 and one of the earliest and largest gifts was from Josiah Bates, of the house of Baring Brothers of London, in 1853. He gave \$50,000 for books and left a legacy of \$50,000 the interest of which is to be used "to buy books of permanent value." The largest and most important room in the building is called Bates Hall. It is the front room of the second story, and is 218 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 50 feet high. It is the main reading and reference library room and has every convenience for hundreds of students to work in a place where "every prospect pleases." In other parts of the building are rooms set apart for special lines of study.

There is a musical library of 12,000 volumes; a Shakesperian collection worth \$250,000, and the collection of Prof. Ticknor, which is rich in Spanish books. There is also a patent library and opening out of it a newspaper room, where all the leading journals of the world will be found. William C. Todd endows this room with a gift of \$50,000.

Judge Melien Chamberlain has recently given the library his superb



TRUSTEES' ROOM.

PHOTOS BY ELWELL.
PLATES BY FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.

BIG DUSTING JOB.

Cleaning and Removal of Half a Million Books in Progress.

The removal of the books from the old Public Library into the more spacious apartments of the new Public Library in Copley square began yesterday.

The books are packed neatly in boxes and are lowered from a rear window of the building into the yard, where they are loaded on express wagons, which immediately depart by way of Van Ness street place for Copley square. As soon as one team drives away another backs in, keeping the man at the rope busy with his lowering.

The "Barton Library" of 14,000 volumes is only about half packed, as there were not boxes enough for all the books, and the boxes must be brought back so as to finish up the packing. Already a portion of the gift of the Hon. Melien Chamberlain, formerly Librarian, has been carried from Chelsea to the new building. The collection consists of historical documents, manuscripts, autographs, portraits and engravings, with a few printed volumes of great value. The trustees have furnished a room in the new building for the permanent home of this collection.

The books will be moved in sets or libraries, and the next to go will probably be the Ticknor Library, which consists of some 800 or more volumes. According to the present arrangements, the order of removal is as follows:

After the Barton and Ticknor libraries in order—Howditch Library, 277 volumes; Parker Library, 14,114 volumes; Prince Library, 225 volumes; Franklin Library, 69 volumes; Thayer Library, 839 volumes; John H. Lewis Library, 631 volumes; Gilbert Library, 48 volumes, and the Patent Library of 431 volumes.

This comprises all the special libraries, after which the other various series of works will be removed.

The total number of volumes up to the first of the year was \$1,400, which must now come in for an extra dusting prior to their entering the new home.

A WONDERFUL GROWTH.

One of the marvels of this marvellous age is the enormous growth of the Boston Public Library during the past forty years. Many of us remember well the stuffy rooms in which the little collection of about ten thousand volumes was stored on Mason street in 1854. Close at hand was the stage entrance of the Boston theatre, and the air in the narrow street was heavy with the effluvia of the neighboring stables.

When, four years later, in 1858, Librarian Capen moved into the new building on Boylston street, built at a total cost of \$265,000, the dedication was made a public celebration, troops paraded, and Hon.

Robert C. Winthrop, Edward Everett and Mayor A. H. Rice made congratulatory addresses.

Next autumn there will be another dedication in Boston, of the new library building that has cost \$2,000,000 and into which over 600,000 volumes will be moved. Surely this is a marvellous growth for only forty years, or for fifty-four years since the first public meeting was held in Masonic Temple to consider the project of establishing a Public Library in Boston.

The Sun.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1894.

Nine busts in granite have been finished for the exterior decoration of the new Library of Congress in Washington. The worthies who first came to the front are WALTER SCOTT, DANTE, DEMOSTHENES, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, EMERSON, IRVING, GORTER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and MACAULAY. Judging by newspaper cuts, a great variety of expression has been obtained by the respective artists who have made these nine busts. WALTER SCOTT has the intent, forward gaze of a college sprinter waiting for the word Go. DANTE looks as if Dr. CHAUNCEY H. DEWEY had just refused to accommodate him with a gas to Buffalo. The model who sat for DEMOSTHENES was Puck's WHARTY WAGGLES. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is easily chuckling over his success in lodging a big charge of electricity in NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE's back hair. MACAULAY has put on a beautifully and symmetrically curled wig. RALPH WALDO EMERSON has got the railroad pass which DANTE missed. WASHINGTON IRVING is listening to the Hon. AMOS J. CHURCHMAN's latest and best anecdote, and GORTER has just caught through his alert left ear an invitation to drink from a man whom his soul loathes. For picturesque animation the work of the several sculptors seems meritorious. If this is only a beginning, the front of the new Library building bids fair to be a Human Comedy in stone. The appearance of the second nine will be awaited with great interest.

MOVING THE LIBRARY.

The removal of the books from the old Public Library to the new library in Copley square will probably begin today, or possibly not until tomorrow, and will take about a week. The Barton Library, consisting of almost 14,000 volumes, will be the first set to be moved, as already about one-half of them are packed in boxes. Several express wagons and as many more strong men will do the moving.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

August 1896. By LINDSAY SWIFT

The story of the Public Library of the City of Boston (for such is the incorporated title) is one fruitful to the student of American institutions, because it sprang into being and maintained its existence through the felicitous union of public generosity, distributed through municipal organization, and of private munificence continually bestowed from the start. Fifty years ago the earliest movements were making towards a public library for Boston. From 1843 to 1847 gifts from the city of Paris to the city of Boston, secured through the friendly offices of M. Vattemare, awoke the citizens to the fact that books accepted must be cared for. Accordingly, in 1848, the legislature of Massachusetts authorized the establishment of a public library. Scattering gifts came along gradually, until in 1852, the first board of trustees was constituted with Edward Everett as president, and institutional life fairly began. In the same year Joshua Bates, of the Barings, in London, gave \$50,000, which was funded. From 1855 to 1858, while the first library building was under construction on Boylston street, a reading room and small library were already in operation on Mason street. When the library was dedicated on Jan. 1, 1858, its cost, with value of land included, was about \$365,000. The empty building and the land (about 23,000 feet) are now held by the trustees at a valuation of not less than \$1,000,000. In 1858, came the second gift of \$50,000 from Mr. Bates. From this time for about twenty-five years was the period of experiment and development. During this time came the important gifts of special libraries—the Ticknor, the Parker, the Bowditch, the Prince (in trust), and the Barton (by purchase), all of them giving renown to the institution in some particular direction, and all the outcome of that prompting which continually urges Americans who have made a successful matter of life to render some acknowledgment to the city of their birth or adoption, instead of aggrandizing their family names or fortunes.

In 1880, when it was a certainty that the library would soon be overcrowded, the state of Massachusetts, by act of the general court, granted a parcel of land on the "Back Bay," on which now stands the completed new building. The first appropriation by the city council for the new structure was \$180,000 for more land, with \$450,000 for the buildings. Up to 1887 many plans for the building were examined by the trustees, who finally, with no small courage, went beyond sectional limits and chose Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, of New York, as architects for design and construction. In 1888 the corner stone was laid; by January, 1895, the building was finished and occupied; in March it was opened to the public.

During the process of building it became necessary to secure two additional appropriations of \$1,000,000 each, which sums were raised by issue of 4 per cent bonds, the proceeds of the sale of the old building (when sold) to go to the board of commissioners of the sinking funds towards discharging the indebtedness. The total cost of the new building on Copley Square

August 1896.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

7

was about \$2,410,000, including the purchase of furniture and fittings.

The trustees did not escape public criticism for calling twice for fresh appropriations secured by tour de force and an obstinate courage. By one of those acts of courtesy creditably displayed in public life, the board which planned the building was allowed to carry it forward to completion intact through the various changes of administration. Their labors had been strenuous, and it was not surprising that soon after the task was done changes in the board occurred. No charge of mismanagement was ever made, and no scandal as to commissions or contracts has ever arisen. The city of Boston may be said to have secured more for its money than is often the fortune of an American city. The ideal of the trustees and of the architects seems to have been fully realized in one particular. The costly construction—costly, indeed, for a small city—has already paid for itself. It is recognized as a genuine work of art, not merely a show building, but a thing of perpetual beauty, to which citizens and strangers alike turn with affectionate eyes. Although only an earnest of a general movement in Boston towards the highest standard of civic art it has exercised a dominating influence on the country at large. The tranquilizing influence of this building as a corrective of the fierce vulgarity still thrust forward by art hucksters among municipal politicians cannot be fairly estimated.

So much for its history in outline as an institution and for the aesthetic results of generous expenditure for its new building. Something should be said regarding the work in which it is now engaged, the methods of finance and the organization by which its costly machinery is equipped and run.

The library, as it stands, consists of the central library on Copley Square, of ten branch libraries and sixteen delivery stations. In the central library there were on Feb. 1 of this year, 469,874 volumes; in the auxiliaries, 158,423; making a total of 628,297. Each branch is maintained as a separate library, answerable, of course, to the librarian, but supplying the wants of its community. Books, however, can be sent for at least once a day from the central library to any branch, and to any of the delivery stations, which are instituted for the express purpose of supplying books from the central to localities arranged, so far as possible, to square with the demand of population. A few of these stations have small collections of books, four of them and all of the branches maintain reading rooms, in which are kept from 50 to 100 magazines and other periodicals, according to the size of the constituency. The branches are open from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., but the delivery stations are not uniform as to hours, being established generally in apothecary shops or other places of business. Less interesting as these ramifications of the larger institution undoubtedly are from a literary and scholarly attitude, they are of great importance as viewed in the light of library economy. During 1895, while the circulation of the central library was 279,000, the circulation of the combined subsidiary libraries was 568,000, or more than twice as much as the total circulation of the central

library. Yet, the latter contains three times as many books as all the auxiliaries combined. Although, of course, the circulation is forced up by the fact that many of the most popular books are bought for the branches, still this encouragement of a use of the library is within normal limits a legitimate and necessary policy to an institution dependent upon the good will of the citizens taxed for its support.

To maintain the Boston public library cost, during 1895, a little more than \$219,000, and for the present year \$225,000 have been appropriated by the city council. Of these \$219,000, about \$103,000 went for salaries, \$27,000 for new books, \$14,000 for bookbinding, \$5,300 for periodicals, over \$6,000 for coal and \$3,300 for transportation between the central library and auxiliaries. It will be evident that the expenditure for books does not represent the true condition of things as to the yearly increment in this direction, now amounting to between 25,000 and 40,000 volumes. Many of this immense number of acquisitions came as gifts from friendly disposed persons and institutions. In 1895, 1,433 persons gave 15,690 volumes, besides 12,363 numbers of magazines and parts of larger works. Without sufficient resources at hand to care for these gifts it is fair to say they would not have been given with such liberality. It is evident that the large force of workers and the high equipment help to induce people wishing to give where their good offices will not fail to be appreciated.

A few words should be said as to the source whence the library derives its revenues. It must depend primarily upon the city appropriations. Each year the special budget is made up by the trustees, and is based upon the actual expenditures of the previous year, to which is added a reasonable allowance for fresh expenses and improvements. The calculation is, of necessity, close, for the mayor, whose approval must be secured for each separate item of the total city appropriation, is obliged to pare down in many directions in order to bring the sum total within the limits affixed for the tax rate of \$9.00 per \$1,000 for municipal expenses. The appropriation jumped at once from \$175,000 in the old building to \$225,000, made necessary by increased cost of maintaining the new structure. It is to the credit of the city that it has seldom been niggardly in its apportionment to the library, which has proved in return, perhaps, the best possible investment to the city. This appropriation, then, is an item in the total budget of the city, raised by taxation, there being no special tax for a library fund, as is the method in some places. In addition the library has the use of certain invested funds, amounting in all last year to \$201,213.09, the income of which was \$10,328.19. These trust funds were given in almost every case for such specified purposes as the purchase of works in mathematics, political economy, Spanish and Portuguese literature, etc. In some cases no close restrictions have been placed. As a rule, however, only works of a permanent value and serious character are purchased with these funds.

It will be seen, therefore, that the city of Boston is willing to spend about \$350,000 per annum upon its library, if we reckon, as is proper, the interest on the

THE GREAT PANEL PAINTINGS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.



PHILOSOPHY.



ASTRONOMY.



HISTORY.



CHEMISTRY.



PASTORAL POETRY.



DRAMATIC POETRY.



Boston Sunday Journal.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION.

PART THREE.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1896



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COURTYARD WITH THE BACCHANTE STATUE.

(From a photograph by Elmer Chickering.)

Mr. McKim, head of the firm of architects who built the new Public Library, presented to the Trustees the statue of a Bacchante, made by Macmonnies, the celebrated sculptor. Mr. Macmonnies will be remembered by those who visited the World's Fair in 1893 for his beautiful fountain. He is more intimately known to Bostonians by his statue of Sir Harry Vane, at present in the entrance hall of the Public Library. He also made the statue of Nathan Hale which stands in the City Hall Park in New York.

At first the Art Commission, viewing the photographs and small copies of the Bacchante, decided not to accept the statue. It was explained at the time that the criticism of the work was directed solely against the joyous feature in an otherwise austere surrounding. The statue was idealizing of a woman dancing in a drinking revelry, and the inappropriateness of such a work in a public library. Afterward the commission inspected the statue in place, and reversed its former decision, deciding that the figure formed simply an incident in the entire decoration, and that it was needed as the one Sarah Brown.

The Bacchante is about life-size and is made of bronze. It was designed by Macmonnies in Paris, his signed by Macmonnies in Paris, his model being the famous Parisian.

See Christmas Number next week—"BOBBIE McDUFF," the great serial by CLINTON ROSS.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 17, 1906

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Photograph by Ellen Chickering.

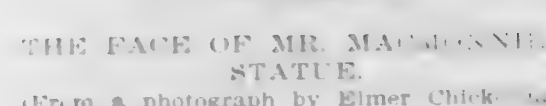
MACMONNIES' "BACCHANTE."

YVETTE GUILBERT AS BACCHANTE.

MacMonnies' "Bacchante," the bronze statue in the court of the Boston Public Library, the erection of which provided much discussion and controversy as to the propriety of its location and the morality of beauty.—(See editorial page.)

BOSTON'S BEAUTIFUL NEW STATUE.

Copyright, 1906, by Leslie's Weekly.



Macmonnies' Bacchante Was
Modeled From Quite
Another Girl.

Much has been said since the statue of a "Bacchante" was placed in the front of the Boston Public Library, and from which work of art was made.

Especially strong have been the denunciations of clericalism which have brought forward the name of Sarah Brown, famous Puritan artist's model, and original from the statue. The Boston Herald has published their assertion on several published reports. If she were the one model for the statue, then her notorious career naturally would have been the subject of the one who had objected to the same figure in bronze in Boston Public Library.

Today presents an interesting statement from the pen of I. Theibault Sisson, which goes to show that Sarah Brown was not the model for the statue.

The Journal also gives a comparison of the face of the statue with the face of the model, and also shows Sarah Brown's portrait.

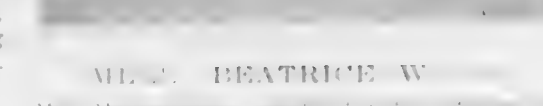
The real model, according to I. Theibault Sisson, was Miss, Beatrice B. Brown, more of whose name being given for purposes of this article.

ON PAGE 123 of the March, 1885, issue of the Boston Herald, a Bostonian may be found who states that "The artist, Mr. Barry, has a large clientele of sculptors and painters, and will have no one but her, and who will wish a large part of her work done by her."

And the artist was posing with an American sculptor, Macmonnies, who said that delightful Bacchante which he exhibited in the Grosvenor gallery.

And the artist, with Aublet as a nymph in his recent picture entitled "Julie," and for Bretzler in his "The studies," and for the "The studies" was selected as the passion for the stage.

A careful comparison of the face of the Bacchante with the face of the artist, and the startling likeness, and the natural pulse of the young woman's head has very naturally



part to end of trouble, he will reflect that though the war has caused a City of Dreadful Night, it has also been a time when a noble and a noble woman were united in a noble and noble cause. The night that was then was a night when a noble and a noble woman were united in a noble and noble cause. The night that was then was a night when a noble and a noble woman were united in a noble and noble cause.

How the Eagle Lives in
Tennessee, and How
He Is Captured.

There are many eagles in the Tennessee mountains, and there are mountaineers who are expert catchers of the young eaglets, who reap rich rewards in return for their perilous risks and adventures, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Eagles make their homes among the great ranges of the highest mountains of the State. They are found on the Stone Mountain, the Great Roan, 626 feet high; on the Smoky Mountains, 1,950 feet; the Great Smoky, 626 feet; the Bullhead, 592 feet; on the Unaka, the Big Stone and others; none of them less than 500 feet above the level of the sea.

The American yacht Defender, which defeated the English yacht Valkyrie III, in the famous international race for the America's Cup, has a young eagle, captured in the Tennessee mountains. Private owners of yachts, captains of big ocean steamers and the great merchant fleets of America are very partial to eagles as pets, and the eagle catches find this class of men among the best customers. The eagle is a symbol of groundless superstition among the folk that the boat or ship that carries the king of birds for its mascot will never go down. The superstitious belief is like the superstition of the old Romans, who, in choosing the great bird as an emblem for their imperial standard, regarded it as the favorite messenger of Jupiter, and that the bird held communion with heaven, celestial people, too, thought that, the feathers of an eagle were invulnerable. The Indian tribes among the mountains of East Tennessee venerated the eagle as their war and chief of valor, and they decorated and to decorate their pipes of peace. The eagle upon the American silver dollar seems to indicate a similar feeling.

Young eagles bring from \$40 to \$80, occasionally \$100. Eagles that are of some age and of a great size (feathers fully grown) are sold for as high as \$300 and \$500. Eagles which have to be killed while trying to capture them are valuable to taxidermists for a great stuffed eagle. Turkey feathers, especially the wing and tail feathers, are in great demand for the making of a soft for coats and hats.

The eagle builds its nest upon the top of a mighty tree growing far up on the mountain, among the myriad of other trees. The nest is made of the most accessible growth of bushes and shrubs, or on the summit of a high rock. An eagle's nest is a large one always, and is made of sticks and branches are laid together, nearly flat, and bound with twining vines. The spacious interior is lined with moss and feathers. The incubation season is longer than that of

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[illegible]

United, Then Loved.

flercest lions at the New York Zoo, had a decayed tooth extracted, the Pall



NOT SARAH BROWN.

Macmonnies' Bacchante Was Modeled From Quite Another Girl.

Much has been said since the "Bacchante" was placed in the fountain of the Boston Public Library in the work of art was made.

Especially strong have been the denunciations of clergymen of the statue for this reason, they have brought forward the name of Sarah Brown, the famous Parisian artist's model, as the original from whom the statue was copied, basing their assertion on several published reports. If she were the only model for the statue, then her notorious career naturally would open a field for attack to any one who had objected to the same figure in bronze in Boston's Public Library.

The Journal today presents an interesting statement from the pen of Mr. Thiebault Sisson, which goes to show that Sarah Brown was not the model for the Bacchante.

The Journal also gives a comparison of the face of the statue with the face of the model used, and also shows Sarah Brown's portrait.

The real model, according to M. Sisson, was Mlle. Beatrice W. (no more of her name being given for personal reasons).

On page 523 of the March, 1885, Cosmopolitan may be found this statement: "Mademoiselle Beatrice has a large, aristocratic of sculptors and painters, who will have no one but her, and who furnish a large part of her means of support. While she was posing with the American sculptor Macmonnies, for that delightful Bacchante which he exhibited at the Salon last year, with Wenzel as Diana, with Aubert as a 'Symph' in his recent picture entitled 'Juliette,' and for Bretor in his delicate studies, the beautiful girl was seized with the passion for the stage."

A careful comparison of the face of the Bacchante with Mlle. Beatrice W.—as will reveal a startling likeness and the natural poise of the young woman's head has very naturally become the one desired for the statue.

A CITY BUILT ON SAND.

Twenty Acres of Broken Bottles Mark the Site of Ainsworth.

There were towns of the mushroom variety in the old mining days. One day a party of surveyors made camp on a sand flat by the side of the turbulent Snake River—the Kimoconium of the Nez Perces, the new name of the place was Ainsworth. It was a yellow-gray mud-stained flood into the clear water of the Columbia, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

There was little scenery in the landscape, and less vegetation on the soil. Sagebrush and cactus were the only plants, and the place was a barren one.

But there must be a railroad, and there must be a way of crossing the half mile of muddy, rolling water. It was not a boy's job, for at its lowest was a powerful river, and when the snows of the great peaks of the Salmon River and Rocky Mountains were melting under a June sun a current of feet deep rushed down over its rock bottom in dark swirls. There must be more than a million dollars sunk in the dream before a car could pass over the bridge. On the sand of that desert rose a city. In less than two years there was a municipal corporation on that sand bank that numbered in its limits 200 inhabitants. It was not a city set upon a hill, but it was not one of the quiet, retiring kind that hide their own light.

There are good times in the city of Ainsworth. The granite for the great pier of the bridge was quarried on the river above and rafted down. The lowest wage was \$2.00 per day, and the men earned upward from that. Every one had money and spent it. The general merchandise business was not extensive, and the company store enjoyed a gradual monopoly.

Ainsworth was not the centre of a great trade, as was Umatilla, in its prosperous days, but what fell short in the more substantial things was made up in refreshments. Sixteen saloons furnished and dispensed whiskey cocktails to its motley population. The inference of a casual observer is that the nature of the country was to blame for the unequal condition of affairs regarding liquors and more solid articles. Perhaps the residents noted that Snake River rolled millions of tons of good water down toward the sea, while at a distance of 10 feet from its shore the land was parched and burning the whole year round. Reasoning from this that water was out of place there, they wore off using it as a beverage, and what was remarkable about swarming off, they almost universally stuck to it.

One day the bridge was completed. Fifteen hundred and forty-one feet it stretched over the stream, with a 30-foot draw. April 15, 1884, it was completed, and the old ferryboat Billings had carried the cars over the river in long, was "out of a job." It had been in service for two years building.

OUR NATIONAL BIRD

How the Eagle Lives in Tennessee, and How He Is Captured.

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Young eagles bring from \$20 to \$30, occasionally \$50. Eagles that are of some age and of a great size (such as rarely captured) bring as high as \$200 and \$250. Eagles which have to be killed while trying to capture them are valuable to taxidermists, who always find an easy market for a great stuffed eagle. Their feathers, especially the wing and tail feathers, are sold for good prices.

Each eagle builds its nest upon the top of a mighty tree growing far up on the mountain, among the myriad of twining vines, or in the thickest and almost inaccessible growth of bushes and shrubs, or on the summit of a high rock. An eagle's nest is a large one, always, and is strongly and cunningly built. Large sticks and branches are laid together, nearly flat, and bound with twining vines. The nest is covered with hair and mosses, minutely woven together to make it secure.

When the bridge was completed the inhabitants began to move away. Some took their houses down and away. Others left them for the rest to take down, which the remaining population promptly did for firewood. So many went that there were not enough left to fill the offices of the corporation, and to the place was discontinued. What is more remarkable, all the debts were paid. There was no repudiation. The dissolution was accomplished and left no liabilities. The remaining asset was a silver watch, and it was presented to the Mayor without a dissenting vote.

So departed the city of Ainsworth. It was a city built upon sand, and could not stand. It did not wash away, but it might as well have done so. It has as completely disappeared as though it had. Today 20 acres of broken bottles mark the site. From the number of the remaining population promptly did for firewood. So many went that there were not enough left to fill the offices of the corporation, and to the place was discontinued. What is more remarkable, all the debts were paid. There was no repudiation. The dissolution was accomplished and left no liabilities. The remaining asset was a silver watch, and it was presented to the Mayor without a dissenting vote.

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most of the prey belongs to him, and he allows the female to eat a paltry share between fierce thrusts of his beak at her. If the female is the stronger (and she generally is), the male bird cowers and winces under many a fierce stare as he is snatched from her. When danger threatens, no human pain can battle so tenaciously for each other as can two eagles. The breeding season begins about March, and each male has but one mate during his entire life. If the female is killed or captured, the surviving male becomes an eagle hermit and lives alone.

They are often seen near their nests together, and when the sun is shining take their majestic flights straight toward that great ball of fire, until they disappear from sight. Sitting upon the mountain side, their vision is so keen that they can see far down the valley a sheep or young goat, a big turkey or rooster, a small pig, rabbit or large bird, and almost in the twinkling of an eye they descend suddenly upon their victim. One mighty grasp and a twist of their talons and the victim is dead long before the eagle lays it down for a repast. An eagle can live two and three days, and even five days, upon a gorging meal. They prey upon all sorts of large birds, fish, lambs, kids and goats. Oftentimes, when a larger calf or goat is to be attacked and carried off, four or six of them will unite and carry off the carcass, when they will immediately begin to fight it out to see which of them is entitled to the choicest bit, and it is truly a survival of the fittest in such combats as these.

An eagle is always fully confident of his strength, and rarely overreaches himself in his rapacious desire for prey. The minuteness of their vision, for they can take in at a searching glance the presence of desirable prey in a radius of many miles, on mountain, valley, forest, swamp or field, humanity cannot comprehend. With this wonderful power of sight in combined a swiftness of flight equally as wonderful. In a single night and in a day a full grown eagle can fly a thousand miles. The flight of an eagle after prey is like a flash of lightning, and he rushes past like a falling meteor, descending with fearful force upon his victim, which is staggered at the blow of his cruel talons. Oftentimes the visitor in the Tennessee mountains can just see him like a little speck in the sky, moving in majestic curves about the crest of a far-away peak. The sight-seers and mountaineers who love to watch them always choose the break of dawn or a calm sunset. They wheel in circles and glide about in horizontal sweeps just before starting out on a day's hunt or in setting for the night.

When lingering by the mountain rivers watching for ducks or geese, or even fish, a pair of eagles will display their natural shrewdness. They swoop from opposite directions upon the fowl, which tries to escape by diving, and could outwit one eagle, but suddenly, as the fowl comes to the surface of the water, the second eagle seizes him. Eagles are captured by expert mountaineers, who spy upon the parent bird building her nest, and wait for the breeding season. After a due time, they scale the mountain, and, well armed for the inevitable fight with the parent birds, go to these mountain villages. Oftentimes four men are required to get one of them down a steep rock or cliff, while two of them, one with the rifle, shoot and the other with their first approach, for it fares ill with the daring hunter who attempts to secure the young birds with none to protect him. In this way are many of the old birds killed for the taxidermists or for feathers, while the eaglets are taken away and caged for a good sale. An eagle captured at first in an uninteresting prisoner. Frequently they utter coarse cries, sullen and savage, breathing heavily and fiercely all the while. Their eyes dart fire, their low brows are furrowed, and they are comforted into better expressions. They will dart forward at the bars of their iron cages, and, finding themselves unable to reach their hated captors, draw themselves up and utter terrific plaints and whines. They are always restless while in captivity, due of course to their nature. Hardly an eagle is captured in a huge trap baited with a small lamb. Attempts have been made, too, in the Tennessee mountains, to capture them in nets, but this is impracticable, or else the mountaineers prefer to capture them when young by visiting their nests.

A certain young barrister was journeying to a cathedral town on a circuit. As he approached his destination the only other occupant of his compartment in the train addressed him thus: "I am a lone woman, and you have tried to kiss me. Unless you give me five pounds I shall have you arrested at the next station."

The barrister came to a swift decision, and drew forth a bank note from his pocket. Pretending to tamalize the highwaywoman, he toyed with it, although at the same time he was learning its number by heart. As the train drew up at the station he handed it to her. The guard, recognizing him, opened the door.

"I give this woman in charge," said the barrister. "She has stolen a five-pound note from me—here is the number on my cuff."

It happened to be his native town; and he had the satisfaction subsequently of knowing that the filchster was sentenced to life in jail for a considerable period in consequence of his artless attempt at blackmail.—Tit Bits.

STORAGE BATTERY ROADS. There are eight storage battery roads in Europe, four of which were installed during the past year. The latest system of this type comprises three roads in Paris, operating 19 storage battery cars, some of which have been in duty since 1882, and the addition of a third road last May seems to indicate that for the conditions there existing the storage battery has proved satisfactory. The other four roads are in London, at Birmingham, and at Hague-Scarsviken, Holland, and two in Austria-Hungary.

WHERE TREASURE IS

The Opera House After a Performance Is a Treasure Trove.

When the curtain has made its final fall after an operatic performance at the Metropolitan, says the New York Press, and the bejeweled audience has dispersed a queer scene is enacted. A company enters and spreads itself out in boxes and orchestra stalls, overhauling chairs, searching floors, peering under cushions, peering into corners, as though hunting for the strange denials which compels even the brightest of operatic stars to occasionally sing flats where sharps are written. But the members of the company of seekers are in search of something more precious than diamonds. They are looking for the almost endless variety of articles that a grand opera audience might leave behind. Anyone connected with the house can join in the search, and everyone whose duties permit invariably does so, for there is some valuable element to be done at the Metropolitan after the enshrined and entranced audience has departed.

For one year the property is kept in the opera house safe, labeled with the name of the finder, and duly entered in a book kept for the purpose. If unclaimed at the end of the year the articles are presented to the finder by the management as a reward for his honesty.

The season is young yet, but so far, careful are grand opera audiences that already Manager Max Hirsch has a collection of lost property in his possession that includes the strangest articles. Among the queerest which awaits a claimant are a false tooth with a heavy gold plate attached; two silk hats, whose owners must have been strangely entranced with the music to go home bareheaded; an elegant lace mantilla, and which must have cost at least \$100; a gold bracelet, the broken clasp of which shows the reason for its loss; a diamond ring, gold chains of various patterns, apparently torn off in the scramble for the door; opera glasses by the dozen; black, blue and fancy colored garters by the score (some with handsome gold clasps, engraved with monograms that it has been found impossible to identify); canes and umbrellas by the hundred; overshoes, carriage shoes, gloves and pocketbooks, lined and unlined.

One of the pocketbooks picked up last week by a gleaner, was found to contain \$300 in greenbacks. It was handed in with the rest of the findings to the manager. Its careless owner, a Japanese, connected with the Consulate, claimed it the following day. The honest laborer went unrewarded. But they are accustomed to that sort of treatment at the Metropolitan. It is a fact that the usher who recently returned to Mrs. Potter Palmer a \$500 diamond bracelet, which she had lost at the opera house, received, as his reward, the magnificent sum of \$10.

GRATITUDE IN TIGERS.

Operator on a Disused Paw Is First Handed, Then Loved.

Apprentice of how Wallace, one of the fiercest lions at the New York Zoo, had a dejected tooth extracted, the Pall Mall Gazette recalls a more difficult operation in the Zoological Gardens, Dublin, a few years ago. One of the fiercest tigers in the collection was threatened with gangrene in its paw—the claw having been distorted and grown into the foot. The Rev. Samuel Haughton, M. D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and a well-known personage in the Irish metropolis, undertook to perform the dangerous experiment of operating on the paw.

The mate of the tiger was first secured in a side den. A net was thrown over the tiger, and he was drawn forward to the door of the cage. Four stout keepers then held the feet of the struggling animal while Prof. Haughton cut away the diseased claw. The suffering beast furiously endeavored to get at him during the operation, but the rage of the tigress looking on through the bars of the side den was much more terrible. She roared and flung herself violently again and again against the barriers in her mad desire to go to the rescue of her mate.

When the animal expired him he began to purr like a cat, allowed him to examine his paw, and seemed pleased that he should do so. Indeed, for years after, when the tiger and tigress showed themselves most friendly and grateful to Prof. Haughton.

STORAGE BATTERY ROADS.

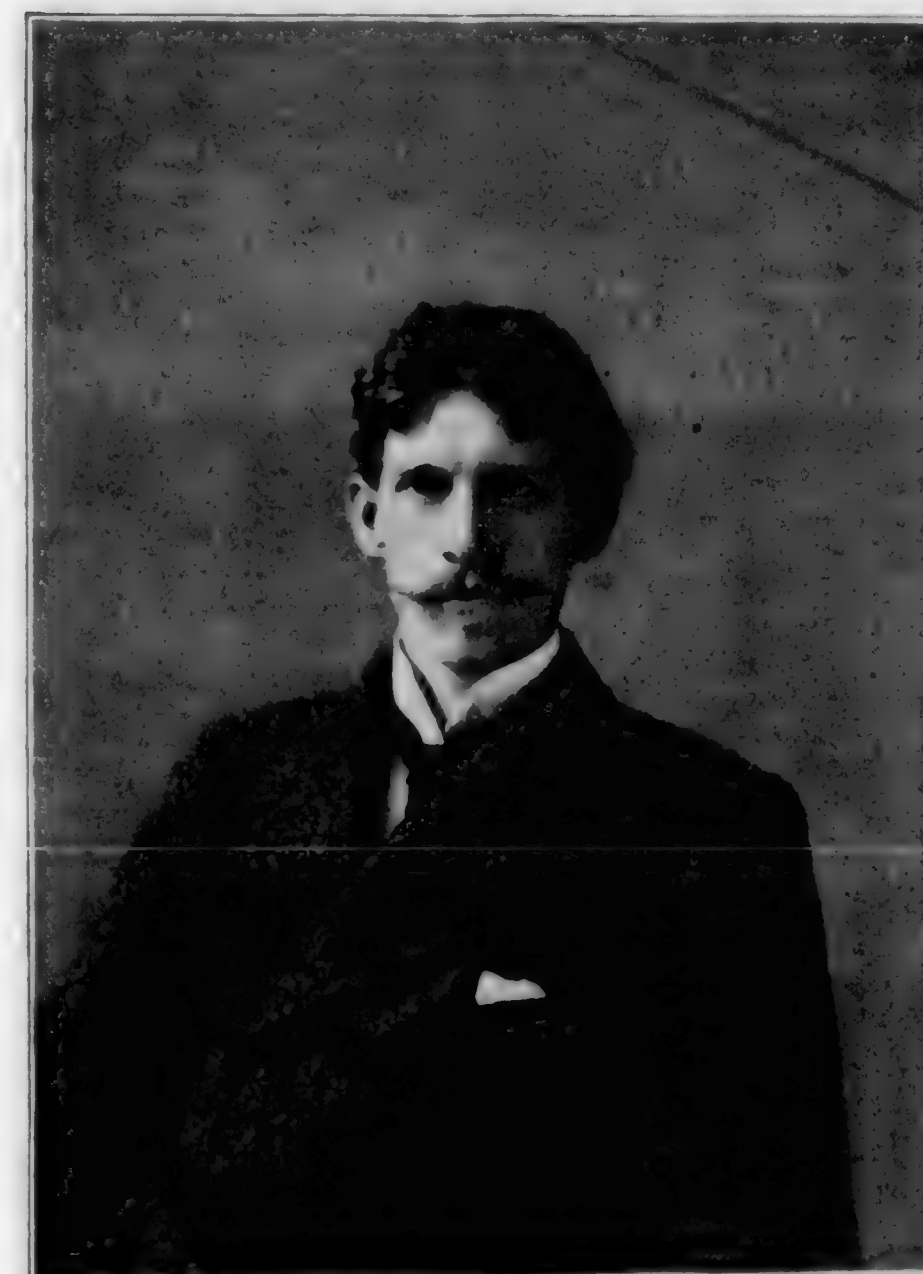
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NEW YORK
FOR SALE AT
THE OFFICE AND
AT BRENTANO'S

The Critic

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Published every Week, at 287 Fourth Avenue, New York
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LONDON
FOR SALE BY
B. F. STEVENS
4 TRAFALGAR SQ.



Frederick MacMonnies

A GOOD HALF of progress is in the making and marking of new distinctions; but while our good Bostonians, in matters obscure and transcendental, claim to be able to detect the difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee, many of them, it appears, cannot distinguish between art and life. A bronze Bacchante is, to them, a brazen young woman; and, while pagan muses decorously draped, and an Astarte tricked out in gauze and gold, may find admission unquestioned, a dancing girl with a baby on her arm, and "just a drappie in her ec," is too "suggestive" to obtain a place in their Public Library. The discussion of the morality of his Bacchante has made Mr. MacMonnies more celebrated than the merits or demerits of his work ever could; but, while the good sense of the public is on his side, it cannot be quite pleasant to acquire notoriety in that manner. It is to be said, however, that it may lead to appreciative study of his work, and ultimately to a fame worth having.

The Bacchante is one of Mr. MacMonnies's best things, so far. It is one which any living sculptor might gladly own. But it has now been so often described and pictured that it is hardly necessary to describe it again, or to say that the sculptor's motive has plainly been to represent the beauty of a sudden and spontaneous movement, and not to glorify either inebriety or nakedness. The dancing Bacchante—need we say?—is a well-known subject in classic art. And it should hardly be necessary to tell anyone that bodily action is best seen when the body is nude. Certain necessary conventions (to say nothing of the northern climate) require that, in actual life, we shall usually go clothed, but these

have never, in any wholly civilized time, been applied to bronze and stone. There is a difference, though it may not everywhere be perceptible.

Spirited and graceful line has always had a strong attraction for MacMonnies. One of his first essays, the little "Pan of Rohallion," illustrates his tendency to fasten on the beauty of a momentary pose. Although the boy is standing, and piping away unconscious of the effort he is making to maintain his balance, every muscle is adjusted to keep his position on the globular support, and we are made to feel the rhythmical movement that must accompany the strain. It is a fleeting harmony made permanent; and we may, if we like, take it as a symbol of that broader harmony, which it is the aim of all good people to bring about. At times, this insistence on movement has interfered with the intended effect of a figure. The statue of Nathan Hale is an example. In spite of our sympathy, we find that the contrast between the activity of the youthful figure of the hero and the restraint to which he is supposed to be subjected approaches the ridiculous. In the smaller group of Venus and Adonis, the conception is similarly self-contradictory. The action of the boy is sufficiently decided. He is for parting, but the young woman, who does *not* act the goddess, like an unpractised hostess, ignores his determination to be off. One anticipates embarrassment on their



SCULPTED BY FREDERICK MACMONNIES
PAUL JONES



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VENUS AND ADONIS

part; and this, perhaps, is the cause of the curious unclothed look of the figures. One associates them with evening dress.

But, in the much larger and more important group (though but of staff) that decorated the great fountain in front of the Administration Building at the Chicago World's Fair, Mac Monnies showed that he could bring many figures into concerted action. The composition was a very fine one from every point of view, and notwithstanding certain claims of a disappointed sculptor, all that was specially good in it was original. The general idea of a marine triumph is, of course, as old as the Romans, and it might not be difficult to guess where the sculptor got hints for his tritons and nymphs and sea-horses, and so forth. But no one, before, had got the same or even a similar effect with those well-known ingredients. It is one of the things that one regrets most in connection with the Fair, that the monument was not carried out in lasting material. As a whole, and in all its parts, it showed the sculptor's peculiarly decorative talent, and his love of graceful motion, while it was not lacking in dignity. Perhaps the groups for the Washington Arch in New York may surpass it, but as the subjects do not permit of the finest decorative treatment, it is possible that they will not.

Frederick MacMonnies was born in 1863, and is now, consequently, thirty-four years old. His first studies were made under the direction of the New York sculptor St. Gaudens, whom he assisted in some of his most important works, getting thus, from the start, a practical education in the technical part of the sculptor's art which has been of the greatest service to him, and partly accounts for his rapid advance. In 1885, having already made much progress in his studies, he entered the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, and three years later set up a studio of his own. In his

earlier work, the influence of both St. Gaudens and his second teacher, Falguère, is easily traceable; but the personality which is visible even in his first essays has asserted itself more and more in his recent work, and it is now difficult to detect more than a general bond of sympathy between him and his masters. This progress has not been even. It has been marked, at times, by extraordinary efforts, not all of them successful. Thus on his statue of Diana, which, certainly, is not to be reckoned among his best, he spent a year of hard work, endeavoring, it would appear, to follow in Falguère's footsteps, and yet pass him at some point. As usually happens, he found that progress was impossible for him in this way, and he turned to the study that offers a free path for all who choose to follow it—that of Nature.

His attempt at the ideal brought him only an honorable mention at the Salon; while the year after, with a portrait of Mr. Stranahan, he gained a second medal. The work upon the Chicago fountain, which established his reputation as a decorative sculptor in America, was the next of importance. His Bacchante, which is perhaps the crowning work of his career, so far, marking the full development of his personal style, was begun in 1894. The more recent work for the bronze doors of the new Congressional Library, and the



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LOY WITH HERON

decadent Sassanach, together with the abuse of the refrain, and of meaningless interpretations, especially noticeable in "The Song of Cormac Conlingas" and "The Dance of Death." Still, among the poems in "Foam of the Past" are those which we consider the best in the volume. That is a fine brand of paganism in the three songs of Cathal, which makes us ready to accept the Gaelic idioms, "I am hearing," "that is having." And the Christianity in "The Thanksgiving of Colum" is of a decidedly Celtic type, which would hardly be approved either at Rome or Westminster. But we do wish that Miss Macleod would stop writing "poetic prose" about the infinitudes and the beatitudes. The sense of infinity is essential in every real work of art, but it is useless to try to convey it to the reader through an imperfect medium. "From the Hills of Dream" is handsomely printed and got up, with a Scotch thistle design on the cover, and an old Celtic pattern on the lining-paper.

Mr. John Davidson is strong where his countrywoman, Miss Macleod, is weak, and weak where she is strong. In his "New Ballads" (2), thought overrides feeling, and in form, at times, they differ little from prose. In a note to "A New Ballad of Tannhäuser" he claims to have presented in his version of the legend passion rather than sentiment; but we fail to find any passion in the poem: what it does present is the modern idea of nature as a whole, not divided against itself in that combat of good and evil in which all progressive peoples have always believed. If he had a large share of passion, or of good taste, he would not have spoiled his impressive sermon in blank-verse, "A Woman and her Son," with cheap realistic effects. It is true that the greatest poets introduce such effects in their most passionate scenes—but discreetly. Mr. Davidson is not discreet in such cases, and it seems as though he thought too much of his great models and too little of his actual subject and his own feelings about it. Yet he does not aim at elegance. He has a poetic creed, which, like certain preachers, he is anxious to show comports with the newest guesses at truth and the severest realism; and, like them, he arrives at a compromise, in regard to which the only thing that is certain is that it cannot be lasting. But when he is describing a "Sunset," or a "Winter Rain," or expounding a simple theme like that of "Tannhäuser" or of "Euthanasia," there is much that is enjoyable in his work. And he is always, even when most plainly at cross-purposes with himself, a good craftsman, correct, sometimes brilliant, and has much to say that is worth reading.

The "moral paralysis" which the Bishop of Hereford, in his introduction to William Watson's "Year of Shame" (3), insists is confined to English statesmen and Continental emperors, appears now to be much more widespread, and we fear that neither the Bishop's nor the poet's words will meet with any general response. There never was such a shop-keeping age as the present. We manage our politics entirely on business principles, and usually such as would not be recognized by a respectable business man of a generation ago. Nor are we in this country any better than the English, whom some of our newspapers condemn as roundly as Mr. Watson for their course in the Armenian massacres; for these same newspapers unblushingly apply business ethics to every case of the sort that occurs nearer home. If, in fact, we wish to see any sign of moral life, we have to look to such small and semi-barbarous countries as Greece, the Transvaal and Japan. Mr. Watson's appeal, "England to America," will find as little echo here as there. As poetry the author has produced nothing superior to, and but little to compare with, some of the poems in this small volume. "To the Sultan," "Europe at the Play" and "How Weary is Our Heart," though sure to be pooh-poohed just now, may be remembered in years to come. As a frontispiece, the book has a reproduction of "The Recording Angel" of George Frederick Watts.

"The Complete Bachelor"

By the author of the "As Seen by Him" papers. D. Appleton & Co.

THE AUTHOR of this manual of manners for men has in times past filled many columns of a fashion-plate weekly with advice as to how a man should dress, etc., and, although in the present work he essays a broader field, he still lurks in anonymity and challenges identification. In enlarging his scope, however, he discloses his standpoint. Most books of this sort are written by men who have learned their manners as they learned dancing or ornate penmanship—by dint of hard work, much perseverance and persistent practice. Each one, having achieved his task to his own satisfaction, sets about to make easy the pathway for others, and finally produces a volume of parenthetic observations on what *not* to do, which is as valuable to the bucolic beau of Ballston, N. Y., as it is to the drug-clerk in Scranton, Penn., who has social aspirations. Most of these books are bought and read by men who have to be taught that one must not put his feet on the furniture (they generally add "in the presence of ladies"), and why one should not drink out of the finger-bowl; but "The Complete Bachelor" can be read for instruction and amusement by the first proof of this is the style in which it is written. The construction of many of the sentences bears a close resemblance to English as she is wrote on the note-paper of many of our fashionable clubs for young men. In speaking of proper deportment in "a lift or elevator," the author says that when it "is fitted up as a drawing-room, such as is used in hotels and other semi-public buildings, a man removes his hat when the other sex is of the number of its passengers." It might be remarked that this rule is equally applicable to a man's conduct in a drawing-room, although it be furnished as simply and decorated as plainly as an elevator "such as is used in hotels." Again, he says with regard to an invitation to an "Assembly" or "Patriarchs' ball":—"You may receive a note asking if you are free for that particular date, whether 'would you like to go to the Assembly?' etc., or again, 'chappie' could possibly express himself in that way, and no one else would use the word 'ticket,' when he meant invitation, card or 'voucher,' as it is generally called.

To a "chappie" alone would many of the finer points conveyed by the author prove of advantage. To be "complete," a bachelor, when he assists a lady to enter a carriage or public conveyance, "opens the door of the vehicle for her, helps her in by a deft motion of the right arm, and with his left, protects her skirts from any possible mud or dust on the wheel." Imagine an ignorant but willing bumpkin practising that "deft motion" with a tailor's dummy before a mirror for hours and then getting his first real experience with a buck-board or a cable car! Or when he makes a call, "his hostess will advance to meet him, and will extend to him her right hand with a somewhat stiff angular motion, and he should shake it with a quick nervous movement of his right." None but a "chappie" is accustomed to be met with that "stiff angular movement," and his embarrassment alone responds with the "quick nervous movement of the right," which is generally accompanied by tripping over the rug and dropping the hat. But yet a great deal in the book is addressed to the class who need instruction most, and terms in use among gentlemen are translated into their vernacular. A dress-coat is identified as a "swallow-tail" and a lining jacket is called a "Tuxedo coat," so that they may understand what is meant. They are cautioned that a frock-coat should not be worn at a picnic, that they should not ogle women, and that whenever they change their clothes, they should first empty all their pockets, each of which maxims is quite valuable in its way. They are introduced in detail to the mysteries of the bachelor's dress, his toilet, his duties as host, at the cocktail and in his club, and told how he should act as a driver-out, a guest and a sportsman. The ninth chapter deals with "The Bachelor's Wedding," which would reasonably seem to complete him, but with commendable foresight the author adds one more chapter, on "Funerals."

Through the whole book runs the vein of amusement that the reader shares with the author at the expense of his brother "chappies." He knows their follies well, and tickles them with page after page of etiquette to be observed when on board one's yacht, giving a coaching party, addressing the nobility or conversing with the Prince of Wales. He, for the most part, sets a standard and describes a mode of bachelor life that would demand an income sufficient to support a married man and his family in affluence. If the whole book is not a joke on the "chappies," one is tempted to wonder why it was written, when everything

that is between its covers can be summed up in the sentence:—"To be a 'complete bachelor,' be honest, truthful and polite; have money, taste and tact."

The July Magazines "Harper's Magazine"

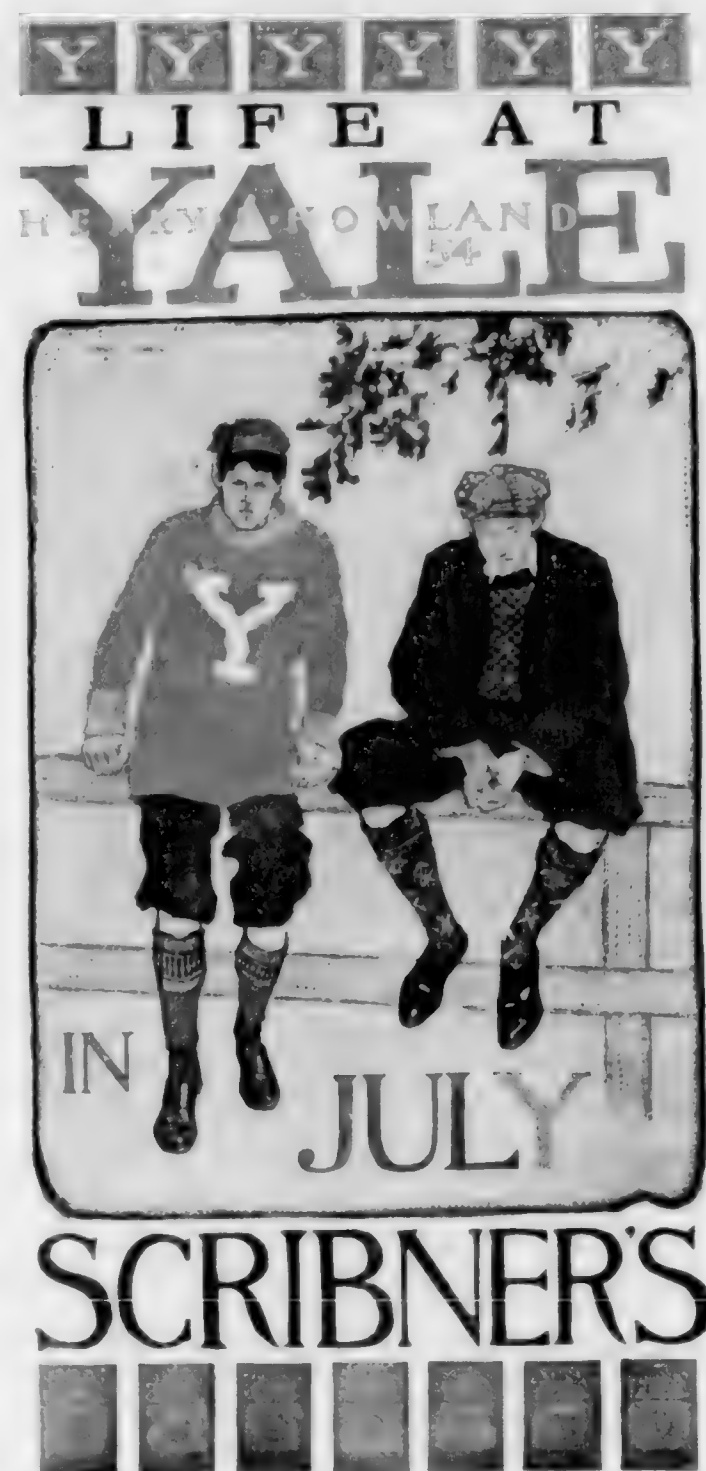
IN THE July *Harper's* Mr. Howells writes of "The Modern American Mood." He takes a more cheerful view of the subject than one would expect—more cheerful than we should take, perhaps, and we are usually more optimistic than Mr. Howells. In the Editor's Study, Mr. Warner gives intelligent praise to M. Brunetiere's methods of criticism, and hints that he sets the standard which others might do well to follow. Another subject, and a painful one, upon which Mr. Warner writes, is the "Snub of Our Professions on Grant Day."—"Now," says Mr. Warner, "this was an affair of the citizens of the United States, but so far as I could see, or as I am informed, scarcely any recognition was extended in the invitations to participate in it except to the official or political, and moderately to the business class." The great universities, the learned societies, the learned professions, were unrecognized. Here was a work of art to be dedicated. I could not learn that distinguished architects or artists were invited. Here was the tomb of a maker of history and a maker of national glory. I could not learn that anyone was invited because he was a historian, or a poet, or a man-of-letters. To be a great educator, or a publicist, or a man of genius, or a famous physician, or an economist, or a philosopher, or a scholar, or an eminent lawyer, did not gain a man an invitation. Aside from the field of politics and official life and military rank, the list was philistine. The intellectual side of the republic, unexpressed in official life or politics, was ignored. Hasn't Mr. Warner been an American long enough to know that the "professions" are seldom or never honored by non-professionals?—The most striking, as it is the most stirring, article in this number is the description of Sheridan's famous ride, by Gen. G. A. Forsyth, U. S. A., now the only living participator in that brilliant feat. "After the whole line was thoroughly formed," says Gen. Forsyth, "I rode over to my chief and urged him to ride down it, that all the men might see him, and know without doubt that he had returned and assumed command. At first he demurred, but I was most urgent, as I knew that in some instances both men and officers who had not seen him doubted his arrival. His appearance was greeted by tremendous cheers from one end of the line to the other, many of the officers pressing forward to shake his hand. He spoke to them all, cheerily and confidently, saying:—'We are going back to our camps, men, never fear. I'll get a twist on these people yet. We'll raise them out of their boots before the day is over.'"



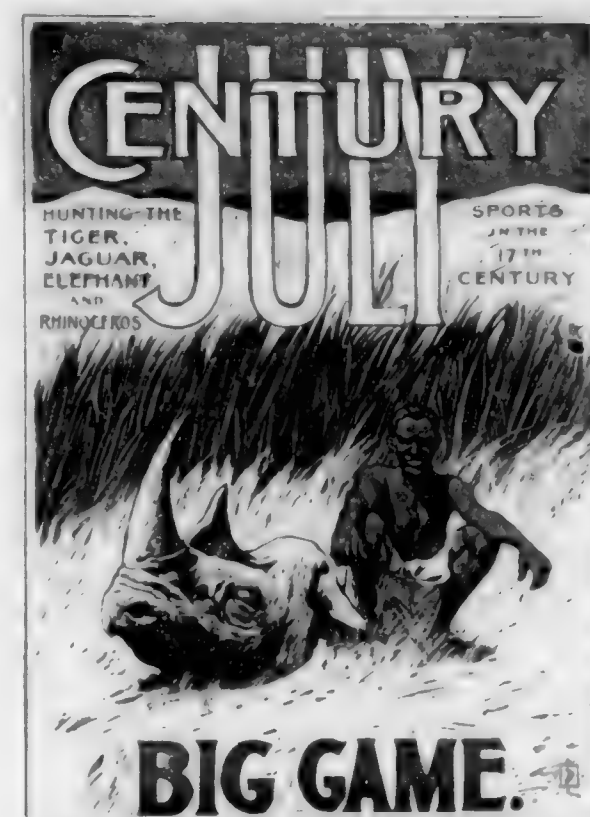
At no time did I hear him utter that 'terrible oath' so often alluded to in both prose and poetry in connection with this day's work."

"Scribner's Magazine"

JUDGE HENRY E. HOWLAND's paper on "Undergraduate Life at Yale," in the July *Scribner's*, is one of the most readable of this series. Judge Howland was a Yale undergraduate in the early fifties, but he has kept up his relations with his alma mater and writes as knowingly of 1897 as of 1854. The illustrations are interesting, particularly those from old prints. The one of the crew of 1854 is very amusing. Its members look more like young farmers than like oarsmen.—Another article well worth reading is that on "The Modern Business Building"—a typical "skyscraper" which is a city within itself.—It would be hard to find anyone who could write more sympathetically of the late William



Morris, or from a more intimate knowledge, than Mr. Walter Crane. Both in his art and socialistic work, Mr. Crane was in sympathy with Mr. Morris. On the subject of the latter's inconsistency as a socialist Mr. Crane says:—"Never cramped by poverty in his experiments and in his endeavors to realize his ideals, singularly favored by fortune in all his undertakings, he could have had no personal reasons on these scores for protesting against the economic and social tendencies and characteristics of his own time. He hated what is called modern civilization and all its works from the first, with a whole heart, and made no secret of it. For all that, he was a shrewd and keen man in his dealings with the world. If he set its fashions and habits at defiance, and persisted in producing his work to please himself, it was not his fault that his countrymen eagerly sought them and paid lavishly for their possession. A common reproach hurled at Morris has been that he produced costly works for the rich while he professed Socialism. This kind of thing, however, it may be remarked, is not said by those friendly to Socialism, or anxious for the consistency of its advocates—quite the contrary. Such objectors appear to ignore, or to be ignorant of, the fact that according to the quality of the production must be its cost; and that the cheapness of the cheapest things of modern manufacture is generally at the cost of the cheapening of human labor and life, which is a costly kind of cheapness after all. If anyone cares for good work, a good price must be paid. Under existing conditions possession of such work is only possible to those who can pay the price, but this seems to work out rather as part of an indictment against the present system of production, which Socialists wish to alter. If a wealthy man were to divest himself of his property and distribute it, he would not bring Socialism any nearer, and his self-sacrifice would hardly benefit the poor at large (except, perhaps, a few individuals), but under the working of the present system his wealth would ultimately enrich the rich—would gravitate to those who had, and not to those who had not. The object of Socialism is to win justice, not charity."



"The Century Magazine"

THE JULY CENTURY is devoted to sport—hunting big game. There are five papers devoted to this subject, three of them by Mr. H. W. Seton Karr: "My First Elephant," "My First Rhinoceros," and "Hunting with an Indian Prince"; Mr. W. W. Howard writes of "Hunting the Jaguar in Venezuela," while Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman writes of "Sports in the Seventeenth Century," which he illustrates with reproductions of amusing contemporary prints.—Mrs. Joseph Pennell, in an article called "Play in London," writes of Earl's Court, which she says is to the Londoner of to-day what Vauxhall Garden was to his ancestors:—"It is an open secret that the semblance of a show is there merely to court avoidance; the years, in passing, have turned it into a big bazaar, but not even in this guise can it prove the chief attraction. No; the great thing, the only thing that counts, is the garden, where one may walk under pleasant trees, where one may ape the Continental, and drink tea or coffee at little tables—but mostly tea, in capacious pots—to the accompaniment of thick slabs of cake; where one may be still more un-English, and eat one's dinner outdoors—not like a wild beast in a cage, as in the old 'box' at Vauxhall, but in company, on a low, broad veranda, where there are sideshows more diverting than Pepys ever dreamed of; where one may loaf away the summer evening, listening to music which is at least as good as the honest Briton likes it. For the truth is, the garden furnishes just that form of amusement which Mr. Henry James has lamented was not to be found in London; and so long as it is open one need not, as he thought, 'give up the idea of going to sit somewhere in the open air, to eat an ice, and listen to a band of music.' Only, the amusement must be shared with so big a crowd that one will have to scramble for a chair, engage a dinner-table full twelve hours beforehand, and struggle to get home by underground or bus as furiously as the mob fights to push into the pit of a popular theatre."—In the department of Open Letters will be found a paper on the "Dangers and Benefits of the Bicycle," by A. L. Benedict, M. D., which should be read by all lovers of the wheel.—In the same department is a letter written by Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, never before printed, in which he describes his impressions of Napoleon, of whom he was in charge at St. Helena.

"The Atlantic Monthly"

ONE WOULD like to give an entire evening to the July *Atlantic*, but who can give an entire evening to one magazine in this age of printer's ink? But if he can do nothing else, he must read "John Sterling, and a Correspondence between Sterling and Emerson," by Edward Waldo Emerson. Singularly enough, Sterling and Emerson never met face to face, but they were in constant correspondence, and Carlyle was the friend of both. Writing to Emerson, Sterling says of poetry in England at that time (1840), that "With us poetry does not flourish. Hartley Coleridge, Alfred Tennyson and Henry Taylor are the only younger men I now think of who have shown anything like genius, and the last—perhaps the most remarkable—has more of volition and understand-

ing than imagination. Milnes and Trench are friends of mine—as Taylor is,—but their powers are rather fine than truly creative. Carlyle, with all the vehement prejudice that becomes a prophet, is the great man arisen in later years among us, and is daily more and more widely felt, rather than understood, to be so." In the light of facts, this about Taylor is amusing. Emerson, writing to Sterling, waxes eloquent over Bronson Alcott:—"About this time, or perhaps a few weeks later, we shall send you a large piece of spiritual New England, in the shape of A. Bronson Alcott, who is to sail for London about the 20th April, and whom you must not fail to see, if you can compass it. A man who cannot write, but whose conversation is unrivaled in its way: such insight, such discernment of spirits, such pure intellectual play, such revolutionary impulses of thought; whilst he speaks he has no peer, and yet, all men say, 'such partiality of view.' I, who hear the same charge always laid at my own gate, do not so readily feel that fault in my friend. But I entreat you to see this man. Since Plato and Plotinus we have not had his like. I have written to Carlyle that he is coming, but have told him nothing about him. For I should like well to set Alcott before that sharp-eyed painter for his portrait, without prejudice of any kind."

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"

The *American Monthly Review of Reviews* is the title that confronts us on the cover of the July number of one of the most popular—and deservedly popular—of our magazines. Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor and proprietor, announces that the change of name has no significance beyond that which is apparent. The old title was felt to be too restricted to indicate the full scope of the magazine; and the word "American" may be said to have been in the title from the start, as it was constantly used to distinguish Dr. Shaw's periodical from Mr. Stead's, the parent magazine. Though the American editor uses such material as he wishes to use from the English edition, the amount thereof is insignificant, and at least nine-tenths of the success of the American edition is due to his own editorial skill and business energy. The most striking and timely of the contents of the July number is Mr. Edward Cary's "Seth Low: a Character Sketch." This is fully illustrated—in part by an admirable frontispiece portrait by Gutekunst.

"Lippincott's Magazine"

MR. DUFFIELD OSBORN, who contributes the complete novel to the July *Lippincott's*, evidently holds that archaeological details are out of season in these warm days; so, while he tells us in "A Mountain Moloch" of the descendants of Carthaginians on an



island in the Pacific Ocean, he refrains from the crudity of Gustave Flaubert. To be true, he deftly traces the title of their ruler, *Soveet*, to the Punic *suffet*, and their *balari* to the Balearic mercenaries of old, but these little touches only make the story more attractive; and so wonderfully interesting is the whole tale, that we do not even stop to question the existence of so rapid-firing a revolver as that of Lieut. Vance in 1839. There is a great deal of ruthless killing in this swift-running story; but then, how can one be merciful to the priests of a mountain Moloch? Mr. Osborne has not drawn on his imagination in vain: he has told a story of adventure that is sure to be read to the end, once it is begun.



Mrs. Oliphant

MRS. MARGARET OLIPHANT, *née* Wilson, who died on June 26, was born at Wallyford, near Musselburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Principally known as a novelist, it was yet as a biographer that she showed her admirable qualities at their best; in fact, it is more than probable that the very mental gifts that made her so prominent a figure in the field of fiction were largely the cause of her eminence in the other, more serious field of letters. The intuition that made so lifelike her imaginary characters, undoubtedly helped her to understand and interpret the motives and actions of those whose parts on the world's real stage she chronicled; and her delicate humor and slight tinge of mysticism (which grew stronger with the passing years) were perhaps the finishing touches of a talent that fell but little short of genius. Mrs. Oliphant's strain of mysticism seems natural in one connected, though only by marriage, with Laurence Oliphant, whose biography is among her best achievements.

Her numerous novels are remarkable for their unflinching excellence of matter and manner. Healthy in tone, they rely on their character-drawing rather than their plots for interest; and it is not too much to say that more than once their author rose to the level of George Eliot. Mrs. Oliphant published her first book, "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland," in 1849, and from that date until nearly the day of her death produced at least one, and often more than one, book per year. It would be superfluous to give a list of her novels; like those of the three or four great story-tellers of the Victorian era with whom she may well be classed, they are known wherever the English tongue is written or translated. Among her other works may be mentioned, besides the life of Laurence Oliphant, "St. Francis of Assisi," "Memoir of Count Montalembert," "Life of Edward Irving," "The Makers of Florence," "The Makers of Venice," "Dante," and "Cervantes," in the series of Foreign Classics for English Readers, which she edited; "Memoir of Principal Tulloch," "Royal Edinburgh" and "The Victorian Era in English Literature."

The Lounger

MARK TWAIN lost a fine opportunity to add to his reputation as a humorist in his letter declining the *Herald's* fund for his benefit, after first having accepted it. His letter is one to make his many friends weep rather than smile. Here it is:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"I made no revelation to my family of your generous undertaking in my behalf and for my relief from debt, and in that I was wrong. Now that they know all about the matter they contend I have no right to allow my friends to help me while my health is good and my ability to work remains, that it is not fair to my friends and not justifiable, and that it will be time enough to accept help when it shall be proven that I am no longer able to work. I am persuaded that they are right. While they are grateful for what you have done and for the kindly instinct which prompted you, it is urgent that the contributions be returned to the givers with their thanks and mine. I yield to their desire and forward their request and my indorsement of it to you. I was glad when you initiated that movement, for I was tired of the fact and worry of debt, but I recognize that it is not permissible for a man whose case is not hopeless to shift his burdens to other men's shoulders.

"LONDON, 19 June 1897. S. L. CLEMENS."

THE SLOW GROWTH of the fund could not have been very flattering to Mr. Clemens. Without the *Herald's* contribution and Mr. Carnegie's conditional \$1000, there was only \$938.45. The whole thing was a mistake, and I regret sincerely that Mr. Clemens ever allowed himself to be put in so false a position.

A SPECIAL CABLE from London to the *Sun* says that *The Westminster Gazette* has opened a subscription in behalf of Mark Twain, and in explanation of its action, says:—"We have not communicated with Mr. Clemens and should think it an impertinence to bring his affairs before the public, if American newspapers had not made the appeal." Poor Mr. Clemens! He has had to write another letter declining money. It must be a hard thing to do, which, perhaps, is the reason why he has done it so badly.

MISS EDITH POND, the Major's daughter, writes me that she and her father are going to bring Mr. Anthony Hope to this country in the fall, for a short season of readings from his own stories. Miss Pond, who is at present in England, sails for home on July 8. On Oct. 9 Mr. Hope will leave England for our hospitable shores.

THE SAN FRANCISCO *Argonaut* tells a good story about Alphonse Daudet. When he brought out "Sappho," Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, not knowing its character, offered M. Daudet a large sum for advance sheets of the work. He accepted the offer, and the sheets were sent. When the publishers received them they decided that they could not issue the book, and cabled to the author:—"Sappho" will not do." This dispatch puzzled Daudet. He consulted with numbers of friends, and this was the conclusion at which they eventually arrived:—"Sappho" in French is spelled with one "p"—"Sappho," after the Greek fashion. In English it is spelled with two. An unusually acute friend pointed this out to Daudet, which much relieved the novelist, and he cabled back to the publishers:—"Spell it with two 'p's.'" It is needless to state that the publishers were more astonished at Daudet's reply than he had been at their cable dispatch.

MR. THOMAS HARDY, it is said, has listened to the voice of his critics to some purpose, and will hereafter turn his back upon novels of the "Tess" and "Jude" order, and give us more such stories as "Far from the Madding Crowd." This is such good news that I hope it is true.

GEN. HORACE PORTER has finally selected for his Paris residence, the Spitzer mansion, just off of the Avenue Victor Hugo, famous as the whilom home of the celebrated Spitzer art collections. The new Ambassador expects to be installed in time to give there his first public reception on July 4.

SEVERAL READERS of the Rev. John Sheridan Zelle's paper on the Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee, in *The Critic* of June 26, have written to us for what one of them calls the "dry biographical facts" of his career. I put them down here to the best of my ability, and, I hope, to the complete satisfaction of my correspondents.—Mr. Lee was born on 4 Oct. 1862 at North Bridgewater, now known as Brockton, Mass. He graduated from the Yale Divinity School in 1888, and was ordained in Princeton, Minn., on Oct. 28 of the same year. He devoted the year 1889–90 entirely to literary work, and became pastor of the Congregational church at Sharon, Conn., in August of the latter year, resigning in September 1893 to take charge of the Park Street Congregational church, in West Springfield, Mass. This charge he resigned in April 1896, since which time he has been a lecturer on literature at Smith College (1897), and a valued contributor to the pages not only of *The Critic*, but of *The Congregationalist*, *The Independent*, *The Book Buyer*, *The Bookman* and *The Chap Book*. On 25 June 1896, Mr. Lee married Miss Jennette Barbour Perry, Professor of English at the College for Women, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., who has acted as substitute at Smith College for some weeks, this year, in the absence of the head of the English Department. The present home of the family is at Northampton.

THE MUSIC of our most famous bandmaster is as popular abroad as at home. When the great Jubilee procession was ready to start from Buckingham Palace, last month, it stepped off to the inspiring strains of "The Washington Post March." The compliment was one that Mr. Sousa doubtless appreciated.

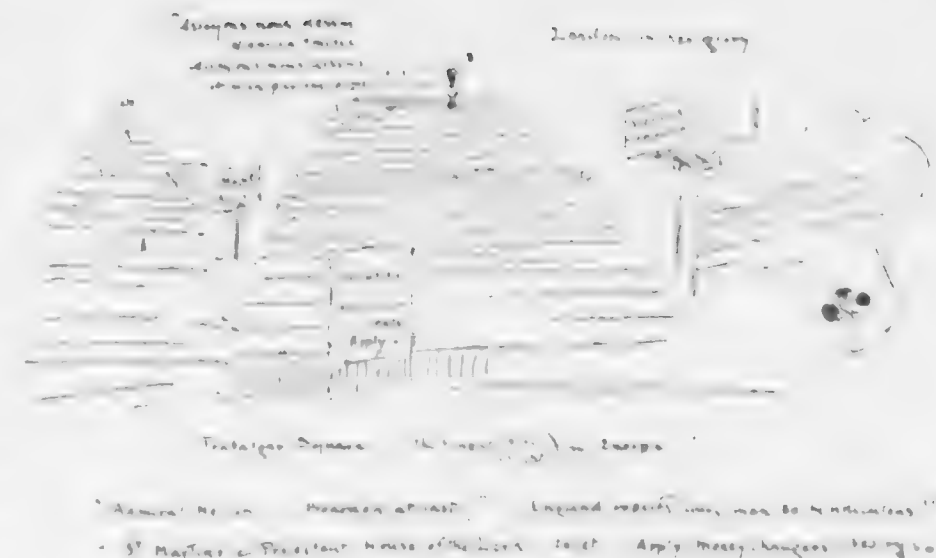
THE STATEMENT that Mr. Richard Harding Davis was going to report the Diamond Jubilee procession for the *London Times* was not true, though it was not without foundation. He was invited by *The Times* to do it, but was obliged to decline, as his services for that special bit of reportorial work had already been secured by *Harper's Magazine*. Mr. Davis did, however, do some special correspondence for *The Times*, having gone to the seat of war in Greece for that paper, to which he wrote several letters from the field at Velesino. It was in consequence of this characteristic and brilliant work that he was asked to report the Jubilee for the *Thunderer*.

MR. FREDERICK KEPPEL has been inspired by a stanza of Mr. Kipling's from "The Miracles," to write one of his own. The inspiring stanza runs as follows:—

"Dawn ran to meet us at my goal,—
Ah! day no tongue shall tell again!
And little folk of little soul
Rose up to buy and sell again!"

The inspired stanza (attributed by its author to the "Distressed Poet") "voices" a feeling which must be shared by all of Mr. Kipling's contemporaries:—

"Oh, sordid souls! 'To buy and sell!'
No man his tale can tell like you;
Yet joy my 'little soul' would swell
If only I could sell like you!"



WITH THE MANUSCRIPT of this metrical pleasantry Mr. Keppel sends me a clipping from the *London Chronicle*, giving Mr. Whistler's impression of the preparations for the Jubilee procession. It is entitled "Trafalgar Square: the finest site (sight) in Europe." The legends beneath it are clearly legible in the original, but the drawing has been so much reduced by my reproduction of it, that I find it necessary to put them into type. They run as follows:—"Admiral Nelson—Boarded at last." "England expects every man to be ridiculous." "St. Martins, Protestant House of the Lord, to let: Apply, money-changers, vestry." The placard in the middle of the picture reads: "Whiteley: 100,000,000 seats: Apply." The little figure at the top is that of Nelson on his monument. At the right is inscribed "London in her glory," and at the left

"Asseyons nous dessus
Et que ça finisse
Asseyons nous dessus
Et n'en parlons plus."

Heretofore Mr. Whistler has drawn as an artist and written as a humorist; this time he has laid his skill as an artist on the altar of Fun.

I FIND the following paragraph in a recent issue of *Vogue*:—"The latest photograph of Queen Victoria, duly approved by the august lady herself, is a pitiable sight. 'The poor creature!' was the involuntary ejaculation of a sympathetic woman on seeing a proof of the portrait in an English periodical. The elderly sad face tricked out with a diadem and other jewels, the unsymmetrical body most unbecomingly loaded down with elaborate draperies. Anything less regal it is not possible to imagine, and it seems almost an outrage on the dignity of a human being to attempt to make a spectacle of such a physical wreck. Diadems and royal robes assort ill with age, disfigured features and figure. Tradition says 'she wept to wear a crown.' Those who respect her many sterling qualities are disposed to grow pathetic over her being made a show of in her unattractive old age."

The shoemaker should not go beyond his last. The function of such a journal as *Vogue* is to print fashion-plates, sometimes with the names of the wearers of the gowns beneath them, and sometimes with the names of the makers; to tell counter-jumpers how to behave when they find themselves in the same elevator with ladies; and to teach "chappies" how to suck the heads of their canes, and how to address their men servants, if their fathers have made enough money by honest labor to leave them in a position to have their trousers ironed instead of ironing them themselves. Nothing could be farther from its function than to criticize a queen or tell her how to dress. What makes such paragraphs as these doubly offensive is the fact that they are usually written by people who would grovel in the mire for the privilege of kissing the hem of Victoria's plainest gown. Is it good "Americanism," by the way, to twit an old lady on her loss of beauty, and call her a "poor creature" when all the world is uniting to do her deserved honor?

London Letter

WHAT WITH wet wood, bunting and paper-roses, with every house buttressed with scaffolding and nothing but Jubilee in the papers, literature has had a poor show in London this last week. Whether it is true that nobody is reading anything but the prices of seats I cannot say, but it is at least certain that almost every book brought out during the last month has fallen more or less flat, and generally more. However, even if we have no leisure to read, "all of us," as Mr. Austin Dobson sings, "sometimes must dine," and it was in an auspicious hour that some hundred "women writers" sat down to dinner the other night at the Criterion. Mrs. Steel, who seems to be the woman orator of the hour *par excellence*, was in the chair, and it was no undistinguished meeting over which she presided. Indeed, literary womankind could scarcely have been better represented. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, Mrs. J. R. Green, Lady Lindsay, Miss Christabel Coleridge and Mrs. Dollie Radford made a worthy show for the higher branches of literature, while fiction had its representatives in the chairwoman, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, "Edna Lyall," "Annie S. Swan" and the author of "A Superfluous Woman." Exhorted from the chair, the company was, it is whispered, as merry as circumstances would allow, for after all, what dinner was ever a complete success from which men were banished? Woman is not a gregarious creature, and the consolation of conviviality is denied her. But there were some good speeches, though the subjects were somewhat forbidding. Mrs. Steel spoke upon "The Ethics of Literature," Miss Montresor upon "The Fellowship of Writers" and Mrs. Creighton upon "The Pleasures of Research," and the first was a forcible, the second a graceful and the third a stimulating little address. Still, as subjects of after-dinner oratory the topics have rather too much of seriousness. One has to remember, however, that the Woman Writer is almost invariably serious.

It seems that in this Woman's Year of Grace, the sex is taking particular pains to study the gentle art of dining. For on July 14, at the Grafton Gallery, there is to be a dinner of one hundred "representative women," which promises to be of unusual interest. Each lady is to bring a male guest, equally "representative," and, if the thing works, the company should be of rare qualities. Once more Mrs. Steel appears upon the committee, bringing as her guest Lord Roberts. Mr. Arthur Balfour will also be among those present, and the list of representative women will include, as it should, the names of Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Humphry Ward and Lady Jeanne. An attempt will be made to represent all sides of womanly activity, in art, literature, science, music, drama, medicine and philanthropy.

At last Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton has been persuaded to publish a poem in the more permanently accessible form of a book. It is of a topical, or rather of a commemorative, character, and is entitled "A Jubilee Greeting at Spithead to the Men of Greater Britain." Mr. John Lane, the poets' publisher, is to have it ready in a few days. Having made this start, Mr. Watts-Dunton will no doubt follow it up with the volume of sonnets so often promised, and so frequently postponed.

Mr. Austin Dobson has now concluded the revision of his monograph on William Hogarth, which will be published in a single volume during the coming autumn. The work has involved no little labor, and the additions and amplifications are many. There is also added a complete and first-hand bibliography of Hogarth plates, and here for once we shall have a book of which it will be no false compliment to say that it is likely to remain the authoritative work upon its subject. Mr. Dobson has also passed for press his forthcoming volume of "Collected Poems," which will appear among the first books of the autumn season. It will be found to be a handsome book of some 500 pages, and will include several poems not hitherto preserved in book form.

There seems to be a good demand just now for the literature of sport, and Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen have already taken rank as one of the foremost publishing-houses for this kind of work. To their admirable Encyclopedia they are about to add an "Anglers' Library," the different volumes of which will treat of separate kinds of fish, both fresh- and salt-water. The first instalment will be Mr. C. H. Wheeler's treatise on coarse fish, and the general editors, Sir Herbert Maxwell and Mr. F. G. Allard, have arranged in advance for several volumes, some of which will treat of particular streams and neighborhoods. By the way, the next part of the Encyclopedia will include articles on cycling and deerstalking. The first subject will be dealt with from a manufacturing point of view, by Mr. H.

Graves, while the veteran Mr. Lacy Hillier will write of racing, and Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, of woman's share in wheeling. Naturally deerstalking has been entrusted to Mr. Augustus Grimble, the author of "Deer Forests of Scotland," himself a sportsman of the old and genuine school.

The theatres seem to be prospering where the booksellers fail, and the Jubilee visitors are said to be doing their duty by the box-offices. Several houses will give special performances at half past four on the afternoon of the procession, and will no doubt collect many footsore wanderers who have lacked a chair all day.

LONDON, 19 June 1897.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

The Fine Arts

The French Salons of 1897

THE FIRST *livraison* of "Les Salons de 1897," by André Michel, contains the author's very readable account of the Palais de l'Industrie, which is soon to disappear, "without glory, as it was born without honor." M. Michel sees nothing to regret except the probable loss of a few trees. Nevertheless, he finds reason to give several plans and sections, and a history of the "Salons" held in it and elsewhere, illustrated by reproductions of some of the most famous French masterpieces—Millet's "Les Glaneuses," Corot's "Nymphes," Rousseau's "Le Matin," Gustave Moreau's "Le Sphinx," "La Picardie," by Puvion de Chavannes, Baudry's charming "La Vague et la Perle" and others. The account of the Salon of the Champs Élysées, which follows, treats it as probably the last important exhibition of the century. The author sees no chance of any new development in its remaining years; but his very pessimistic views as to the present and the immediate future of French art are not borne out by the illustrations, which include the "Douce Journée" of M. H. Lerolle (from the exhibition of the Champ de Mars), "La Folie de Titania" of M. Paul Gervais (at the Champs Élysées), and an etching by Walner after Benjamin-Constant's portrait of the Duc d'Aumale, which is shown at the latter salon. The publication is well printed in large type, and makes a handsome appearance. (New York: The Critic Co.)

In *fascicule* No. 2 of the "Figaro-Salon," M. Philippe Gillet describes in summary fashion some of the principal paintings of the exhibitions. The illustrations reproduce in black-and-white, or tints, M. Victor Gilbert's "Magasin de Modes," Mr. Ridgway Knight's "Soir d'Été," and M. A. L. Demont's interesting "Lever de Lune en Hiver." And there is a large photographic reproduction in colors of M. E. Geihay's "Projets d'Avenir" (Boussod, Valadon & Co.). The large colored plate accompanying the third *fascicule* reproduces M. Carrier Belleuse's pastel, "Bonjour, Pierrot"; that accompanying No. 4, Piot's "Réverie."

Art Notes

THE Fine Arts Federation has at last filed its certificate of incorporation. It was organized on 14 Feb. 1895, and now embraces the National Academy of Design, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture, the American Water-Color Society, the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League of New York, the American Fine Arts Society, the Municipal Arts Society, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, the National Sculpture Society and the National Society of Mural Painters. Section 633 of the Greater New York charter provides for an art commission to control the purchase of works of art by the city. It will consist of the Mayor, the Presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library and the Brooklyn Institute, ex-officio, and a painter, a sculptor, an architect and three citizens, to be selected by the Mayor from a list furnished by the Fine Arts Federation.

—The *International Studio* for June has a number of reproductions from the mezzotints which Mr. Frank Short has made from Turner's drawings to complete the "Liber Studiorum" as it was originally planned. Turner intended that it should consist of 100 plates, but only ninety-one were engraved, and of these several are now useless. But drawings were made for all; and from these Mr. Short has produced fifteen plates, which bring the work up to the intended number. It is impossible to judge of the mezzotints from the photographic reproductions given by *The Studio*; but from what we know of Mr. Short's work, we should say that his plates are not unworthy of taking their place beside those that were done under Turner's supervision. Those reproduced are "A Pastoral," with classic ruins, and "The Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen," with the etchings for the latter and

July 3 1897

for the view of "Macon." A paper on "French Illustrated Programmes" is illustrated with photographic engravings after designs by Willette, Steinlen and others of less moment. There is a photographic color-print of a very impressionistic picture of "Rellets"—a woman and baby bathing, together with a full moon and what are intended for clouds. The supplement gives a view of the proposed memorial to the late Richard M. Hunt.

—William Homer Haskell of Merrimac, Mass., has won the Longfellow travelling scholarship offered by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He is to receive \$600 a year for three years, which he must spend in art schools in Europe, under supervision of one or more American painters in each place. Mr. Haskell is twenty-two years old.

—It is a thousand pities that the Superintendent of Parks did not see his way to accepting the splendid statue of Pan, by George Grey Barnard, which was offered to the city by the Alfred Corning Clark estate for erection in Central Park. No wonder that other cities are clamoring for it. We venture to believe, however, that none can give it a more appropriate and effective setting than could have been found for it in our own great pleasure ground.

—Mr. Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank of this city, has received an exact counterpart in miniature of the Bank of England, made of silver. It is about one foot square, all the proportions being according to scale, every external feature of the famous institution being reproduced, even to the names of the streets on the corners of the building, the lamp-posts on the sidewalks, the central court, the iron railings in front of the windows, etc. The model was made by Tiffany & Co. of London from actual measurements, nearly twelve months being occupied in its manufacture.

—The news comes from Washington that the Republican members of the Senate finance committee have decided to restore to the list of the dutiable list. The House imposed a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem on paintings. This the Senate finance committee struck out. It now returns to the House program, but it is not yet definitely decided whether the rate shall be twenty or twenty-five per cent.

A Warning to Art-Lovers

A GENTLEMAN who has recently received the Constitution, by-laws, etc., of the "National Cooperative Society of American Art," has forwarded the pamphlet to the editors of *The Critic*. It comes from Washington, D. C., and its front cover presents, as a sort of motto, the following lines: "The spark that will fire the hearts of the people to better appreciation of a worthy project and a long-suffering class of society." There is another motto on the cover, couched in these words:—"The United States is rapidly approaching the dawn of a new life for the fine arts, with contagious enthusiasm, greater strength of purpose, broader ideas and a much brighter future of bountiful prosperity. This is the full measure of reward for her artists, sculptors and architects, and is the just tribute of a society of the people, by the people, to take the place of indifferent Government aid." A page of "Introductory" begins with this paragraph:—"Every patriotic, public-spirited person throughout the land should hasten to become enrolled as a member and so give their [sic] moral influence to this pioneer society, whose sole aim and object is [sic] the education of the people and the glory of the nation." Grammar is not the Society's strong point. The Membership, we observe, is open to "every person of both sexes!"

Article II of the Constitution defines the purpose of the Society to be "to establish in the United States of America an American Salon and a National School of Art, similar to, but with a broader scope than, the famous Arundel Society, or the Society of Arts, both of London, England; so that the Fine Arts of the United States shall equal or excel the Fine Arts of every other nation in the world."

This is a large contract, and we are doubtful of the ability of the new Society to carry it out. We should feel dubious on this point, even if the work were to be done in the right way; but it has been begun in a manner that makes it impossible to look for anything but a disastrous conclusion. To begin with, the list of officers printed on page XI of the pamphlet is headed by the name of Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, as President. Dr. Harris declares that when he was called upon by the General Manager of the Society, some weeks ago, he told him positively that he "could not be connected with the Society in any way." Since his name has been printed, he has notified the

Treasurer to strike it from the list. We have seen letters from two of the seven alleged Vice-Presidents of the Society. One of them says, "I have never heard of the National Cooperative Society of American Art, and I have never authorized my name to be used as either member or officer." The other writes that he has written to the Secretary not to use his name in connection with the "enterprise," and adds that he knows nothing about the thing.

The name and address of the Treasurer of the Society are given as "U. S. J. Dunbar, Sculptor, 1707 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C." The "General Manager and Assistant Treasurer" is Arthur Gordon Graves, Washington, D. C. Certain names which are used in the list of "Patrons and Patronesses" are known to us to have been printed without authority. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the pamphlet informs us that he received on June 23 a circular letter dated June 14, stating that if he did not decline the honor within one week of the earlier date (that is, by June 21), his name would be printed as an officer of the Society, "and a complimentary five-year membership certificate sent to him by mail." His reply was that if his name was not immediately stricken from the list he would bring an action at law against the Society.

The lists of Officers, Patrons, Directors, "Proposed National Board of Judges," etc., contain a number of the best-known names in American art, literature, business and politics; but there is reason to believe that a large majority, if not all of them, have been printed without the slightest warrant.

Article XIX of the Constitution concludes as follows:—"The salary of the General Manager shall only be in the form of a commission, being a percentage of the initiation fee for each five-year member secured by the Society." If the percentage be 100 and the presence of so many eminent names on the lists of officers, etc., should have the intended effect of alluring a goodly number of "five-year members," the salary should be a fairly good one.

We all know who the distinguished citizens are whose names have been used without their consent or against their protest; but who are Mr. Graves and Mr. Dunbar?

Education

The New Librarian of Congress

A SPECIAL DISPATCH from Washington to the *New York Tribune*, under date of June 29, read as follows:—"John Russell Young, formerly Minister to China, has been selected by President McKinley to be Librarian of Congress. Mr. Spofford, who has reached an advanced age, will be retained as Assistant Librarian. Other changes in the organization of the institution are in contemplation."

Mr. Young is a well-known journalist, and of late years has been identified with the railroad business. He was born at Downton, Pa., in 1841; represented the *Philadelphia Press* in the field during the Civil War; was managing editor of the *New York Tribune*, 1866-69 (a fact which the *Tribune's* biography of the appointee ignores), and afterwards a special correspondent of the *Herald*, in which capacity he attended ex-President Grant on his tour of the world in 1877. Five years later he was appointed Minister to China, which post he held till 1883. He is the author of "Around the World with General Grant," an illustrated work in two volumes, which appeared in 1879. Mr. Young is a man of education and experience, but there is no reason, disconnected with politics, why an able and experienced librarian, such as Dr. Billings of the New York Public Library, should not have been chosen for this exceedingly important post. The National Library is one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world, and the services of an expert of the highest order are imperatively needed in its management.

A recent issue of the *Tribune* published an interesting description of Mr. A. S. Spofford, who has been Librarian of Congress for the past twenty-five years. The writer spoke of the Librarian's "spare, wiry figure, pale, earnest face, framed in with smooth, slightly wavy hair, which has grown from black to white in the years he has stood behind the Librarian's desk." Mr. Spofford is an omnivorous reader and a tireless worker. Like Mavulay, he can read a page at a glance, and his power of concentration is so great that he can attend to three or four things at the same moment. He begins his day's work at seven o'clock in the morning. If the day is inclement he rides to his office, but when the weather is clear and bright he prefers to walk. He goes through Massachusetts Avenue to New Jersey Avenue, and thence to the Capitol, carrying in his hand a green bag held by a stout cord and

stuffed almost to bursting with papers. "This bag," says the *Tribune*, "which has come to be regarded as a badge of his office, is the gift and handwork of his daughter. Each year he receives a new one, made exactly like its predecessor, of stoutest material held by the strongest of cords, and from it Mr. Spofford is never separated."

Educational Notes

The inaugural address of the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones as President of Hobart College gives as good assurance as a speech could give, that the right man has been chosen for the place. The distinction it draws between the college and the university is a vital one; and under its new President's direction, Hobart will not waste its energies in trying to be what it is not. Dr. Jones recommends affiliation with Columbia University—a wise and practical suggestion.

As we go to press, news reaches us of the death of Prof. George M. Lane of Harvard, the noted Latinist.

On June 30, Harvard University conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Prof. Franklin W. Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; C. B. Tillinghast, State Librarian of Massachusetts; C. E. Faxon, botanist and artist; and Rudolph Chambers Lehmann, the amateur oarsman. Doctor of Divinity:—The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary. Doctor of Laws:—J. C. Ropes of Boston; Dr. Jacob N. Da Costa and Augustus St. Gaudens.

The following honorary degrees have been conferred by Yale: D. D.: the Rev. Edwin S. Lines (Yale, 1872), New Haven; the Rev. George F. Moore (Yale, 1872), Andover, Mass.; Archdeacon Charles C. Tiffany, New York City; the Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), Liverpool, England. LL.D.: Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N.; T. Mitchell Prudden, New York. Lit. D.: W. Gordon McCabe, Richmond, M. A.: Edwin A. Abbey, Fairfield, England; George W. Chadwick, Boston; Sam-

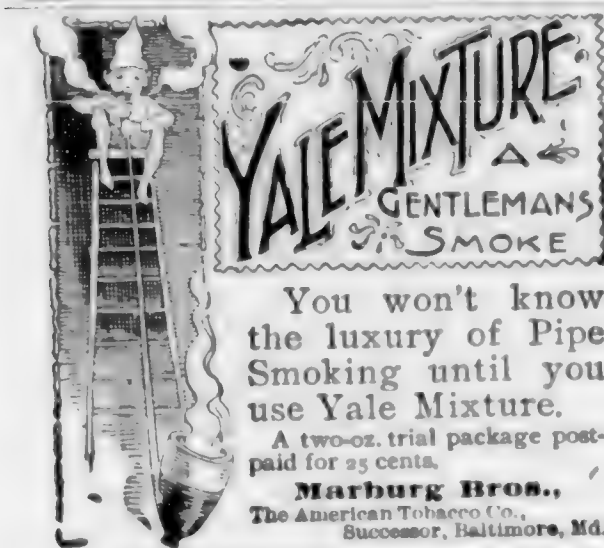
uel H. Church, Pittsburg; Theodore N. Ely, Bryn Mawr; Archer M. Huntington, New York; Charles N. Chadwick, Brooklyn; Prof. Charles W. Benton, Minneapolis, Minn. B. A.: Edward M. Dudley, Thomas A. Hine. Ph. B.: Walter P. Bigelow.

At the commencement of Hope College, Holland, Mich., President G. J. Kollen announced that on his recent trip East he had succeeded in raising \$100,000 for the College in cash donations, payable July 1 next. This will cancel the College's debt and leave money to erect another much-needed building.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church and President of the Armour Institute, Chicago, who has been seriously ill for the last two months, has been removed to a sanitarium at Alma, Mich.

At the close of the semi-centennial commencement exercises at Beloit College, Dr. D. K. Pearsons announced that he would give the institution \$30,000 for a woman's dormitory, to be known as Emerson Hall, in honor of Prof. Joseph Emerson. Dr. Pearsons's gifts to the College now amount to \$280,000.

Miss Beulah M. Dix, Vice-President of the senior class of Radcliffe College, has won the George B. Sohier prize, this year. It was founded by Mr. Waldo Higginson of the class of 1833, in memory of his brother-in-law, George B. Sohier, of the class of 1852. The endowment is for "one prize of \$250 for the best thesis presented by a successful candidate for honors in English or modern literature. If no thesis is deemed worthy of a prize, no prize will be given." The competitors may be either (1) undergraduates in Harvard College, (2) Harvard graduates who are residents at the University as students in the Graduate School, or (3) students of Radcliffe College. This is the first time that the prize has been awarded to a Radcliffe girl. Miss Dix will graduate with highest honors, and has written some very clever plays, which have been produced on the auditorium stage.



The Forum.

JULY, 1897.

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Is Non-partisanship Feasible? **EX-GOV. ROSWELL P. FLOWER**
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The McKinley Administration and Prosperity.
J. LAURENCE LAYCHLIN
Professor of Political Economy in Chicago University
Why Spain has Failed in Cuba.
THOS. GOLD ALVORD, JR.
Johannes Brahms. **GUSTAV KORBE**
A Radical Defect in Our Civil Service Law.
DUNCAN VEZEY
Chairman Executive Committee National Civil Service Union
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Notes

RUDYARD KIPLING'S American novel, "Captains Courageous,"
will be published by the Century Co. in October.

The Century Co. will soon issue John La Farge's "An
Artist's Letters from Japan," illustrated by himself. The same
company has in preparation "Impressions of South Africa," by
the Hon. James Bryce, M.P., which was announced for issue
several months ago, but has been kept back by the author during
the changes that have been taking place so rapidly in that country.
Some of Mr. Bryce's chapters were published in *The Century*, but
these have been rewritten and about twenty new chapters have
been added.

Of the Queen Victoria Jubilee book, the American rights of
which are held by the Century Co., nearly all copies have been
sold in advance of issue. The \$50 edition, of which 100 copies
were secured for America, has more than doubled in price in
England; and of the \$15 edition, 600 copies of which were se-
cured for America, only a few have not yet been taken up.

The official Jubilee portrait of Queen Victoria appears in
"The Private Life of the Queen," by a Member of the Royal
Household, just published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

It was necessary to put the Appleton presses at work again
on Mr. Edward Bellamy's "Equality" within three days after pub-
lication. It was supposed that the exceptionally large first edition
would prove sufficient for a time, but the demand has made it
necessary to issue a very large second edition.

"A Colonial Free-Lance" will be the title of a new American
historical romance by C. C. Hotchkiss, author of "In Deiance
of the King," to be published in August in Appleton's Town and
Country Library.

The Bowen-Merrill Co. of Indianapolis will bring out Mrs.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton's new volume of recollections, "Eighty
Years and More." The same firm is to publish Miss Susan B.
Anthony's reminiscences, speeches, etc., which will form two
volumes of 500 pages each.

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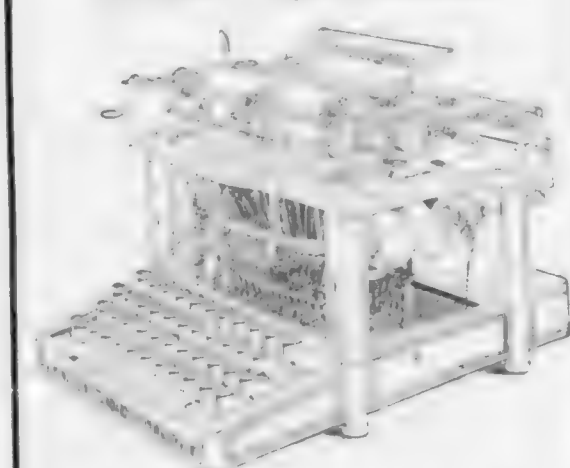
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

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The Moving of the Public Library Causes a Great Decrease in Patronage.

The use of the Public Library has dropped to about one-half of its usual volume owing to the moving, but the officers think even that a pretty good showing considering the large number of books that are now out of circulation. On Jan. 1, 1894, about 1,400 books were withdrawn; on Jan. 1, 1895, about 600. This week all the bound files of newspapers and the cabinets containing the folios have been carted over to the new building. All the shelving thus far cleared is now in motion and as it is in just as good condition as when it was put in, as much of it will be used as can be made to fit. Both ends of Bates Hall have now been cleared and twenty-three of the sixty alcoves. There will be put in with the bound newspapers now being transported all the collection of the Historic, Genealogical Society, which has for three or four years been reposing in the cellar in the Brighton branch. When this collection was presented to the institution no place could be found for it, so it was carried to Brighton and stored where it has been of no service to the public.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1896.

The first thing is for the School Committee to scrutinize more carefully the local demands for new schoolhouses, and to recommend only those which are really needed; the last thing to do is to petition the Legislature for authority to borrow money outside of the debt limit for any ordinary municipal purpose such as the construction and equipment of schoolhouses; and the Legislature of 1896 will do well to follow the example of that of 1890, and refuse to grant the application.

Sect. 2. Public Libraries. Of these there are eleven: the original building upon Boylston street, built in 1857-7, at a cost, including land, of about \$350,000; nine branches in different parts of the city, namely, Brighton, Charlestown, Forest Hills, East Boston, Jamaica Plain, North End, Roxbury, South Boston and the South End; and a building recently purchased upon Cambridge street for a West End branch. There are also thirteen suburban delivery stations.

The building on Dartmouth street, which is soon to replace that upon Boylston street, is nearly completed; the books are in process of removal from one building to the other; and the new library will shortly be thrown open to the public.

The new building has cost more than double the original estimate; and the accommodations afforded by it are not considered by the best judges to be commensurate with its size and cost. It is rather a palace for books than a working library for the people. Upon entering office in 1891, I found, however, that the building had progressed so far in all its structural features as to be incapable of radical change; and the only thing to do was to see that it was built within the additional appropriation voted that year. This, I think, will be accomplished.

Sect. 3. The New Public Library. This building was begun in 1886 on land partly given by the State and in part purchased by the city. After some money had been spent in the execution of plans prepared by the then city architect, the trustees decided to discontinue the work and to secure the services of one of the leading architectural firms in the country. Begun again in May, 1888, under plans furnished by the new architect, the work had progressed so far by 1891 that all the structural parts of the building were practically complete and many of its decorative features fixed by contract.

It was apparent, however, that the building would cost very much more than the original estimate, or than the amounts appropriated by the City Council, which up to Jan. 1, 1891, aggregated \$1,054,000. An act was accordingly procured from the Legislature of 1891, and accepted by the City Council, authorizing the city to borrow an additional million dollars outside of the debt limit for the completion of the building.

Before any further contracts were let under the new appropriation, it seemed prudent to call a halt and ascertain, with as much accuracy as possible, exactly what it would cost to finish the building, and also to see that it was completed in the manner provided for the construction of public works by the contract law of 1880, that is by means of a few large contracts, let by competition. This investigation covered a period of several months and resulted late in 1892 in the signing of contracts for the essential completion of the building for about \$2,200,000 less than the appropriation. This surplus has since been utilized for paintings and other decorative features, which could never have been procured if the former methods had been permitted to continue without still further appropriations.

The building is now nearly completed; the books are being removed to it from the old library; and the trustees expect that it will be thrown open for public use in a few weeks. There still remains to the credit of the building an unexpended appropriation of \$308,600.49, which ought to be sufficient to complete it.

The result of this undertaking as a whole will be that at a cost for land and building, including the abortive construction of 1886, of about \$2,500,000, the city will have a public library, the convenience of which will be much greater than those of the present building—though much less than could have been secured from a different and wiser planning—and which is conceded to be in some respects one of the finest examples of modern public architecture in the country.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896.

NEW LIBRARY INSPECTED.

Building on Copley Square Examined Today by a Number of Visitors Specially Invited by the Trustees, Including City Officials and Members of the City Council.

Although the sound of the hammer and saw is still to be heard in the new Public Library building on Copley Square, it is nearly ready to be thrown open for the use of the public. Today a special invitation was issued to the members of the City Government, including the mayor, both branches of the City Council, and the heads of the various departments, to representatives of the press, and to a few other people to inspect the nearly completed structure between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tomorrow, and for one week thereafter, the general public will have an opportunity of going through the building, and soon after it will be permanently opened. At present, workmen are still busy in the delivery room and about some of the corridors and smaller rooms. At ten o'clock this morning the washing down of the grand staircase was just being completed. For an hour or so after that time there were but few visitors; they trickled in rather than came in a stream; but later on they arrived in greater numbers.

The entrance hall, the main staircase, the upper corridor and Bates Hall were the chief centres of attraction, and drew forth more admiring comments than any other part of the interior. Entrance was gained through one-half of the centre doorway of the Copley-square front. Inside a member of the city's police force in full uniform held the door against all comers except those who were able to exhibit the trustees' invitation, which was printed on rough-edged antique paper in old-style type, with a raised imprint of the trustees' seal above. Within the entrance hall the light poured down the great staircase, past the two huge couchant lions of St. Gaudens on the landing half way up, and streamed across the mosaic floor, with its inscriptions and signs of the zodiac inlaid in polished brass. The trelliswork and other designs of the ceiling between the substantial pillars looked fresh and bright, the heavy brass electric-light standards in place, and at either end of the transverse corridor could be seen the glistening whiteness of the ideal marble busts of Christ and the Prince of Darkness by the sculptor Greenough. The glossy dark-green leaves of the four bay-trees, two on each side of the first flight of the main staircase, gave just the needed darker shade to bring out the high-polished saffron of the Siena marble with which the stairway is finished. The bronze inscriptions on the lions' pedestals are in place. Bates Hall looked handsome and more imposing than ever, with the long oak tables, black wood chairs, and superintendents' desks all in place, the electric lights ready for use, and the low shelves already partly filled with books, chiefly historical and reference works. The shelves that are to be placed across the main hall, separating the apse-like ends from it, are not yet in place; they will be of the same height as those already in the room. The trustees' room on the Blagden street side of the building, the distributing and delivery rooms, the rooms on the floor above, containing the special libraries, as well as the part of the stack left open to visitors and the systems of pneumatic and speaking tubes and railways and elevators for the carriage of books, were all examined and commented upon with keen interest and pleasure, and often with expressions of wonder by the visitors, who were every where sure of finding some representative of the library ready to give all the information required.

Many comments were heard regarding the total inadequacy of the few busts that were placed in Bates Hall, including those of Joshua Bates and George Ticknor, which were on either side of the main entrance within the hall. Whittier, Motley, Robert G. Appleton and others. They were freely declared to be wholly out of keeping with their new surroundings as well as entirely too small. They have been put in their present positions round the hall merely as a temporary expedient. In sharp contrast to them was the superb heroic statue of Sir Harry Vane by MacMonnies, which was in the room occupied by the Barton and Thayer special libraries on the floor above. This fine piece of sculpture was a centre of constant interest to the visitors, who were in most cases emphatic in their expressions of approval of the work.

Of the trustees of the library, President S. A. B. Abbott and W. B. Richards were on hand to act as sort of reception committee, and most of the heads of the different departments of the library were also ready to receive visitors and explain to them the workings of that particular part of the system.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896.

Welcome the coming, speed the parting Public Library! "Open to all" is engraved on either side of the door of the old building, but now a little written notice gives a negative to those two affirmatives. Bates Hall the old elips peacefully out of public service after thirty-six and a third years. Bates Hall the new may be a more splendid habitation for the reading classes of Boston, but the associations of the once awe-inspiring old reading-room in Boylston street will remain pleasant in memory to thousands of students who have there pored over many a quaint and curious volume.

When Joshua Bates sent home his first and his second fifty thousand dollars from London, he builded better than he could dream the foundation for the new Bates Hall which will keep his name in the mouths of men in Boston as long as the new library shall stand. The continued story told by the chronology of the old library is full of interest from the New Year's dedication in 1858, with addresses by Robert C. Winthrop and Edward Everett, down to the present important day when it ceases to be "Open to all."

Boston Transcript
Jan. 23 1895

LIBRARY TO OPEN ON FEB. 1.

Books Will Not Be Delivered From the New Building Until a Week Later, However.

Boston's new Public Library building will be opened to the public on Feb. 1, by a vote of the trustees, but the delivery of books will not begin until a week later. The public will be admitted to see only the public part of the building, the great staircase, the Bates Hall, the delivery room, etc. The other rooms are already in use by the various departments of the library service, and to open them to visitors would mean serious disturbance. Then, too, the workrooms are unornamented. The lower hall and reading-room of the old building are to remain open for several days more.

GAZED IN WONDER

On the Magnificence of
New Library.

Throngs Crowd the Portals at
the Hour of Opening,

Eager to See Beauties of
the Vast Structure.

Ample Opportunity to be
Given the Public.

Building to be Open From 10 to
5 Till Thursday Afternoon.

The magnificent structure which Boston has dedicated to education and literature was thrown open to the public this morning just as the clocks on the neighboring church towers were striking 10.

The throng which availed of the very earliest opportunity of visiting, the much-talked-of and magnificent structure was beyond the expectations of even those who looked for an immense gathering.

The very moment the doors were thrown open a crowd of people of both sexes thronged the galleries and stairways, almost scrambling over one another in their eager desire to see the beauties of the new building.

An efficient corps of attendants had been in their places for some time, and took the greatest delight, apparently, in pointing out to the visitors the innumerable novelties within the building. The various improvements over the facilities contained in the old building they emphasized with a force which was only equal to the pleasure which the attendants felt in the change.

From the moment the great swinging doors leading from Copley sq were thrown open a vast throng of people passed to and fro all through the day, and even when the hour for closing came there were still some who wished to linger longer and take in more thoroughly the immense beauty of the scene.

They will be afforded ample facilities for seeing everything which is worth noting, as the library will be kept open from 10 to 5 every day until next Thursday afternoon, not even excepting Sunday. That interval ought to afford an opportunity to all those who wish to take in the sights in Boston's \$2,300,000 educational temple.

Up and down the broad stairways the crowd streamed, without the slightest intermission, gazing now on the immense lions chiselled by St. Gaudens, and again on the splendid ceiling and pillars of the great hall.

Bates' hall, with its magnificent exemplification of the sculptor's art, came in for the lion's share of the admiration, and the remark of a young lady, pretty looking and elegantly attired, to her escort, "That is simply gorgeous, George," expressed in a concise way the feelings of everybody who looked upon it.

The special library floor, up stairs, was not open to the public, as the art folios and the special collections which it is intended to place there have not yet been completely arranged.

There are about 100 cabinets, a large variety of books and pictures, and various other appendages of the special libraries which have not yet been put in place, and until that has been done the services of an attendant at the head of the stairs leading to that section, and of a policeman at the foot, will be needed to prevent would-be critics from gazing on these treasures.

The policeman who was stationed at the foot of the stairs had to use all the arts of diplomacy in order to prevent numerous ladies from ascending and exploring the mysteries and the beauties of the region above. He succeeded admirably, however, and there was no passing him when he declared that the place was not open to the public. With the blandest of smiles he bowed the ladies out and down stairs to the portion which was open to everybody.

The splendidly equipped delivery room, with its vast array of pneumatic tubes and other appliances, designed to dispense with the labor heretofore necessary in the delivery of books, was an object of intense interest to the majority of the visitors.

The lady attendants were most courteous in their explanations of the mode of working the new apparatus, and those who listened were charmed with the facilities which the city has provided for the studiously inclined.

The trustees' room, while it was not open to the public, is one of the finest and most romantically equipped portions of the vast building. The panels are taken bodily from a French chateau, and other portions of the interior furnishings have been brought, and set up without alteration, from a villa between Milan and lake Como in Italy.

The walls are hung with dark green belona, and there are two magnificent paintings of Franklin by Duplessis and Grosz. There is an original by Copley, depicting the scene where Charles I went to the house of commons and demanded of the speaker that he should point out the regicides.

There is another picture representing the burning of the old state house, in 1780. The floor is of polished oak, and the entire design is in the Empire style.

Everybody who visited the library came away charmed with its magnificent proportions and the splendid equipments with which it has been provided.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

AT THE NEW LIBRARY.

Few Persons Avail Themselves of the Opportunity to Inspect Boston's Prize Building.

Intellectual Boston did not turn out en masse Thursday morning on account of the opening of the new Public Library for inspection. From 10 until 12 o'clock only about 50 persons availed themselves of the opportunity to see the interior of the building, which is, and will be for years to come, Boston's pride, and to note the remarkable progress made in removing the books to their new quarters. The work of placing the books in their places is, of course, not yet completed, but rapid strides will probably be made now that the building is so near to being finished.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the crowd began to grow, and many were the exclamations of surprise and delight as on entering the building the massive stairway was seen. Scattered through the building at this time were to be seen fond mammas with their fair daughters—not the specimens of Boston girls, by the way, that are caricatured throughout the country with spectacles on their pretty little noses. The fine looking girl was much in evidence, very often under the protection of her oldest brother, perhaps, and when this was not the case, chaperoned by a stately matron.

Bates Hall received much attention from everyone, and the business man or gray-haired retired merchant, who expressed his wish to know the names of the various kinds of marble and stone used in the construction of the hall, was informed by a small-sized gentleman who acted as guide in this part of the structure. A bust of Dr. Samuel A. Green occupies a prominent position at the head of the hall.

City Hall was represented by heads of departments, some members of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, many of whom paid much attention to the stacks and the miniature railroad and elevators to be used in conveying books from one floor to another.

The Trustees' room was the centre of interest to the lover of the beautiful. The panels used in the walls and ceiling of this apartment, as well as the doors, were taken from a French chateau and transplanted, as it were, suggesting to the imagination the former splendor and later ruin of some old family of royal blood.

The immense court yard with its fountain in the centre was viewed from the windows by many of the fair sex, while the men contented themselves by a much closer and more rigid inspection. It is safe to say the courtyard received no unfavorable comments.

Taken as a whole the small attendance occasioned considerable surprise, but it is expected that today will bring out the Bostonians in much larger numbers.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENED.

The Event Devoid of Ceremony.

Thousands Inspect the New Building.

All roads led to the new Public Library building today. The new edifice was thrown open to the public, and pilgrims came from far and near to inspect the magnificent literary casket. It is impossible approximately to compute the number of visitors. They poured in and sifted out of the building all day. They threaded across Copley square from all directions, and were of all races, creeds and conditions of servitude. The prince and pauper met on common ground, and alike exhausted their vocabularies of praise in expressing their approval of the interior.

It was announced that the doors would be opened at ten o'clock, and at that hour several hundred persons were gathered in front of the Dartmouth street entrance. A large sprinkling of the number were artists, others were book-worms, but all were alike in their anxiety; all were governed by a predominating desire to get within the stone walls. One scarcely could think that Boston was setting up another mill-post to mark its progress along the path of educational advancement so simple were the exercises attending the opening of the building. The dark green doors were unlocked and thrown open, and the impatient waiters surged in. That was the simple ceremony marking the important event.

As the vanguard of the early comers crossed the main door it halted, preventing the entrance of those in the rear of the line. The pause was due to a desire on the part of those first within to obtain a view of the main staircase from the distance, or to obtain a close view of the brass inlaid marble tiles of the mosaic floor. The stop was only for a minute, however, and then the crowd kept moving in a leisurely manner, carefully inspecting all that they saw. As the morning lengthened the crowd increased, and only the polite, but insistent, calls of the police, "Keep to your right," prevented confusion.

As either their looks or their words betokened, nearly every visitor was conscious that the building was a part of his heritage. "Well, we ought to feel proud of this," or something akin to it, was a frequent expression. They all implied that it was a common property, and they all felt that the manner in which the work had been done was a cause for mutual congratulation. That was how the majority of the visitors talked. The artists were inclined to be hypocritical, and found fault here and there, but in a general way they heartily approved of the interior decorations.

There were a number of rooms in the building which were not opened. They were stored with books just received from the old library, but with this exception visitors were permitted to roam all over the building. And they did. They thronged Bates Hall and the large reading rooms, and found their way into every nook and corner. The pneumatic tubes used for transmitting delivery slips from one part of the building to another were an attraction for a large crowd that constantly circled the central delivery of these air shafts. The manner in which the books were arranged on the shelves in various parts of the library were explained by assistants, and not infrequently did members of the board of trustees regale little groups with facts relative to the construction of the building.

Two remarks out of the many heard within the building are worth recording. One was that of a man who asked if the seal of the Public Library, inlaid in brass on the mosaic floor in front of the main door, was a representation of the Cogswell fountain. Another asked, apparently in all candor, if the two lions that guard the main staircase came from Egypt. The classic severity of the interior furnishings met with unstinted approval, and seemed most to engage the attention of those who came to study and not out of idle curiosity.

The women outnumbered the men as visitors, and on the whole seemed to take a deeper interest in their surroundings. It is well within bounds to say that at least ten thousand persons visited the building during the day.

Boston Transcript
Feb. 1, 1895.
THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A city never does a first-rate thing, even against its own will, without deriving great advantages, direct and indirect, from its achievement: and when this achievement is an artistic triumph, something not too common in our country at this time, the prestige won for the city is extraordinary. The reputation of a city in distant parts of the country is sometimes a surprise to its own citizens; and many a Bostonian who two years ago was accustomed to turn up his nose at the "jail" on the west side of Copley square has since returned from California, Florida and Minnesota, or New York, proud of "our superb new Public Library." The building which is today thrown open to the public is a monument to the enlightenment and determination of the "saving remnant." Boston has builded better than she knew. There are no certain means of estimating the longevity of buildings, but it is perfectly safe to say that, barring earthquakes, the new library has a good chance of surviving anything now standing in this city. The severe, restful, dignified classic style of the structure will exercise for generations to come an influence which we hope will make it impossible in the future for public sentiment in Boston to allow any inferior performances in municipal architecture.

We have much to unlearn in architecture, for the subtle, maleficent atmosphere which comes from a thousand bad buildings is a potent æsthetic poison, breathed into the community constantly. There is nothing so hopeless as an enthusiasm for the third-rate. But the coming generations, in our cities, are going to have the advantage of powerful antidotes to this malaria, and the Public Library takes the leading place among these architectural anti-toxins. It is fitting and gratifying that the finest public building in New England—one of the finest on the continent—should be Boston's free library, an institution which stands for so much that should be stimulating to the self-respect and public spirit of the community. Here, at last, is something that we can show to foreigners visiting Boston, which they can not see elsewhere, and which they can remember after they go home. If it were a palace in fact, as it is in aspect, it would belong to some royal individual; whereas it is the property of the public, of the people. If it were a cathedral, it would belong to some sect; but there are no denominational lines there. It is as much free to Jew as Gentile, to A. P. A. as Catholic, to Unitarian as Christian Scientist, to Buddhist, as to Free Will Baptist, to the Quaker as to the Shaker and the fakir. If it were a town hall or a State capitol, it would be defiled by the atmosphere of jobbery, self-seeking, "politics" and corruption; whereas it is consecrated to literature and learning—that is to say, to the most refining and elevating influences of life, to which we must look for the salvation of the republic. This ought to be a proud day for Boston. It is no exaggeration to say that it marks the beginning of a new era. It is a date to be remembered—the day of the opening of the new Public Library.

"The Commonwealth requires the education of the citizen as the safeguard of law and order."

BOSTON POST.
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW-ENGLAND.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1895.

FORMAL OPENING.

Public Library Admired by
City Officials.

Boston's splendid new Public Library had its first formal opening to visitors yesterday. It was not for the reception of the general public, but was in the way of an inspection by the official representatives of the municipality and other invited guests.

The hours set apart were from 10 till 2 o'clock, and in that time between 300 and 400 men and women, prominent in social, professional, mercantile and official circles, called to look through the notable acquisition to the city's institutions.

The arrangements for the reception and care of visitors were in every way pleasant. Escorts were plenty, so that little parties of three or four even had an attendant to lead the way from room to room, and point out and explain the numerous attractive and interesting features.

The Post has already given a full account of the new library, and although the full beauties of the interior of the structure are now seen more plainly than when only partially completed, but little can be added. There is a great deal yet to be done before the word "finis" can be written, but it will be in the department outside of those to be devoted to the public service, and in no way interfere with the reading masses.

The things most admired and discussed yesterday were the main stairway, the inner court, the trustees' room and Bates Hall. The latter looks out on Blagden street, and is a delightful apartment. The walls are hung in olive green velvet on the upper part, with the lower wainscotted with panels of white and gold that came, together with the doors, from a French chateau built in the sixteenth century. The fireplace is from a Florentine castle built in the fifteenth century. Over the mantel is an oil painting of Joshua Bates, who gave the library \$50,000 and 50,000 books, and to whose memory Bates Hall is named. On the table of the trustees' room is a solid silver lamp of Florentine make. On one side hangs a painting of the burning of the Old State House in 1822. Just outside the entrance to the room the hall floor has the city's seal inlaid in brass and mosaic.

There is an exquisitely wrought brass clock that took a prize at the last Paris exposition, that will probably be placed in the trustees' room.

Bates Hall has been furnished with twenty-four massive oak reading tables, each having five seats on a side, and two standards in the centre, with double incandescent lights. The doors to the hall and the bookcases are of carved English oak. The hall is a grand room, and apparently perfectly adapted for its intended use.

The main stairway and entrance hall is beautiful with its finishings of Siena marble and elaborate decoration. The hall floor has the signs of the zodiac inlaid in brass, and the great pillars at the sides reach up to the vaulted ceiling. Midway up the wide stairway are the huge couchant lions of St. Gaudens. The effect is impressive beyond expression.

Today, and every day for one week, the building will be opened to the general public for inspection. Every one is invited to call and look through the different rooms to be publicly used hereafter.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895.

BOSTON'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(For the Transcript.)

Time's chariot wheels have rolled their way,
And left in order vast,
Nearth this great roof the thoughts that away
The present by the past.
The dreams in Parian marble wrought,
The art of Greece and Rome,
The tribune's tongue, the poet's thought,
Find here a lasting home.

A warring world in rivalry
Of suns that rose and set;
Great nations in their chivalry
When cross and crescent met;
Dark emperors in deeds of crime
And peoples held in awe,
Religion with her light sublime,
And justice, truth and law.

Fair freedom with her flag at height
Of Alpine peak aglow,
And Spanish caravels in flight,
Four hundred years ago;
Hope, kneeling on Delilah's strand,
And courage on the deep;
A nation risen to command
On Plymouth's rocky steep,—

All, all the actions of the kind,
In battle, book or prayer,
Within these great walls wait the mind
That would itself prepare.
Man follows man in higher sun,
And faster flies the night;
And to the laurels genius won
We add our given light.

The golden purpose of the years
Comes near and nearer on;
And blest is he whose spirit hears
The voices that are gone.
They brighten and make glad the way
Tomorrow's feet shall tread,
And over which in broad array
We follow where they led.

Man climbs by his own strength of will
Up learning's steep highway,
And lights new fires upon the hill
The world's great heart to sway.
The illumined pages of the years,
Of shadow and of sun,
Of patriots' graves and widows' tears,
Tell how this land was won.

With willing hearts and iron thaws,
Low bending at the plough,
Those brave men dared their lives to lose
For rights that we have now.
The town must rise, the forest fall,
The stream be bridged and stayed,
And over all, at duty's call,
Must gleam the soldier's blade.

Learning from out her pristine spring
Reached far the cup that saves,
And Commonsense crowned Law her king,
And Peace walked on the waves.
The poets of a golden age
Made fervent all the skies,
And left the page a heritage
For after years to prize.

Their pens of flame lit up the wrong
That made the negroes' night,
Till free men marched a million strong
For one great, common right.
On freedom's battle-field to die,—
Proud of a soldier's fate,—
Those brave men fell, one flag to fly
Its every star a State.

But all these broad, deep, arching skies
Are not for marching men;
The deep heart of this land replies
To him who hides its pen.
But should these shores demand once more
The tread of armies vast,
The calling charge and cannon's roar,
With banners down the blast.

We know the trend of truth shall send
Its strength in every blow
It strikes with quick, unerring hand
At freedom's crouching foe!
O my loved country, mayest thou be,
Till time's last star shall swing,
The cradle land of liberty,
With man alone for king!

And you, fair city on your hills,
The Athens of the West,
May you, with all your hope that thrills,
Hold high your ancient crest.
You bared your breast to England's steel
That morn on yonder heights
That all mankind in common weal
Might here maintain the right.

O city of the Puritan,
And of each later band,
These skies for you hold brighter sun
Than other skies command!
Fair as her shield upon the night
Columbia looks to you,
As crowning her fair brow of light
One more star breaks the blue.

The eagle of the ample wing
For you seeks Shasta's crest,
And hears triumphant cities ring
"There is no East or West."
Upon these last great slopes of time
You hear each voice that calls—
The Hellene song, the later rhyme,
Ring through these marble walls.

And clasping learning to your soul
On its great rock stand free,
Bearing aloft the shining scroll
That tells our history,
And pray that here where right and truth
Rule that the man be king,
Genius may hold perennial youth
Olympian songs to sing.

JAMES RILEY.

MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1895.

SAW THE LIONS.

Over 50,000 People at
New Public Library.

People's Sunday Drew a Dense
Throng of Admirers.

Eager to Look, Anxious Not
to Mar the Halls.

Weeping Eye of a Stone Twin
Did Not Daunt Them.

Even the Door Mats Impressed
With Their Presence.

The new public library, fortified by two big placards requesting all who entered to wipe their feet, was opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to give those of the people whose occupations prevented them from visiting the building of a week day an opportunity to feast their eyes on magnificent architecture and exquisite decorations.

There was a goodly number in waiting when the doors were first thrown open, but the real tide of humanity began to swell and eddy about 2 o'clock, at which hour the corridors of the library were so crowded that it was impossible to move faster than the general current.

It was people's day. Half an eye could discern that. Thousands from every quarter of Boston came to admire the two great lions which frowned at each other across the grand stairway, to utter words of admiration in praise of the oddly colored and highly polished marbles, to read titles, look at the busts of noted men, and lastly to leave for home with well stocked memories from which wonderful pictures could be drawn for the benefit of the children and babies.

Tottering old men and women, as well as sprouting childhood, could be seen in the human tide flowing from one room to another, climbing stairs, wondering what kind of marble this and that was, and asking one another if the building wasn't really magnificent.

The "li-ins," as a little North end tot called the couchant animals of stone, attracted more attention than anything else in the building, and had it not been for the patrolmen stationed on each staircase to keep the people moving, there would have been a continual jam there all day.

It was amusing to see some of the men grow nervous and look about them when they entered the rooms leading from the great corridors. They would lift their hats covertly, look all around to see if their manners were in keeping with the general usage of the day, and act accordingly.

The consequence was that about half the male portion of the visitors walked about in the cold drafts with uncovered heads. There was a continual taking off and putting on of hats for seven hours.

Among the exterior attractions were the twins, one of which had a muddy fear stain depending from his right eye. Two-thirds of all who entered the building stopped a moment to gaze and pass comments on the outside decorations.

It was a great day for the street cars, as nearly every one that passed that way during the afternoon hours was loaded full of sightseers.

An officer, stationed in the second corridor, estimated that between 10 and 6 o'clock, perhaps visited the library yesterday.

At 5 o'clock when the doors were closed, the great mats beneath the "please wipe your feet" signs were solid masses of hardened slush. They looked new and new at it, but at 5 they could not be distinguished from huge flags of stone covered with a mixture of snow and mud, caked and trampled into a cement-like consistency.

Boston Journal.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1895.

FOR THE LIBRARY'S WALLS.

E. A. Abbey, the Well-Known Artist, Is in This Country, With His Pictures.

E. A. Abbey, the well-known artist, arrived in New York Saturday on the American Line steamer Paris. He was accompanied by Mrs. Abbey. They will remain in New York for a day or two, and then come to Boston. Mr. Abbey is an American, but has lived in London for the last 18 years. This is his fourth trip to this country in that time. Mr. Abbey comes to this country this time to finish his contract, made in 1880, to paint the ceiling pieces for the Boston Public Library. The subject taken by him for the paintings is the story of the Holy Grail. It is done on 100 square feet of canvas. It will take several weeks to put it in place and to apply the finishing touches. The canvas will arrive on the steamer Berlin.

The first picture is entitled: "Galahad as a Baby Brought by the Nuns to the Angel of the Holy Grail."

It pictures Galahad being held aloft in the arms of a nun with the Holy Grail in the hands, while an angel is poised over him, beckoning him to look up. It is six feet by eight, and is unlike any of the following pictures, as it will be when put upon the walls of the library, in a dark corner. It has a background of blue and gold. The second picture is eleven by eight feet, and is the "Knighting of Galahad by Lancelot."

This is followed by "Sir Galahad Brought to the Court of King Arthur by Joseph of Arimathea," 24 by 8 feet; "The Benediction of the Knights Who Go Forth on the Sacred Quest," and lastly, "Sir Galahad at the Sleep-bound Castle Grail of the Fisher King, Armafortas."

Of these pictures most critics agree that the third is the best. Its scene is the Hall of the Round Table. Every seat is occupied save one, which none but the spotless may sit in. A body of angels is hovering in the air. One angel of heroic size is holding back the red curtains surrounding the empty seat, and through these parted curtains is seen the figure of Galahad, also clothed in red, led by Joseph of Arimathea, who is clothed in a garb of white, which hides even his face.

The knights at the table are holding aloft their cross-handle swords, while King Arthur has just risen. His supporters, the boy Daenot, and his fool are appalled at the vision, and a golden legend appears declaring that the empty seat shall henceforth be occupied by Galahad.

Mr. Abbey brought with him to this country 12 cases of oil paintings of various subjects, which he will place on exhibition in Boston.

FOR THE PEOPLE'S USE.

The new building for the Public Library is at last ready for use. It has been opened to the inspection of the public; a portion of the books has already been transferred to its shelves, and soon the entire work of the central library will be done within its solid walls.

Doubtless it is a building in which Bostonians may take a proper pride. But it is timely to suggest that it must not be regarded as too good for the people's use. The prime purpose in its construction is not that it may serve as a bit of architectural decoration or as a monument to any individual or committee or Board of Trustees, but for the every-day use of every-day people. We have had one experience in late years with a building which was thought to be too fine for use. After the English High School Building was finished, there was strenuous opposition to its occupancy by the Evening High School. The latter institution was most unfortunately located at the time where many of those who would have been glad to avail themselves of its advantages could not do so because of its surroundings. It was only after a long struggle that it was housed in the new building. But the apprehensions which were entertained as to the consequences were not justified by the result; so far as we know, no complaint ever has been made of any injury to the building. Let it be understood, then, at the outset, that the new Public Library Building is for the people of Boston.

It is unfortunate that the location of the building is so far from the homes of the masses of the population, but that cannot be helped. It is also unfortunate that all the Trustees are residents of the Back Bay district. It would be more than unfortunate if the idea were to prevail that the library is an institution of the Back Bay, for the Back Bay. Mayor Curtis should take advantage of any opportunity that offers to put into the board at least one man whose residence and associations are such as to insure his having a full knowledge and appreciation of the needs of the masses of the people. This is a good time, too, for the Trustees to consider measures for further popularizing the library. There should be as few restrictions, as little red tape as possible in its use. If a temptation presents itself to meet the increased cost of administration by starving and squeezing the branch libraries, the temptation should be resisted. The branch libraries are more important than ever, now that the central library is to be further removed. Their usefulness should be extended in every practicable way.

Moreover, it is time to end the anomalous situation presented in the running of so great a library without a Librarian. The provisional arrangements which were made after the last Librarian resigned should have terminated long ago. The library needs a responsible and competent head, to attend to all the details of its work, subject to the direction of the Trustees. It cannot reach the fullest measure of usefulness without such a head.

Boston Transcript

Feb 6 1895

THE NEW LIBRARIAN.

A chorus of praise fills the cold air of Boston, and the morning papers sing together. The new Librarian, Mr. Putnam, is hailed with good wishes on every hand. It was a fortunate, a dramatic moment for the appointment of a Librarian, and both he and the trustees who have appointed him deserve congratulation on the time and place chosen. Now while pride in the beautiful building animates everybody in Boston and the suburbs, the appointment at the meeting in the new room of the trustees of a Librarian who comes with the best sort of recommendations that could be asked, is an omen of good luck for the future practical workings of the library. A Bostonian of a Water-street law office, a Cantabrigian by education, conviction and present residence, a Westerner by several years of disciplinary training in the lively and literature-loving city of Minneapolis, a traveller who knows the book-markets of Europe as well as our own—these things seem to indicate the wisdom and excellence of the trustees' choice of Mr. Putnam. That he is a New Yorker by birth shall not be treasured against him in Boston, since he has lived there but little since his Harvard days and his graduation in the class of 1883. This was the class of Assistant Secretary Charles Sumner Hamlin, and of many Bostonians of greater or less local reputation in various professions. Few of them have yet won a national name, although Edward Everett Hale, Jr., has one by heritage. The father of Mr. Herbert Putnam, George P. Putnam, the publisher, was one of the strongest forces in the nurture of intellectual tastes in this country earlier in this century. It was he who, with George William Curtis, made Putnam's Magazine, before the war, a cradle for literary talent. His taste for books and his knowledge of them, both in their contents and in regard to fine bindings and rare editions, puts the name of George Putnam in the first rank of American connoisseurs of books. He published the "Mosses from an Old Manse" before Hawthorne's recognition had become general, and had asked him for a book even earlier, while the first man in American literature was still compelled to "work hard for small gains." Everything seems to indicate that the new Librarian has books in the blood, so to speak, and also the executive ability which is needed by the head of a great library like ours. Mr. Putnam's record in connection with the Minneapolis library points to success in Boston, and that he may win it will be the wish of all who care for the honor of our institutions.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

HERBERT PUTNAM SELECTED.

He is Unanimously Chosen Librarian of the Boston Public Library by the Trustees, and Will Enter Upon His New Duties Next Monday—A Sketch of His Career.

A meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library was held yesterday afternoon, at which Herbert Putnam, a son of the late G. F. Putnam, the founder of the New York publishing firm, was unanimously elected librarian. It is said that Mr. Putnam had not been even thought of for the position until his name was brought to the notice of the trustees in a letter, dated Jan. 18, from the State Librarian, Mr. Tillinghast. The salary of the librarian is \$5000 a year. Mr. Putnam signified his intention of accepting the position last evening, just before starting for a short visit to New York. He has been declared by President Eliot of Harvard University to be one of the best three librarians in the United States. His home is in Cambridge, at No. 24 Irving street, but he was just about to remove to New York. His election as librarian has, of course, changed his plans, and he will assume the duties of his new position next Monday. He said last evening—

"I must study my library and I must study my community before I could say or do anything worth saying or doing. I have only visited the new building as an ordinary sightseer, and I am almost entirely unacquainted with its equipment. But I hope that I shall be able to help make it such an attractive and useful place that it will become the most popular resort in the city. I have not been to Vienna, where I am told they have built some very fine public buildings, and, besides, I make no pretence of being an art critic, but I can say that so far as I have seen there is no public building of modern times which comes up to the new Public Library."

Herbert Putnam was born in New York city in 1861, so he is now in his thirty-fourth year,—young, one would at first think, for such a responsible position, but hardly younger than was Mr. Eliot when he was elected president of Harvard. Mr. Putnam was educated in the public schools of New York and at a private school, entered Harvard College in 1879, was graduated in 1883, was for a year subsequent at Columbia Law School, and in the fall of 1884 went to Minneapolis, Minn., and was admitted to the Minnesota bar. But there he was soon drawn into library work.

He took the position of Librarian of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, then a library of about ten thousand volumes, but which it was designed to incorporate in a larger and freer city library. The fund of the Athenaeum was about \$200,000, with an income of \$10,000 for the purchase of books, but with very little provision for running expenses. Mr. Putnam's special work was the amalgamation of this institution with the proposed public library. A library board was organized as an independent department of the city government, and power was granted it to levy taxes within the limit of half a mill on a dollar. By the proceeds of this tax and the issue of bonds by private subscription a sum of money was raised sufficient to buy a piece of land and put up a \$400,000 building. There the new city library was established, immediately to be increased by the addition of the Athenaeum books.

In all this work Mr. Putnam had been the moving spirit. In 1887 he went abroad for the purchase of books, visiting England and Scotland, and returning after buying \$30,000 worth; and for a couple of years succeeding some \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year was spent in increasing the library. When the new library was opened it stood in point of circulation fifth among the libraries of the United States, and in income about fourth. The building has been ranked as among the two or three best equipped libraries in the country.

Mr. Putnam stayed at the Athenaeum and Public Library seven years in all, and then resigned. It was with great regret that the Minneapolis people saw him go, but he had decided to return east. For the last three years he has been a member of the Suffolk bar, and in active practice here in Boston. During this time he has made one trip abroad to buy books on architecture and the fine arts for Minneapolis.

The appointment of Mr. Putnam is thoroughly approved by all of the five trustees. They have received testimony of his ability, tact and public spirit from everyone to whom they have applied for information. From Minneapolis, where he is known best, the testimony has been specially favorable. The appointment, too, comes exactly at the right time, when the great new building is just on the point of being opened to the public, and everything is in order for a librarian's inspection and study. One man who knew Mr. Putnam's work well in Minneapolis says of him—"He understands his business. He is familiar with books. He knows how to help people who want to study a subject and do not know what books they want. He knows how to organize a library. He is pleasantly master, and yet guide and helper to his assistant. He is catholic in his spirit and tastes. He is, in brief, a model librarian."

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

THE VISITING CHICAGOAN had been in and out of the new Public Library. He had walked up and down and all about and then he came out in front and named the sum that he subscribed for the World's Fair. "And that," said he mournfully, "was only a short advertisement for Chicago, while this court of honor is going to be here to advertise Boston right straight along." Said another, a travelled Bostonian, who is fast learning the Oxford pronunciation of "r," which is still believed by most people to be a lip, a defect. "It's a regular European sight." An old countryman asked a street-car conductor on Boylston street the other day "Is this the way to the Library?" And the conductor answered, heartily, "Yes, jump right on. This way to the new-style Bunker Hill monument."

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

MARCH 11 IS THE DATE.

On That Day the New Public Library Will be Permanently Opened to the Public.

Many persons will be glad to learn that the new Public Library is to be opened on March 11. It was expected that the doors would be thrown open to the public next week, but in order to be able to comply with the demand for books, which will undoubtedly be very great, an extra week's work was deemed advisable. There will then be no delay in the delivery of books, no matter how great the demand may be.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have sent a communication to the Common Council, which will be read tonight, in regard to the establishment of a branch library near the junction of Dudley street and Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury. It is an answer to an order recently passed by the council, asking the trustees if it would be expedient to establish such a branch at that place. The trustees will report that the cost of establishing a branch library would depend upon the possibility of obtaining good quarters. So far as they can find, there is no building suitable for the purpose to be had. The erection of a building, including the cost of necessary land, would probably be not less than \$20,000, and might exceed that sum. The cost of books, furniture and other things necessary for the maintenance of the branch for the first year would be at least \$5000. The trustees also report that at present it would not be expedient to establish a branch library in that locality.

one, a good deal have been left uncovered. The provisional list for the United States outside of Boston includes 111 papers. This has been compacted from a list of nearly 300 papers based, firstly, on the list of the Cooper Union in New York and of the members of the American Newspaper Union, supplemented by suggestions from the editorial departments of three of the leading Boston dailies, and of course from printed classified lists of the papers published in this country.

The foreign list was compiled from various sources and includes among other opinions those of many of the foreign Consuls resident in Boston. It comprises in all 23 papers representing 23 different foreign countries. The Boston papers are not included in the library desires to and will, doubtless, receive all of the papers published in Boston, a list drawn up now would be simply a list of all the papers published in Boston.

It is hoped to send out the orders for these papers by the middle of next week, and they will begin to arrive within a few days thereafter, so that when the room is ready, which will be within about 10 days, it may at once be thrown open to the public with a portion at least of reading matter within it.

For this room, or rather for the newspapers to be in it, the public is indebted to Mr. William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H. Mr. Todd is a man of the most generous impulses and has given away many thousands of dollars in ways similar to this. He gives the Public Library Trustees \$3000 a year, and eventually will give them an aggregate sum of \$50,000 in lieu of the annual sum, the interest of which is to be expended in the same way as the \$3000 a year is to be expended.

Mr. Todd has given his native town of Atkinson many gifts. He has donated money to the academy there and gave the town a soldiers' monument, as well as many other gifts. He has given \$10,000 to the Public Library of Newburyport on condition that \$400 be annually expended for periodicals, and a scholarship to Dartmouth College, his alma mater. He was for ten years Principal of the Newburyport Girls' High School, and taught for some time in his native town as Principal of the Atkinson Academy.

Mr. Todd is one of the kindest of men. He takes an intense interest in political matters, matters of government, and in educational matters. He is very independent in his political views, and, having once decided for himself that his duty lies in a certain direction, he moves forward in that direction without deviating to the right or the left.

He is a very quiet gentleman, and as modest as he is quiet. He is somewhat reserved, and no man, not even a newspaper man, can persuade him to talk when he does not wish to do so. As an instance of his characteristic of keeping his own counsel may be mentioned a fact in his career as a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1837.

There was pending before the Legislature a bill known as the Hazen bill, by which the Concord and Montreal and the Northern Railroads were allowed to lease their property and franchises to the Boston and Maine Railroad. The fight over the bill, which was opposed by the Concord Railroad, was the hottest ever seen in the Granite State, and members aligned themselves on one side or the other as the weeks went by during which the contest lasted, until practically all were placed, but up to the day when the bill was up for action and for a vote in the House no man was ever able to tell how Mr. Todd stood upon it. When it came to a vote, however, he was one of the first to be called, and there was no hesitation in his manner when telling how he was to vote then.

IT DEPENDS.

"The poor are always with us"
Is an adage old and tried;
But they're very much agin' us
If our wealth we don't divide.
—New York World.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.

A friend of the Listener's, who admires the new Public Library very much, objects to the absolute uniformity of the tables and chairs in Bates Hall. He says this great array of tables, all exactly alike, standing in rows like the forms in a schoolroom, oppress and wearies him, and that he should be much more likely to go to Bates Hall to read if he had a chance of finding a chair to sit down in that was not exactly like all the other chairs. Perhaps this is a valid objection. Uniformity is undesirable, and dead levels are hateful. Even in well-regulated railroad waiting-rooms, now-a-days, there are to be found several different kinds of chairs. But this is certainly not a very serious objection to the new Public Library. Perhaps in the course of time a little pleasing diversity will be introduced in the furnishings of Bates Hall; and there is already abundant diversity in the general arrangement of the library.

Some interest has been manifested at the new Public Library in a picture received there of the new Public Library in Chicago—which the Chicagoans, of course, make haste to pronounce "the most admirable public library in the world," quite ignoring our own little efforts. The new Chicago library is, if one may judge from the picture, a very handsome building, three stories high, of somewhat commonplace Renaissance architecture, with a perfectly flat roof. In the abstract, it is a simple and handsome building, but placed as it is in the midst of buildings ranging from ten to twenty-one stories high, it must have a somewhat "squat" appearance; however, for all the Listener knows, it may shine by contrast. It has cost a little less than two million dollars. Quently enough, the city, in building this library, has had to provide quarters in it, for fifty years, for fifteen local Grand Army posts, and these quarters absorb 15,000 square feet of floor space. There are several nice special libraries, including one for the blind. And here is a queer and quite incomprehensible note found in one of the Chicago papers in its description of the building:

"At the west side of the building apartments for the male and female employees of the library—a novel idea in a library—but the directors are aware that men and women have bodies as well as brains, if they do live in an atmosphere of Chicago. Those who planned the Boston Library do not believe this."

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1895.

WAITING FOR BOOKS.

Librarian of Boston Library Tells How It Happens and Asks Patrons to Keep Him Informed.

It appears that at times there is considerable delay in getting books at the new Public Library delivered to the readers who have applied for them. The Librarian, Herbert Putnam, says that this delay may arise from any one of several causes, incident to the new quarters and machinery, or the public's ignorance of certain new arrangements. The duration of the delay is sometimes as long as an hour and a half, and sometimes longer. Slips often drop out of the carriers and are lost in the tubes and not found until hours afterward. Occasionally the carrier itself gets caught in the tube, and then there is a block.

The other day 52 carriers containing 73 slips were found in a choked tube. This, however, was due to an accidental obstruction of the tube that might not occur again in years. To guard against further delay from these causes, new slips have been printed on heavier paper, and a strict reckoning of all the carriers is made at intervals throughout the day.

Other reasons for delay are that readers may omit to put their table number on their slips, or may be misled regarding a book number, owing to a temporary defect in the card catalogue, books for use in the reading room are supposed to be brought to the reader at the table where he is sitting, in order to cause him as little inconvenience as possible. The tables are numbered, and a prominent notice requests the reader to put the number of his table on the slip. If he omits to do this, the book will never reach him.

In the ordinary course, Mr. Putnam says, "a book should reach a borrower in from five to 15 minutes after he has handed in his slip. The person who has waited more than 15 minutes should immediately complain to the assistant in charge; if in the delivery room, to the assistant; at the table to the right of the desk; if in Bates Hall, to Mr. Knapp, or in his absence, to Mr. Tiffany. Such a complaint will not be deemed an intrusive grievance, but a service."

B. Journal
March 31/95

TAKES 115 DAILIES.

Newspaper Corner at Public Library Nearly Ready.

The Collection of Papers Is to Include Nearly Everything.

Publications Gathered From the Four Quarters of the Globe.

The newspaper reading room in the new Public Library Building will soon be open to the public. It will be a large room about 45 feet wide by 100 long, and it will be fitted up with everything to make glad the soul of the readers who will throng it when opened.

It will be a very interesting room, for in it will be found newspaper publications from the four quarters of the globe and from the isles of the seas.

The list is nearly completed of the newspapers which are to be found in the newspaper room. The newspapers which have been selected in this country have been taken with regard to several things. The chief of these has been the desire to select papers which contained the most local news. In making up the list, Librarian Putnam has sought the advice of some of the leading Boston newspapers.

The newspapers outside of this country have been selected after receiving the advice of the Consuls at this port from the cities and countries where they are published, the best newspaper being sought.

But the list is provisional and may be added to, or it may be cut down by the withdrawal of some of the newspapers now on it. It may be said to be experimental, in that when the authorities see how it pleases, they will know how to complete and if necessary supplement it.

The Librarian was asked what progress was being made toward the list of newspapers for the newspaper reading room, and what would be the scope of the list, and within what time the reading room might be expected to be opened.

He said that the provisional list would be ready to be submitted to the Trustees on Tuesday next. This is provisional in two senses, first, it contains less than the number of papers finally to be taken, and second, the papers on it will be taken in the first instance experimentally. In the case of the papers published in the United States, it may be found that the list is incomplete in that it does not represent adequately all important shades of opinion, and second, that it may need revision because it may be found to include some papers that for one reason or another may not be of interest to the Boston public. Both these defects may be remedied by adding to or subtracting from the list from time to time as experience shall show to be best.

The idea has been to include the more important of the representative papers of the United States with a larger proportion of the New England press than that district would be entitled to, taking the country on an even basis. Then, certain representative papers of Canada and the Provinces, of Great Britain and the Continent; and here and there a paper from the remotest quarters of the globe, for instance: Mexico, South America, Australia, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Yokohama and, of course, Hawaii. In the case of these foreign countries it has been designed to include, first, a representation of the general newspaper press, and, second, a representation of the statistical and commercial press, so that, so far as practicable, the collection would form a record of the current commerce of the world. But of course, as the list must be made in the first instance, a limited amount of ground may be found to

COMPLAIN TO THE LIBRARIAN

If You Have to Wait Too Long for Your Book.

This Privilege Is Extended to Patrons of the New Public Library—Mr. Putnam Knows There Are Delays and Is Trying to Remedy Them—He Speaks of the Causes Thereof.

Although the new Public Library has been open now almost three weeks, although it is equipped with the most elaborate contrivances for delivering books to readers promptly and without friction, it seems to be a fact that, in very many cases, at least, the reader has to wait longer for books in the new building than he did in the old.

This statement is not founded on hearsay or the observation of an outsider, but on the direct statement of the new librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam.

A Herald reporter was talking with Mr. Putnam Thursday afternoon, about other matters, when Mr. Putnam suddenly asked if any letters complaining of the book service in the new building had been received by The Herald.

"No," said the reporter, "has there been any delay to speak of?"

"Most certainly there has," said Mr. Putnam. He then read part of a letter which he had just received, in which the writer complained that he had had to wait on one occasion an hour, and on another an hour and a half before his books reached him; and that the delay was aggravated by his seeing an attendant step forward, take the slip of one of the persons waiting, go herself behind the desk, and return with the volume desired, so that within a few moments this privileged person was enabled to depart with his book.

"Is it true," continued Mr. Putnam, "that this is the only letter of the kind I have received, but for one person who complains there must have been 50 who have suffered inconvenience, but have not cared to make a formal complaint. Some days people have had to wait longer than they had a hair, and have not received their books after all."

The causes of this frequent delay (that is, apart from the new system of delivery) are, as explained by Mr. Putnam, as follows:

In the first place slips often drop out of the carriers and are lost in the tubes. In such a case the loss may not be discovered until hours afterward.

In the second place, the carrier itself, with its load of slips, has once or twice been caught in the tube; in this case until removed, it would not only remain there itself, but would retard there as many others as were sent after it. Ordinarily the lid of the tube would not fly up until the carrier had reached its destination, but if the catch was slightly out of adjustment, or if the pressure of air was unusually heavy, the lid might fly up, even though the carrier had stopped half way. The other day a tube was discovered to be choked, and there was syringed out from it 15 carriers. These contained in all 17 slips, 17 of the home use slips, and 56 of those for use in the reading room. In consequence, the persons who sent in these slips may have waited hours and yet have heard nothing from them.

Of course, in each of the above cases, the mishap was due to defects which can be remedied; not defects fundamental in the mechanism. To remedy the first, new slips have been printed on stiffer paper. The clog of carriers Wednesday appears to have been caused by an accidental obstruction in the tube which might not occur again in years. In order, however, to guard against such a serious accumulation, Mr. Putnam said that a strict reckoning of the carriers would be made at intervals throughout each day, so that if a tube be choked a missing carrier will immediately tell the tale.

But to take up the reasons for delay once more, and supposing that the slips have safely arrived at the stack. Books for use in the reading room are supposed to be brought to the reader at the table where he is sitting, in order to cause him as little inconvenience as possible. The tables are numbered and a prominent notice requests the reader to put the number of his table on the slip. If he omits to do this, the book will never reach him, for his name cannot be called in the large reading room, and he is not in the delivery room to hear it called there. At the end of each day many of these green slips without any table numbers have been left over, with their books, at the desk.

And for a last reason: In the new card catalogue cases, cards are held in place by two brass rods running through holes punched for the purpose. The holes had to be spaced uniformly, irrespective of the contents of the card. In consequence, in the case of hundreds of cards, part of a title, or it may be, part of a shelf number, has been punched out. Of course the missing matter can be supplied by comparison with the official card catalogue, but there being nearly a million cards, the chances are that a million

of the cards would not be made before the library was opened. As an immediate result, therefore, a shelf number may be put on the slip to which there is either no book corresponding, or a book entirely different from the book intended.

The other day a man put in a slip for vol. 4 of "Gibbon's Rome," as he supposed, and got, to his astonishment and disgust, a child's story called "Flaxie Frizzle."

"These four causes," said Mr. Putnam, after his explanation, "do not cover all the cases of failure to get a book, and certainly not all cases of failure to get it within a reasonable time. Nearly half a million books have been moved from familiar to unfamiliar locations and to a certain extent regrouped and differently subdivided. An entirely novel mechanism has had to be learned and handled in connection with the old system of slips and records, which could not at once be thrown aside, because it was the one with which the public was familiar. The public has doubtless realized all this and realized also the extreme nervous and physical pressure upon the attendants, for the public has been very patient."

"But the public can be even more considerate by being not too patient. In the ordinary course a book should reach a borrower in from five to fifteen minutes after he has handed in his slip. The person who has waited more than 15 minutes should immediately complain to the assistant in charge; if in the delivery room, to the assistant at the table to the right of the desk; if in Bates Hall to Mr. Knapp, or in his absence to Mr. Tiffany.

"Such a complaint will not be deemed an intrusive grievance, but a service, must be cases of special slip needing special treatment. Such cases can be perfectly well provided for without prejudicing the interests of readers whose needs can be served in the ordinary way."

No better way of showing how anxious Mr. Putnam is that the people shall help him, not with their praises, but with their complaints, than an extract from an order which he issued the day after the new building was opened. It was as follows:

Any person, who for any reason cannot be properly attended to or have his wants supplied by the ordinary routine, or expresses a dissatisfaction which cannot be allayed by explanation from the attendants, is to have an opportunity to confer with the librarian.

The librarian will depend upon the attendant to bear this instruction in mind and see to it that every such person having complaint in grievance, whether just or unjust, or unable to get the material he desires in the ordinary course, shall be conducted to him.

It will be noticed that Mr. Putnam's assistants have no discretion given them. They are not to decide whether a complaint is good, bad or indifferent. Mr. Putnam is to be sole judge, and to hear the evidence at first hand.

"It is very possible," said Mr. Putnam, "that it was in an attempt to carry out these instructions that the attendant at the desk incurred the suspicion of favoritism to which my correspondent, in his letter, referred. It is more probable that the book thus given out was a book which had been recommended for purchase by this particular person, and which, consequently, had been reserved for him at the desk. Instead of being shelved in the stack."

To sum it all up, Mr. Putnam knows about the delays; he knows that they can be remedied, and he is seeing to it that they are remedied as fast as possible; he is ready, in the mean time, to do what he can to mitigate cases of extreme hardship; and, to do that, he must be aided by those who suffer the hardship.

stands before our eyes in completed guise.

The decoration of the frieze is here shown to be one of the most essential elements in the architecture of the room, and Mr. Abbey's work, with the rhythmic movement of its multitude of figures, its superb splendor in color and grandeur of structural design, is in most felicitous unison with the architectural character of its environment, and fulfils with striking success the cardinal requirements of mural decoration.

Mr. Abbey finds that it will be necessary to do more than he expected in order to bring his work into the exact agreement with its permanent surroundings that he deems essential. Although he constructed his studio in a country place in England with special reference to the obtaining of the same lighting which the frieze receives in this room, he did not realize that the volume of light is so enormously greater here than in that much more northerly latitude. The difference in lighting will therefore make necessary some very delicate modification. Mr. Abbey also intends to paint in an additional figure in the westerly frieze on the extreme right, to fill a space now vacant.

The artist will not, however, begin this work until certain additions to the general decoration of the room have been effected. The ceiling, with its massive oaken beams, is to be painted two tones of green, and the frieze is to be bordered with heavy gilding above and below. When this has been done it will be possible for Mr. Abbey to proceed to give his pictures the touches needed to bring them into perfectly harmonious relation with their environment. Mr. Abbey will return to England immediately after the completion of his work here, for he is anxious to get to work upon the remaining subjects of his composition. It is the most absorbingly interesting task which he has ever undertaken, and he finds intense enjoyment in its doing. He is two years ahead of his time in the completion of this half of the frieze, for his contract did not require the delivery of the pictures until 1906.

A clause of this contract provides that Mr. Abbey shall retain the copyright of the pictures—something that is quite common for artists to stipulate when parting with their works. Mr. Abbey's motive in doing this, however, was to prevent the indiscriminate copying of his work and the circulation of unauthorized reproductions rather than that of pecuniary profit, although the price to be received for the completed frieze, \$15,000, will hardly more than repay him for the expenses that he will have incurred in producing the work, such as for models, costumes, elaborate historical and artistic researches, etc. But it is a sacrifice that he cheerfully makes in return for the magnificent opportunity which it has given him and the pleasure which he takes in the work.

The pictures will be reproduced in a small volume of popular character, giving an account of the work, its meaning and origin, written by Mr. and Mrs. Abbey, with the assistance of Henry James.

John S. Sargent will probably reach Boston today, and his important decorations, representing the religions of the world, for the hall of the special libraries floor, will probably arrive early next week, being on their way from Liverpool in the Cephalonia. So the two celebrated artists, who are also the most intimate of friends, will have the pleasure of giving the final touches to their work in company with each other.

Joseph Lindon Smith is also making rapid progress with his decoration for the north lobby, off the grand staircase hall, and it will probably be finished at about the same time as the decorations by Abbey and Sargent.

Like the decoration by Elmer E. Garrison in the opposite lobby, the artist is painting it directly on the wall; but it is a work of a much more elaborate character, on account of its better lighting and more conspicuous position. On its completion Mr. Smith will go to Europe for a stay of two years.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1895.

A LARGE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Many Thousand Volumes Placed in Bates Hall Containing Information on All Subjects.

One department of the Public Library has been greatly improved since the removal to the new building. In the old Bates Hall there were about five hundred volumes on the shelves for reference. In the new Bates Hall there are ready nearly seven thousand on the shelves and five thousand more will be added before long. If the indexes on the alcoves are examined it will be found that these books are not intended for mere reference and abstract research, but that there is row upon row of volumes dealing with history, literature, geography, political economy and the fine arts. One need go no farther, as an arranger of the library said, in pursuit of general knowledge. Familiarity with its contents would be equivalent to a most thorough education.

Today the library comprises almost seven thousand volumes. Every shelf in Bates Hall is closely packed, and yet the theological and religious division has, for want of space, been placed in a side room. As it was originally planned, however, to put the whole library in Bates Hall, and as all the space of the hall shelves is already occupied, screens will be erected from wall to wall, just where the curve of the ellipse begins at either end of the hall, and in the shelves which these screens are to hold will be placed five thousand volumes more. The indexes to periodicals have been removed to the periodical room, so that no division of the new library will belie the title "reference." Probably the finest and completest division is the genealogical division, but the medical and hygienic division has been approved by high authorities of these branches of science. The law division has not been fully developed, but among the contents of the shelves on the additional screens will be found the reports of the Supreme Court. The division of dictionaries and grammars is at present very small, but it will be enlarged to correspond with the excellence of the other divisions. To information pertaining to national and local matters are devoted four alcoves, and in the local alcove is contained almost everything which deals with the politics, geography, history and even to such matters as the charitable institutions of Boston. What alone is lacking is a scientific division, but it is quite probable that the authorities have one in mind.

The new reference library, when completed, will be about twenty-five times as large as the old one. Eventually its duplicate will be placed among the books commonly circulated. As soon as the departmental reports of societies or nations are published, they will be substituted for the old reports, and there will then be an element of newness in the data relating to the salient questions of the times.

Inscribed April 5, 1895

PUBLIC LIBRARY DECORATIONS.

Both Sargent's and Abbey's Work to Be in Place This Month—The Wall Frieze.

Probably before this month closes the Public Library will be enriched by both the Sargent and the Abbey decorations.

The Sargent work is on its way direct to Boston, having been shipped by the Cephalonia, which leaves Liverpool today. Sargent himself will come on the Lucania, leaving Liverpool for New York on the 8th. Abbey's work will be set in place next week. Joseph Lindon Smith's decoration for the lobby, to the right of the grand staircase, is nearing completion, and it is probable that all three decorations will be shown to the public at about the same time.

Abbey and Sargent.

Like the decoration by Elmer E. Garrison in the opposite lobby, the artist is painting it directly on the wall; but it is a work of a much more elaborate character, on account of its better lighting and more conspicuous position. On its completion Mr. Smith will go to Europe for a stay of two years.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1895.

THE ABBEY PICTURES.

For some time there have been rumors that a series of paintings by Edwin A. Abbey were to be placed in a building that people have heard more or less about of late, known as the Public Library of the city of Boston, built by the people for the Advancement of Learning. These rumors are materializing at last and the quest is ended of people who have longed to know when they can see the pictures that London raved over, that twelve thousand admissions were paid for at the American Art Galleries in New York, and that Boston has paid one of the greatest decorative artists of the century to paint for the delivery room of the Public Library. Mr. Abbey is at the library putting the canvases on the walls, not with his own hands exactly but superintending the work. And once in place, they are there for centuries, till they are as faded as Leonardo's "Last Supper" in the refectory of the old convent in Milan, till they melt into the story of the building when it is old, like the sculptures of Alonso Cano in the Cathedral of Granada, where he was a canon.

The Holy Grail of this famous Abbey is being fastened upon the wall with much mechanical ingenuity. A canvas is "tried" first, fitted to its wall space—and they all fit, very naturally. Then it is rolled back in small sections, the wall beneath it damped with a solution of white lead. The canvas is pressed rapidly back into place, a roller is passed over its face, and there it is—stuck fast with as much neatness and despatch as if put into one of Mark Twain's patent-gummed scrapbooks! It takes a number of careful workmen to paper the wall of the delivery-room with this precious and ineffable wall-covering, but it is slowly rolled into place, and the wonderful story of its color lights up the delivery-room with abiding and abounding brilliance. Details of moulding at the top or the sides of the paintings must be left for architectural students to ponder over.

The first picture to be put up is one of the latest of this first series, the third, crowded with figures, crowned with significance and rich with color, where Sir Galahad comes towards the seat perilous, where never a blameless knight has been found to sit, since Merlin passed away. The fourth picture of the series was the second to be put in place, and in another day the scaffolding will be out of the way, and all the world may see the Holy Grail pictures. The first one shows the angel, the sun and the child, and is likely to be the subject of a slit between phillistine-symbolists and phillistine-realists, for verily these classes are to be found in Boston.

Everybody is rejoicing that the paintings by Mr. John Sargent are coming direct to East Boston. A light that never was on the harbor or the dock will shine over our seaport when the Cephalonia pulls up at the Cunard dock with these paintings on board.

THE LIBRARY DECORATIONS.

Edwin A. Abbey's Great Frieze Already in Place.

How the Pictures Were Attached to the Wall—A Portion of the Work Temporarily Visible—Several Weeks Will Pass Before Completion—Sargent's Work Due Next Week.

Edwin A. Abbey's great frieze for the delivery room at the Public Library is now in place, so far as finished, and the artist is daily at work giving the work the touches necessary to its completeness of effect. This is a task that will occupy, perhaps, several weeks, for Mr. Abbey is a stern self critic and will not leave the work until it is entirely satisfactory to himself.

The process of putting the great canvases in position was a surprisingly rapid one. It was done by expert workmen. It has been supposed by many that, being painted in oil upon canvas, the decorations would be mounted upon stretchers of wood, like ordinary easel pictures, and placed so as to leave a space of an inch or so between the canvas and the wall. But it would be practically impossible to mount such enormous canvases as these five paintings cover without danger of a shrinking of the framework and so producing an unevenness and looseness of surface that would not only impair the effect of the pictures themselves, but would vitiate their intention as purely mural decorations by giving an impression of palpable instability.

The canvases have therefore been made, to all intents and purposes, an integral portion of the walls themselves by attaching them immediately and firmly to the surface. This was effected by first placing them exactly in their intended position and tacking them along their upper margin on to the wall. They were then rolled on as tightly and compactly as possible, and kept in position while the tacks were taken out and the space on the wall behind covered thickly with white lead. The tacks were then replaced, and the entire wall surface back of the pictures covered with white lead in the same way. The pictures were then carefully unrolled with the utmost possible evenness and pressed firmly against the wall, to which the canvases adhered as if glued. In this way not the slightest unevenness appeared on the surface, which has the smoothness and firmness of the wall itself. The canvases when sounded with the knuckles had all the quality of the solid masonry beneath.

With the work done under the most careful handling possible, nevertheless some little damage was inflicted upon the pictures by the workmen, the marks of their painty fingers appearing in many places on the surface. While these marks are so small and indistinct as perhaps not to be noticeable to the beholder, they doubtless impair the general tone of the work to some extent, and Mr. Abbey has been going over the pictures very carefully so as to efface all traces of them while they are yet fresh. By rubbing them very gently many of the spots have been removed, but perhaps only retouching will be sufficient to get rid of some of these blemishes.

The five completed panels of the frieze form exactly one half of the work. They occupy the westerly and the northerly sides of the delivery room, while the frieze on the easterly and southerly sides still shows the bare white wall, in glaring contrast with the wainscoting of dark oak. As the delivery room is, of course, in constant use, the various stages of the work proceed under the eyes of the public, and there is no waiting for its completion and anything like an unveiling either formal or informal. It would undoubtedly be desirable for the work not to be open to public inspection until entirely ready, but this is not practicable. Just now the frieze on the westerly side is hidden by a screen of white cotton along the scaffolding where Mr. Abbey is at work. But the great decoration representing Galahad at the hall of Amfortas, occupying the entire frieze on the northerly side, with the imposing figure of the sleeping king just above the entrance from the grand staircase, is for the present in full view of the public. With its glorious stateliness, its extraordinary grandeur and dignity, its mystical symbolism, its effect is unspeakably impressive. It already absolutely transforms the architectural character of the magnificent room, and gives another of the several convincing proofs offered in the progress of the library's construction as to how the artistic nature of the building is being

As the term of William E. Richards as trustee of the Boston Public Library is about to expire and he has felt obliged to decline a reappointment to the position so acceptably filled by him for the last six years, Mayor Curtis has appointed Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., the pastor of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, to the vacancy. The appointment is coincident with the complete reopening of the Public Library, which did not close its doors last evening until ten o'clock. Hereafter, readers may draw books and take as much time as they please in the library and the library will remain open until ten o'clock, one hour later than was the old custom. Not many people went to the library last evening, probably because the news of its reopening in the evening was not widely known.

Dr. De Normandie was born near Bristol, Pa., on June 9, 1836, of a noted Huguenot family on his father's side, and of the Yardleys of English Quaker descent on his mother's side. From his youth he was an eager student and lover of books, and he was a member of the Phi Kappa when it was opened in 1853 under Horace Mann, then the most distinguished educator in America, who took charge of this college, that here, without the barriers of tradition, he might carry out some of his high moral ideas in college training. His graduation, B. S. De Normandie was an instructor for a year in Washington University at St. Louis, and then he entered the Harvard Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1862. He was called to the South Parish (Unitarian) of Portsmouth, N. H., as pastor, in 1863. His body was buried in 1864, and was installed in October, 1862. In 1883 he was called to his present charge. The year after his installation he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Roxbury Latin School, and he was for many years a director of the American National Educational Association, and chairman of the National Conference for 1894-95.

In speaking about library matters, he said, "Now that the stress and strain of erecting the new building is over, I believe that the thing to do is to bring the branch libraries to a better state of efficiency. They are good now, but they can be made better. There are thousands of people in the city who cannot go to the central library, and who must go to the branches. Therefore the branches must be developed to their very best. I see a great deal of this necessity, as I am president of the board of trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum."

Boston Transcript
April 16. 1895

MR. SARGENT'S PAINTINGS.

The contemporaneous arrival of Mr. John Sargent and his mural paintings for the Public Library marks the beginning of the second era in the mural art story of the great building. The descriptions of the paintings which have come out of London have led all Bostonians who take pride in the people's palace in Copley square to look forward with particular interest to their arrival. It is striking that the subject chosen by Mr. Sargent, as by Mr. Abbey, is one of permanent and enduring interest not in any way affiliated to ephemeral matters or to passing tastes. The wise Italian masters of mural high art, from Michael Angelo down, chose subjects worthy to endure, and not always happy for economic reasons, nor under churchly commissions. For the Chavannes (whose panels for the great staircase of the library will one day follow Mr. Sargent's work) said in effect, in an interview concerning his work for Boston, that he should not know how to paint ought but an ideal subject for such a representation of his convictions in art. It is a noble reply of a great painter to life questions like those sometimes heard in regard to Mr. Sargent's choice of religious history for his subject or Mr. Abbey's inspiration to paint the "Quest of the Holy Grail." The true, the fine, the high, the permanent in art, is called for in mural art beyond the immediate perception of the unthinking. That it does not take long to stop to think, and evident reasons are harmonious and prophetic grows the art of the painter. For our age, restless and seemingly materialistic as it is, is nevertheless fastidious in its spiritual life, apparent of late years in all the arts, and in none more than in architecture and in the form of painting served by the eminent painters we have named.

The extension of the time during which the reading room of the Public Library will remain open to the public until 10 o'clock in the evening is a boon to the large class of people who make use of the facilities of the library for reading purposes. It is a movement in the right direction, and adds still further to the unequalled attractions of this popular institution.

The Public Library Once
Again in Running Order.

Rain Keeps a Very Large Crowd From the New Building.

Rev. James De Normandie Has
Been Appointed a Trustee.

The April rain spattered down with intermittent vigor last night, and a cold, raw wind filled the air. But in spite of the damp and chill, the new Public Library was opened for business, and a large number of people availed themselves of its privileges, either in taking out books or making use of the reading rooms.

Ever since the doors of the old Public

[illegible]

During the trying days of the Civil War he was fearless in his patriotism, and did much to inspire the people of Portsmouth. He was too broad a man to confine his work to the limits of a single parish, and through the medium of Unitarian periodicals he became well known throughout the whole denomination. He was for many years a Director of the American Unitarian Association, and Chairman of the National

inference for seven years. He came to the city of Portsmouth about a close in 1883, when, after having received calls to several of the most prominent churches of the Unitarian body—among which were the churches of the Rev. Mr. Me., and the Church of the Messiah in St. Louis—he took charge of the First Religious Society of Portsmouth, which church was famous by the long history, and the apostle Eliot in its early infancy, and at a later date even more so by the remarkable ministrations of the Rev. Mr. May, who was regarded by a whole generation as one of the most eloquent and effective preachers of the age. He had a deep spirituality, and a strong sense of duty, and Dr. De Normandie thought that he had been able to bring back the church, which was weakened somewhat when he took charge.

It did not take Dr. De Normandie long to become a power in Roxbury. The year after his installation he was elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Roxbury Latin School, and has done much to maintain that famous institution at a high standard. In all philanthropic, educational and public movements Dr. De Normandie's influence has been felt. He is regarded as one of the best preachers in Boston, and has proved himself to be

Dr. De Normandie is a man who believes in utilizing all his time, and when not employed in clerical duties has devoted himself largely to writing and to his beloved books. Through his frequent contributions to the Unitarian Review he was early made one of its editorial writers, and in 1882 he assumed the entire charge of it.

Dr. De Normandie is more than a clergyman. He is a scholar and he is a public citizen, held in affection and respect by hundreds outside of his denomination. He brings to his new position, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, an endowment, an experience, and a training that will make his acquisition a great gain for a noble institution.

IMPROVE THE BRANCHES.

Dr. De Normandie's Idea Gained no Head of the Bellows' Athenaeum.

A reporter for the Journal called upon [redacted] and tested the point that a member of the Legislature might be held to be ineligible under the Constitution, reading this paragraph to illustrate what he meant:

"In case of a failure to elect either of said (State) officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease in the meantime of the person elected as such, said officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter."

"Sunday afternoon it had been reported that damage by flood of the company's mills, said: "We have just received a telephone message from Bellevue Falls, Vt., saying that while the water is nearly 2 feet high on the mill race, it is not so high on the flood race. The flood race has damaged the Mountain Paper Company's mill. The flood is now stationary, with every prospect of

speedily falling. Latest telephone messages from Franklin Falls, N. H., contradict the rumor that the Winnepesaukee Mills have been badly damaged. They are perfectly safe, but has been found necessary to shut Mill No. 2 down on account of the height of the water. The Republican Bridge, which was formerly a toll bridge, was then in danger as its easterly end was settling fast and the water flowed around the abutments on both ends.

WORST IN YEARS.

Steamer Lewiston Put Into Portland Harbor for Refit

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.)
Portland, Me., April 15.—The severe ra-
storm of the past two days, which has ju-
ended, has been one of the worst know-
here for several years.

The steamer Lewiston, of the Bangor and
Boston line, came into this port for safety.
Railroad traffic over the Boston and
Maine, the Maine Central, and the Portland
and Rochester experienced no trouble, as
the trains running on schedule time.
The Grand Trunk, however, business was
checked. The great boat from the main-
tain streams in it did not back in the
main stream, and it was not without

The first wedding of the Easter season occurred last night at the Arlington Street Church.

WEDDED AT EASTER.

his suit at the left of the bench, and took the chair usually occupied by one of the deputy sheriffs of the county. It is understood that the defendant is not to be released until he has paid him.

Attorney Harris made the opening statement for the Commonwealth, outlining what the defendant is to prove, explaining the evidence of the Commonwealth, known as a manslaughter case, and making the degree of murder known as manslaughter by the Commonwealth.

Adjourned until 9:40 this morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895.

NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEE.

Mayor Curtis Appoints Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., to the Position—Library Open in the Evening.

As the term of William E. Richardson trustee of the Boston Public Library is about to expire and he has felt obliged to decline reappointment to the position so acceptably filled by him for the last six years, Mayor Curtis has appointed Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., the pastor of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, to the vacancy. The appointment is coincident with the complete reopening of the Public Library, which did not close its doors last evening until ten o'clock. Hereafter, readers may draw out books as late as nine o'clock in the evening and the library will remain open until ten o'clock, one hour later than was the old custom. Not many people went to the library last evening, probably because the news of its reopening in the evening was not widely known.

Dr. De Normandie was born near Bristol, Pa., on June 9, 1836, of a noted Huguenot family on his father's side, and of the Yardleys of English Quaker descent on his mother's side. From his youth he was an eager student and lover of books. He entered Antioch College, Ohio, when it was opened in 1853 under Horace Mann, then the most distinguished educator in America, who took charge of this college, that here, without the barriers of tradition, he might carry out some of his high moral ideas in college training. After graduation, Mr. De Normandie was an instructor for a year in Washington University at St. Louis, and then he entered the Harvard Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1862. He was called to the South Parish (Unitarian) of Portsmouth, N. H., as successor to Rev. A. P. Fesbody, D. D., and was installed in October, 1862. In 1863 he was called to his present charge. The year after his installation he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Roxbury Latin School, and was for many years a director of the American Unitarian Association, and chairman of the National Conference for seven years.

In speaking about library matters, he said: "Now that the stress and strain of erecting the new building is over, I believe that the thing to do is to bring the branch libraries to a better state of efficiency. They are good now, but they can be made better. There are thousands of people in the city who cannot go to the central library, and who must go to the branches. Therefore the branches must be developed to their very best. I see a great deal of this necessity, as I am president of the board of trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum."

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Herbert C. Smith

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TEN PAGES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895.

FORMALLY OPENED.

The Public Library Once Again in Running Order.

Rain Keeps a Very Large Crowd From the New Building.

Rev. James De Normandie Has Been Appointed a Trustee.

The April rain scattered down with intermittent vigor last night, and a cold, raw wind filled the air. But in spite of the damp and chill, the new Public Library was opened for business, and a large number of people availed themselves of its privileges, either in taking out books or making use of the reading rooms.

Ever since the doors of the old Public



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IMPROVE THE BRANCHES.

Dr. De Normandie's Idea Gained as Head of the Fellows Athenaeum.

A reporter for the Journal called upon Dr. De Normandie at his beautiful Roxbury home last night and was cordially received.

"It's about the Public Library matter, I suppose," observed the doctor, with a smile, and the reporter admitted that it was even so. From his interior overcoat pocket he drew a copy of the Journal extra. Dr. De Normandie read the announcement of his appointment with an apparent interest. "Is this today's paper?" he asked. "Yes, so it is," he went on, as he glanced at the date. "I wonder where you have been, to be sure! I wonder where you got this picture and all these facts about me! Well, well!" He was quite impressed. "Doctor," said the Journal man, "your appointment took us somewhat by surprise. Will you tell us about it?"

"Why," was the answer. "It is almost a great surprise to me as to you. Until last Friday the thought of being made one of the Public Library Trustees had never come into my mind. On that morning the Mayor sent a message to me asking me whether I would accept the nomination. 'That was the first intimation I had that my name had been even considered for the post. I am acquainted with only one of the trustees, and that is Mr. Henton. I have known him for 25 years. I knew him up in New Hampshire when he was considered a promising young lawyer,' and the doctor smiled again as he estimated the distance that the leading counsel for the Old Colony Railroad has progressed up the ladder of fame since those far-away days. He went on:

The Fellows Athenaeum.

"As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum, all my communications have been with Mr. Abbott, but I have never met him.

"It is curious, too, that although he is a neighbor of mine, I have never until this time met Mayor Curtis, and should not have known him had I encountered him upon the street. I knew his father, and his sister quite well, but not Mr. Curtis himself. I understand that he is making a good Mayor, and that his political allies and friends are not a little disappointed.

The altar was recently removed with great care, and the new altar was placed in its position. It was the marriage of Miss Helen F. Rice, daughter of Mr. Henry A. Rice of Brimfield, which was celebrated at the Arlington Church.

The first wedding of the winter season occurred last night at the Arlington Church.

Charles A. Rice at the Arlington Church.

Blessing A. Rice at the Arlington Church.

WEDDED AT EASTON.

Adjourning until 8:30 this morning.

Several witnesses were called and sworn.

known as a manufacturer.

ing what the attorney of the town.

the government appeared to prove a point.

for the temporary use of the building.

Dr. W. B. Everett of Hyde Park, accompanied him.

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grown tremendously and has 100,000 inhabitants. If the city should decide to build a new branch it would have to be in a different locality. The Athenaeum would, of course, continue. It may be stated parenthetically that Dr. De Normandie is, and has been for the past six years, President of the Board of Trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum. In this capacity he supervises the Roxbury branch and has brought it up to a very high state of efficiency. "Do you know Mr. Putnam, the new Librarian?" asked the Journal reporter. "I know him very well indeed," replied the doctor. "I met him a year ago in Minneapolis, and I know that he built up a magnificent library there. He has told me nothing of his plans, but you may be sure he is the right man in the right place."

WELL CHOSEN.

Mayor Curtis makes a remarkably happy and acceptable choice in his appointment of the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., of Roxbury, as Trustee of the Boston Public Library. Dr. De Normandie is not only an eminent clergyman, a ripe scholar, a man who knows books and loves them, but he is an active, public spirited citizen, an exponent of the best type of civic patriotism. His accession to the Board of Trustees of the library is an event of large importance to the institution, for he is sure to be a conspicuously helpful factor in the work of extending its scope of usefulness. Not only in its personnel, but also in its geographical aspect, the appointment is an admirable one, in that it gives the great Highland District a representation on the board, which it did not have before. Together, the nomination reflects the credit upon the Mayor's judgment.

Dr. De Normandie is a man who believes in utilizing all his time, and when not employed in clerical duties has devoted himself largely to writing and to his beloved books.

Through his frequent contributions to the Unitarian Review he was early made one of its editorial writers, and in 1882 he assumed the entire charge of it.

Dr. De Normandie is more than a clergyman. He is a scholar and he is a public citizen, held in affection and respect by hundreds outside of his denomination.

He brings to his new position, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, an endowment, an experience, and a training that will make his acquisition a great gain for a noble institution.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895.

NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEE.

Mayor Curtis Appoints Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., to the Position—Library Open in the Evening.

As the term of William R. Richards as trustee of the Boston Public Library is about to expire and he has felt obliged to decline a reappointment to the position so acceptably filled by him for the last six years, Mayor Curtis has appointed Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., the pastor of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, to the vacancy. The appointment is coincident with the complete reopening of the Public Library, which did not close its doors last evening until ten o'clock. Hereafter, readers may draw out books as late as nine o'clock in the evening and the library will remain open until ten o'clock, one hour later than was the old custom. Not many people went to the library last evening, probably because the news of its reopening in the evening was not widely known.

Dr. De Normandie was born near Bristol, Pa., on June 9, 1836, of a noted Huguenot family on his father's side, and of the Yardleys of English Quaker descent on his mother's side. From his youth he was an eager student and lover of books. He entered Antioch College, Ohio, when it was opened in 1853 under Horace Mann, then the most distinguished educator in America, who took charge of this college, that here, without the barriers of tradition, he might carry out some of his high moral ideas in college training. After graduation, Mr. De Normandie was an instructor for a year in Washington University at St. Louis, and then he entered the Harvard Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1862. He was called to the South Parish (Unitarian) of Portsmouth, N. H., as successor to Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., and was installed in October, 1862. In 1883 he was called to his present charge. The year after his installation he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Roxbury Latin School, and he was for many years a director of the American Unitarian Association, and chairman of the National Conference for seven years.

In speaking about library matters, he said, "Now that the stress and strain of erecting the new building is over, I believe that the thing to do is to bring the branch libraries to a better state of efficiency. They are good now, but they can be made better. There are thousands of people in the city who cannot go to the central library, and who must go to the branches. Therefore the branches must be developed to their very best. I see a great deal of this necessity, as I am president of the board of trustees of the Fellowes Athenaeum."

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The extension of the time during which the reading room of the Public Library will remain open to the public until 10 o'clock in the evening is a boon to the large class of people who make use of the facilities of the library for reading purposes. It is a movement in the right direction, and adds still further to the unequalled attractions of this popular institution.

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Mayor Curtis on Monday cut the Gordian knot by appointing Rev. James De Normandie, pastor of the First Religious Society, Roxbury, a man well-known for his scholarly and literary attainments, to fill the vacancy.

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TEN PAGES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895.

FORMALLY OPENED.

The Public Library Once Again in Running Order.

Rain Keeps a Very Large Crowd From the New Building.

Rev. James De Normandie Has Been Appointed a Trustee.

The April rain spattered down with intermittent vigor last night, and a cold, raw wind filled the air. But in spite of the damp and chill, the new Public Library was opened for business, and a large number of people availed themselves of its privileges, either in taking out books or making use of the reading rooms.

Ever since the doors of the old Public



REV. JAMES DE NORMANDIE, D. D., Appointed Trustee of the Boston Public Library.

Library building on Boston Street were closed the contingent of book worms who ransacked the shelves of Bates Hall, pored over the magazines and periodicals, and explored a thousand subjects, ancient and modern, has been homeless and unhappy. But those melancholy days have passed, and the bookworms and students and hobby riders and investigators breathe the old familiar atmosphere and fondle their beloved tomes again.

When the Journal man passed through the gates last night there were very few persons to be seen: one or two boys were coming out, and a young man and a young woman were promenading the corridors, hand in hand. In the periodical room there were about 30 men and women; scattered, reading and talking in low tones.

Up stairs there were considerably more. Bates Hall is a very large room, and although there were a good many people in there, it seemed as if the hall was almost deserted. The electric lights were burning brightly and showing the beauty of the walls and ceiling to its best advantage. In the delivery room there was a larger number of people assembled, more of them engaged in looking at the paintings than in talking out books, so the clerk said. This was due to the fact that very few knew that the library was to be opened that evening.

Mr. Putnam Disclaims Credit. Mr. Putnam, the Librarian, was seen by the reporter, and modestly disclaimed any credit for the change. "Why," he said, "opening the library in the evening is no innovation. The old library was opened in the evening and always supposed that the new library would be also. The only change is giving out books until 9 P. M., for which the entire credit is due to my friend here, Mr. Richards, the retiring Trustee. I myself heard him make the motion to allow books to be taken out till 9 P. M., and the library to be kept open for readers until 10 P. M., one hour later than was the old custom. This gives those who could not otherwise use the library an opportunity both to take out books and to use the reference libraries. There are not so many people here as I expected, but then it is a pretty bad night, I hope there will be more from now on."

DR. DE NORMANDIE.

Appointment of the Well-Known Clergyman to Succeed Mr. Richards.

Among the appointments which it has fallen to the lot of Mayor Curtis to make, none, perhaps, has been more important or has aroused more speculation than that of a Trustee of the Boston Public Library to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of a reappointment by William R. Richards, Esq., who has been a Trustee of Boston's great institution for the last six years. Mr. Richards' term being about to expire, which Mr. Richards felt obliged to decline. The correspondence between the Mayor and Mr. Richards was published in Saturday's Journal.

Speculation has been rife concerning Mr. Richards' successor. Mayor Curtis on Monday cut the Gordian knot by appointing Rev. James De Normandie, pastor of the First Religious Society, Roxbury, a man well-known for his scholarly and literary attainments, to fill the vacancy.

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A SCHOLARLY PASTOR.

A Sketch of the Life and Works of Rev. Dr. James De Normandie.

Trained by Horace Mann, when that great educator was in the prime of mental vigor, there have been few more remarkable products of his system of training than James De Normandie, D. D. A scion of a noted Huguenot family, James

De Normandie was born in 1836, of a noted Huguenot family on his father's side, and of the Yardleys of English Quaker descent on his mother's side. From his youth he was an eager student and lover of books. He entered Antioch College, Ohio, when it was opened in 1853 under Horace Mann, then the most distinguished educator in America, who took charge of this college, that here, without the barriers of tradition, he might carry out some of his high moral ideas in college training. After graduation, Mr. De Normandie was an instructor for a year in Washington University at St. Louis, and then he entered the Harvard Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1862. He was called to the South Parish (Unitarian) of Portsmouth, N. H., as successor to Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., and was installed in October, 1862. In 1883 he was called to his present charge. The year after his installation he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Roxbury Latin School, and he was for many years a director of the American Unitarian Association, and chairman of the National Conference for seven years.

His successful pastorate in Portsmouth came to a close in 1883, when, after having received calls to several of the most prominent churches of the Unitarian body—among which were the First Parish of Portland, Me., and the Church of the Messiah in St. Louis—he took charge of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, the church made famous by the long ministry of the Apostle Eliot in its early history, and at a later date even more so by the remarkable ministry of Dr. George Putnam, who is still regarded by a whole generation as one of the most eloquent and effective preachers that Boston ever had. It is decidedly Dr. De Normandie's credit that he has been able to bring back the church, which was weakened somewhat when he took charge, to its old-time prominence.

It did not take Dr. De Normandie long to become a power in Roxbury. The year after his installation he was elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Roxbury Latin School, and has done much to maintain that famous institution at a high standard. In all philanthropic, educational and public movements Dr. De Normandie's influence has been felt. He is regarded as one of the best preachers in Boston, and has proved himself to be one of the most successful pastors.

Dr. De Normandie is a man who believes in utilizing all his time, and when not employed in clerical duties has devoted himself largely to writing and to his beloved books. Through his frequent contributions to the Unitarian Review he was early made one of its editorial writers, and in 1882 he assumed the entire charge of it.

Dr. De Normandie is more than a clergyman. He is a scholar and he is a public citizen, held in affection and respect by his friends outside of his denomination. He brings to his new position, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, an endowment, an experience, and a training that will make his acquisition a great gain for a noble institution.

IMPROVE THE BRANCHES.

Dr. De Normandie's Idea Gained as Head of the Fellowes Athenaeum.

A reporter for the Journal called upon Dr. De Normandie at his beautiful Roxbury home last night and was cordially received.

"It's about the Public Library matter, I suppose," observed the doctor, with a smile, and the reporter admitted that it was even so. From his interior overcoat pocket he drew a copy of the Journal extra. Dr. De Normandie read the announcement of his appointment with an appearance of the deepest interest. "Is this today's paper?" he asked. "Yes, so it is," he went on, as he glanced at the date; "how very energetically you have been to be sure! I wonder when you got the picture and all these facts about me? Well, well!" He was quite impressed. "Doctor," said the Journal man, "your appointment took us somewhat by surprise. Will you tell us about it?"

"Why," was the answer, "it is almost a great surprise to me as to you. Until last Friday the thought of being made one of the Public Library Trustees had never come into my mind. On that morning the Mayor sent a message to me asking whether I would accept the nomination. That was the first intimation I had that my name had been even considered. I am acquainted with only one of the Trustees, that is Mr. Benton. I have known him for 30 years. I knew him up in New Hampshire when he was considered a promising young lawyer," and the doctor smiled again as he estimated the distance that the leading counsel for the Old Colony Railroad has progressed up the ladder of fame since those far-away days. He went on:

The Fellowes Athenaeum.

"As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fellowes Athenaeum, all my communications have been with Mr. Abbott, but I have never met him."

"It is curious, too, that although he is a neighbor of mine, I have never until this time met Mayor Curtis, and should not have known him had I encountered him upon the street. I knew his father, and his sister quite well, but not Mr. Curtis himself. I understand that he is making a good Mayor, and that his political allies and opponents both admit this."

"But about the Public Library. I see I am nominated to fill Mr. Richards' place, who declines a reappointment. I suppose his term has run out. The Trustees are appointed for five years, are they not? I'm sure I don't know. It means a great deal of work for one whose hands are already so full that he does not know which way to turn."

"Have you made any plans for the future, or have you any ideas which you would like to see applied to the management of the library?" asked the reporter.

"I haven't thought of the matter," answered Dr. De Normandie. "Of course, I have always taken an interest in the library. Now we have a beautiful building, and the stress and strain of erecting it is over. I believe that the thing to do now is to go ahead and bring the branch up libraries to a better state of efficiency."

"Don't you think that they are good now?" interjected the Journal man.

"Yes, but they can be made better," Dr. De Normandie quickly made reply. "You see there are thousands of people in the city who cannot go to the central library, and who must go to the branches. Therefore the branches must be developed to their very best. I see a good deal of this necessity as I am President of the Board of Trustees of the Fellowes Athenaeum."

"Caleb Fellowes died in 1832 and he left \$60,000 to be laid out in the building of a free library for the people of Roxbury. By the terms of his bequest it had to be built within half a mile of the Old First Church, which he attended, and it was to be constructed after the style of the Philadelphia Athenaeum, where he lived and made most of his money. He also endowed it with the sum of \$4,000. They started to build where the car station now are on Washington Street, but the Highland Railroad acquired the property and the building was finally erected on its present site, at the corner of Lambert Avenue and Milmont Street. Over a dozen years ago the Trustees entered into an arrangement with the city of Boston, by which the Athenaeum was made the Roxbury branch of the Public Library. We retained the management and the city paid us an annual rent of \$150, which we expended for books and maintenance. That arrangement is still in force."

The Roxbury Branch.

"The location of the branch is a little out of the way and it is rather hard for ladies to climb that hill. But the conditions are different now to what they were when it was built. Then Roxbury was a quiet little town of only about 2,000 people, all centered about the old church. Now it has

grown tremendously and has 100,000 inhabitants. If the city should decide to build a new branch it would have to be in a different locality. The Athenaeum would, of course, continue."

It may be stated parenthetically that Dr. De Normandie is, and has been for the past six years, President of the Board of Trustees of the Fellowes Athenaeum. In this capacity he supervises the Roxbury branch and has brought it up to a very high state of efficiency.

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He was graduated in 1863. He was called to the South Parish (Unitarian) of Portsmouth, N. H., as successor to Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., and was installed in October, 1863. In 1868 he was called to his present charge. The year after his installation he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Roxbury Latin School, and he was for many years a director of the American Unitarian Association, and chairman of the National Conference for seven years.

In speaking about library matters, he said: "Now that the stress and strain of erecting the new building is over, I believe that the thing to do is to bring the branch libraries to a better state of efficiency. They are good now, but they can be made better. There are thousands of people in the city who cannot go to the central library, and who must go to the branches. Therefore the branches must be developed to their very best. I see a great deal of this necessity, as I am president of the board of trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum."

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A scion of a noted Huguenot family, James De Normandie inherited qualities, which lines of Pennsylvania, producing a character notable from every standpoint. He was born near Bristol, Pa., where Andre De Normandie, the first of the American line, had settled in 1706.

Dr. De Normandie was born June 9, 1836, and through his mother, who was one of the well-known families of English Quaker descent, represented the results of Huguenot family. He early showed a philosophical and scholarly trend of mind, and took eagerly to studies and books, however, never losing his keen sense of humor and humanity. He matriculated at Antioch College, Ohio, where it was opened in 1855 under Horace Mann, then the most distinguished education in America, who took charge of this college, that here, with out some of his high moral light, early training. This training seems to have molded James De Normandie's life and to have influenced him in many ways, having made him a scholar and a broad-minded man.

Young De Normandie, after graduating, thought it best from many standpoints to wait for a time, and for a year he was an instructor in Washington University, St. Louis, after which he entered the Harvard Divinity School, and was graduated in 1860.

He had already made a name for himself, and though so young a man, was called to the important pastorate of the South Parish (Unitarian) of Portsmouth, N. H. He succeeded Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, and was installed in October, 1863. The young pastor soon became a forcible factor in the life of the town. In educational and philanthropic interests he was a leader.

Dr. De Normandie's influence has been felt in Boston, and has proved himself to be one of the most successful pastors in utilizing all his time, and when not employed in his pastoral duties has devoted himself to writing and to his beloved books. Through his frequent contributions to the Unitarian Review he was early made one of the editorial writers, and in 1882 he assumed the entire charge of it.

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"It's about the Public Library matter, suppose," observed the doctor, with a smile, and the reporter admitted that it was even so. From his interior overcoat pocket he drew a copy of the Journal extra. Dr. De Normandie read the announcement of his appointment with an appearance of the greatest interest. "Is this today's paper?" he asked. "Yes, so it is," he went on, as he you have been, to be sure! I wonder what you got the picture and all these facts about me? Well, well!" He was quite impressed.

"Doctor," said the Journal man, "very much appointment took us somewhat by surprise. Will you tell us about it?"

"Why," was the answer, "it is almost as great a surprise to me as to you. Until last Friday I thought of being made one of the Public Library Trustees had never come into my mind. On that morning the Mayor sent a message to me asking me whether I would accept the nomination. That was the first intimation I had that my name had been even considered."

"I am acquainted with only one of the Trustees, and that is Mr. Benton. I have known him for 20 years. I knew him up in New Hampshire when he was considered a promising young lawyer, and the distance spilt again as he estimated the distance that the leading counsel for the Old Colony Railroad has progressed up the ladder of fame since those far-away days. He went on."

The Fellows Athenaeum.

"As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum, all my communications have been with Mr. Abbott."

"It is curious, too, that although he is a neighbor of mine, I have never until this time met Mayor Curtis, and should not have known him had encountered him his sister quite well, but not Mr. Curtis himself. I understand that he is making a good Mayor, and that his political allies and opponents both admit this."

"But about the Public Library. I see I am nominated to fill Mr. Richards's place. His term has run out. The Trustees are appointed for five years, are they not? I'm sure I don't know. It means a great deal of work for one whose hands are already so full that he does not know which way to turn."

"Have you any ideas which you would like to see applied to the management of the library?" asked the reporter.

"I haven't thought of the matter," answered Dr. De Normandie. "Of course, I have always taken an interest in the library, and the stress and strain of erecting it is over. I believe that the thing to do now is to go ahead and bring the branch up libraries to a better state of efficiency."

"Don't you think that they are good now?" interjected the Journal man.

"Yes, but they can be made better," Dr. De Normandie quickly made reply. "You see there are thousands of people in the city who cannot go to the central library, and who must go to the branches. Therefore the branches must be developed to their very best. I see a good deal of this necessity as I am President of the Board of Trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum."

"Caleb Fellows died in 1862 and he left \$40,000 to be laid out in the building of a free library for the people of Roxbury. By the terms of his bequest it had to be built within half a mile of the Old First Church, which he attended, and it was to be constructed after the style of the Philadelphia Athenaeum, where he lived and made most of his money. He also endowed it with the sum of \$4,000. They started to build where the car stables now are on Washington Street, but the Highland Railroad acquired the property and the building was finally erected on its present site, at the corner of Lambert Avenue and Millmont Street. Over a dozen years ago the Trustees entered into an arrangement with the city of Boston, by which the Athenaeum was made the Roxbury branch of the Public Library. We retained the management and the city paid us an annual rent of \$1500, which we expended for books and maintenance. That arrangement is still in force."

The Roxbury Branch.

"The location of the branch is a little out of the way and it is rather hard for ladies to climb that hill. But the conditions are different now to what they were when it was built. Then Roxbury was a quiet little town of only about 25,000 people, all centered about the old church. Now it has

grown tremendously and has 100,000 inhabitants. If the city should decide to build a new branch it would have to be in a different locality. The Athenaeum would, of course, continue."

It may be stated parenthetically that Dr. De Normandie is, and has been for the past six years, President of the Board of Trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum. In this capacity he supervised the Roxbury branch and has brought it up to a very high state of efficiency.

"Do you know Mr. Putnam, the new Librarian?" asked the Journal reporter. "I know him very well indeed. I met him six years ago in Minneapolis, and I know that he built up a magnificent library there. He has told me nothing of his plans, but you may be sure he is the right man in the right place."

WELL CHOSEN.

Mayor Curtis makes a remarkably happy and acceptable choice in his appointment of the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., of Roxbury, as Trustee of the Boston Public Library. Dr. De Normandie is not only an eminent clergyman, a ripe scholar, a man who knows books and loves them, but he is an active, public spirited citizen, an exponent of the best type of civic patriotism.

His accession to the Board of Trustees of the library is an event of large importance to the institution, for he is sure to be a conspicuously helpful factor in the work of extending its scope of usefulness. Not only in its personal, but also its geographical aspect, the appointment is an admirable one, in that it gives the great Highland District a representation on the board, which it did not have before. Together, the nomination reflects the credit upon the Mayor's choice.

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.

The gentleman with whom the Journal man was talking, said in so many words that "Sam" Abbott thinks he originated, created and made that library what it is today, and truly believes that the present palatial structure was built for him, and for his personal use, benefit and edification.

WHOSE LIBRARY?

Charge That Trustee Abbott Usurps Power.

That He Thinks Library Is His Property.

Partiality in Management Is Also Charged.

Mr. Abbott Says He Works for the Public Good.

Declares That He Would Resign to Preserve Peace.

"The Heavenly Creation," as the new Public Library Building, with all its boasted modern conveniences, has been called, has, it is said to say, been found by the watchful public of Boston to be nothing more or less than an earthly institution, containing, within its very walls, a strong and turbulent feeling of dissension and dissatisfaction.

From time to time strange stories of these troubles have reached the ears of outsiders, and it has been known for some time that there was likely to be a crisis in its affairs, which would shake and shatter the pride of all good citizens who are justly proud of the institution.

From time to time, communications have been received at the Journal office complaining of the manner in which certain library matters have been managed, and alleging, as the cause for all this mismanagement, friction in the Board of Trustees.

One of the Trustees, in particular, Mr. Samuel A. B. Abbott, has been severely criticised, and it has been alleged that, while Mr. Abbott was the oldest Trustee on the board in years of service, he did not give the proper attention to the library. It has been said that Mr. Abbott, because of this friction in the board, had for some time refrained from attending the meetings of the Trustees.

A Journal reporter visited the library one day this week, and upon application was given permission to hear the records of several meetings read. From these records he learned that the latter part of the story was true. Mr. Abbott, however, did attend the meetings of the Trustees, which was long and presumably stormy, as the Trustees were in session from about 4 o'clock until after 6 o'clock.

A prominent public man, a well-known citizen and a scholar, who spends much of his time at the Public Library, was seen by the Journal man, and he severely criticised the Library Building. He attempted to point out its deficiencies in many respects, and he said that these faults at the door of Mr. Abbott should be imputed.

He further alleged that Mr. Abbott had made it so impossible for the last Librarian, Mr. Putnam, to resign, that he was obliged to remain. His resignation was said to be that which Mr. Abbott wanted, because he was in power and was absorbed in the management of the library.

The Journal man's informant said that since that time Mr. Abbott has held a tight rein over the trustees, and over all persons connected with or about it. Mr. Abbott has practically ruled the library, spending much of his time each day at the library, and he has been very successful in making the library what he wanted it to be, and in his own peculiar way.

The gentleman with whom the Journal man was talking, said in so many words that "Sam" Abbott thinks he originated, created and made that library what it is today, and truly believes that the present palatial structure was built for him, and for his personal use, benefit and edification.

The gentleman with whom the Journal man was talking, said in so many words that "Sam" Abbott thinks he originated, created and made that library what it is today, and truly believes that the present palatial structure was built for him, and for his personal use, benefit and edification.

Now that a new and fully competent Librarian has been appointed, it is said that Mr. Abbott, who has enjoyed all this absolute power and authority in the affairs of the library, is loth to lay down the sceptre and is rather inclined to fight to keep the power, which he has assumed and has exercised for so long a time.

It is claimed by some Library patrons that it is his desire and intention to make it so unpleasant for the new Librarian that he will be obliged to resign, or in some manner take himself out of the path of the "autocrat," as Mr. Abbott was termed by a frequenter of the Library.

It is said that Librarian Putnam is a gentleman fully equipped and competent for the honored position which he holds, and is not the kind of a man to be dictated to as regards his work. His straightforward and upright manner has commanded the respect and admiration of all the patrons of the Library, as well as of the officials of the city who have had dealings with him. His strict adherence to the rules of the institution has won for him the respect of the Trustees of the Library, and because of this fact and the fact that Mr. Abbott has, if reports are true, strongly antagonized his efforts, gives much credence to the story of the dissension among the Trustees.

Mr. Abbott interviewed. Mr. Samuel A. B. Abbott, Trustee of the Public Library, was interviewed by the Journal man relative to the story of the trouble among the Trustees at the Library.

As the reporter's carriage turned from the dark country road out in Wellesley into the narrow driveway leading up to the palatial home of Mr. Abbott, which stands quite a distance back from the road, the barking, baying and snapping of many dogs disturbed the peace of the reporter's mind as well as the stillness of the night.

The pretty driveway up to the house is overhung with immense branches of evergreen trees through whose dense foliage not a single star could be seen.

The door was opened, and the reporter entered the house.

He was informed that Mr. Abbott had just come home, and was about to sit down to his dinner, and that the reporter would have to wait. With that the Journal man was ushered into the beautiful drawing room.

The Journal man had hardly entered the room when he glanced up and saw slowly emerging from a dark recess, a tall, well built gentleman with iron gray hair and a gray moustache.

It was Mr. Samuel A. B. Abbott, and as he came smiling to the aid of the Journal reporter, he said:

"Well, well, you're a long way out of town. Mr. Abbott added that he was not in the habit of being interviewed by reporters, but he always intended to be courteous to newspaper men.

Reference was made to the reception at the Library Building, for which the architects have issued invitations, but the Journal man, with a laugh explained to Mr. Abbott that his errand had nothing to do with the reception, but would prove much more interesting to Mr. Abbott. Mr. Abbott smilingly called for the play to begin, and the Journal man told him, one after another, all of the charges which he had learned from various sources.

Mr. Abbott winced a little under the hot fire, and his face soon became fiery red.

With a forced smile he said that all he had received from the press and public for years for his services was slander and abuse, and this was all that he ever expected to receive. He remarked that he had become accustomed to it, and now took little notice of it.

"Hogan to Kick."

He explained that there was no political significance in the fact of a man's appointment to the Trusteeship of the library; that there was no salary attached to the position, and that the only reason why a man was appointed to the board was that he was considered fitted for the position and was willing to serve the public.

He told how a man might, if he were disposed, use his influence in the position for personal advancement, and for the aid of his friends, and for those people whom he might wish to cultivate as friends, as office-holders do in municipal and national affairs.

When asked if he had ever done this, Mr. Abbott very positively remarked that he certainly had not and said that he did not even know the political preferences of a single person employed in the Public Library.

Turning him back to the point again, he said that the trouble and dissatisfaction regarding the management of the institution, Mr. Abbott complained that when things were moving smoothly the people did not notice it, nor did they say a single word of commendation; but when trouble came, the press and everybody in general began to kick up a great row.

The Trustees, he said, have placed boxes in many parts of the library where complaints can be left, and each and every complaint and suggestion is carefully brought before the board and discussed and acted upon. Then the person offering it is written to by the clerk and the matter fully explained to him.

In speaking of his not attending the meetings of the Trustees, Mr. Abbott told the Journal man, who said that he had ascertained from the records of the meetings that Mr. Abbott had been absent several consecutive times, that he gave at least four-fifths of his time to the library, that he was at the library almost all day every day and had neglected his own business and lost much money by so doing.

To illustrate how earnestly he had worked in the interests of the library, Mr. Abbott told how in 1882 Bates Hall had a circulation of only 25,000 volumes, and that this year, in spite of the fact of the moving and inconvenience the help had been put to, Bates Hall had a circulation of over 450,000 volumes.

Mr. Abbott said that when the new Librarian, Mr. Putnam, was ushered into office he told him that he was to have absolute power as executive officer, and assured him of his hearty co-operation and aid in any way. He instructed Mr. Putnam in regard to his work in every way that he could, and told him to call upon him for any advice that he wanted. Mr. Abbott then told the Journal man that proffered advice, not asked for, was not always acceptable, if his experience was any criterion.

Mr. Abbott began to wax warm and informed the Journal man, in answer to a question regarding the policy of the library, that he had for years been trying to make the library a place for the people. He has been for years fighting the so-called students, scholars, literary people, newspaper editorial writers and the wealthy classes, who thought they owned the library, that it was their great storehouse and for their sole use and benefit. He spoke in a deep, feeling manner of the attack made upon him personally through the columns of the press, particularly by the Nation, and the personal encounters he had to withstand. He sharply and severely criticised those people who, he said, would come to the library and walk away with an armful of new publications, and become angry because he stopped them from doing this. He spoke of a Boston editorial writer who thought he owned the library, and was with great difficulty convinced that he had no more rights than those enjoyed by other citizens.

Mr. Abbott quoted several such experiences, and claimed that these were the cause of all the trouble and talk and the shafts of complaint which were aimed at him. In referring to one gentleman, personally, Mr. Abbott called him a "bar and a German, a man who lets his tongue run away with him. He said that perhaps this man was not intentionally a liar, he thought, perhaps, he was a fool, who did not know any better and talked to hear himself talk.

Mr. Abbott recited many favors that he had done for this particular man, and told how he, the German, would run to him and tell him how perfectly everything was going on, and then he would go to Mayor's Curtis's office and tell tales and bad stories of a vastly different coloring.

In referring to the trouble in the board, Mr. Abbott said that there was only one difference in opinion that exists in all boards of the kind, and that the alleged dissension amounted to nothing more or less than that. He said that, if there was not this difference and if all members were of the same mind, the board would soon be in shallow water.

In reference to the meeting of the Trustees, which was held on Tuesday, and which was so long and alleged to be so stormy, Mr. Abbott said that it was quiet and business-like, and that the meeting was kept later than usual by the reading of the annual report.

In speaking of the alleged partiality shown in the management of the institution, and of the fact that Ward II of the Back Bay is remarkably well represented in the makeup of the board, Mr. Abbott said he would resign from the board if he was not kicked out as he himself said he should be in such a case, if any man could show where any preference had been shown any ward or district of the city by the board in the management of the institution.

Mr. Abbott reiterated that he would resign when there was a difference of opinion or a dissension in the board so strong as to be objectionable.

Mr. Abbott scored the Library Association and certain alleged literary people of Boston. He told how they now could only take out the books their cards called for, as could other card holders.

"Policy of the Library."

Referring to the policy of the library once more, Mr. Abbott said: "The silver-tops" (silver-tops was not the word used by Mr. Abbott, but he gave titles that indicated in general the so-called "silver-tops" of the city). "I have been striving to make this library a place for the people and give them an equal opportunity with the silver-tops." Then he referred to the fact that he was the only one left of the old board which was in power when he was appointed.

In alluding once more to the individual, referred to as the "blatting German," Mr. Abbott said that for all of his insults, he, Mr. Abbott, "could tip his eye" to the subordinates at the library, and thus make it very unpleasant for the disgruntled individual. Mr. Abbott said that he had never done that thing, although he had known this man as a tale-bearer for a long time.

The Journal man listened to this talk for about three hours. Then he was bidden a courteous adieu.

Boston Transcript
April 26, 1895

SARGENT'S DECORATIONS.

The First Section of His Mural Painting in the Library—The History of the Religions of the World—The Contract with Whistler for the Bates Hall Panel is Off.

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey's great and beautiful paintings executed for the decoration of the Boston Public Library had been often publicly exhibited and described in these columns.

Last evening, when McKim, Mead & White received their friends in the Public Library, the first section of John Sargent's mural decoration in the hall of the upper story was shown for the first time in this country. It is only a fragment of the whole decoration of this hall, and it is to be borne in mind that it is incomplete; but when the whole scheme is carried out in accordance with the artist's intentions it will form one of the most remarkable works of decorative art in the world. The part of the wall covered now is at the north end of the hall, and the decorated space consists of a frieze, a lunette, and one vaulted ceiling panel. Sargent is under contract to decorate the corresponding space at the other end of the hall, and it is hoped that, to carry out the entire motive as it should be carried out, he will be commissioned to decorate the entire wall and ceiling space of this hall. It is understood that he has already planned the rest of his decoration with reference to the shape and size of the large available spaces on the south and east walls. The stupendous character of the scheme can hardly be judged even from the fragment already completed. The subject is the History of the Religions of the World, and the artist has begun by showing, in a marvellously conceived and remarkably bold design, of an indescribable richness and intricacy, the confusion of beliefs which reigned prior to the Christian era. The Children of Israel are taken as the key-note to this part of the subject. They are represented kneeling in tribulation and slavery and anguish, in a group in the middle of the lower part of the lunette. At the right of them stands an Assyrian king, about to slay them with his uplifted sword, and at the left stands Pharaoh, oppressing them with the rod. The Assyrian king holds them down with a yoke, but, as he is about to strike, his arm is stayed by the hand of Jehovah, which issues from the clouds above, where the seraphs float with crimson and blood-red wings in glory about the throne of the Almighty. At the same time the rod of the Egyptian king is arrested by the Deity, whose face is veiled in cloud. All around the Assyrian king are grouped in barbaric gorgeousness and profusion the symbols of the old Pagan beliefs, including the vulture-headed god; and similarly, around Pharaoh are drawn up in bewildering array the attributes of the Egyptian faith, with Pasht, the winged and cat-headed goddess, conspicuous among them. In the ceiling panel we have illustrated the idols of the antique world and their attributes—on the right Astarte, the ancient Venus, or goddess of lust, veiled in blue, and loaded with jewels; on the left Moloch, the god of worldliness and selfishness and greed, with various other idols; they are surrounded by the symbols of astrology and fire-worship, the rays from the sun falling in a hall of fiery shafts tipped with gold hands. In the frieze, beneath, Moses, with the tablets bearing the commandments in Hebrew, occupies the central place, under the group of the children of Israel. At his right and left are the prophets of the Old Testament, in groups, those at the right despairing, looking forward only to evil days, those at the left expectant, hopeful, and foretelling the Messiah. Already they look joyously towards the East, in anticipation of the coming of the Christ.

This splendid fragment is but a fragment, and should be looked at as one chapter in a mighty narrative, the climax of which is to be Jesus preaching the Sermon on the Mount. The chaotic confusion of the ancient pagan religions gives the intricate and confused design to the opening portion of the series. Later will come the simplification and purity and light of the Christian dispensation, expressed with that wealth of symbolism which is but vaguely hinted at in this incomplete description of the work; and, after the climax, the Saviour's revelation to mankind, the series carries out the idea of the subsequent confusion and chase of the medieval Christian world, when the mists of monkish theology enshrouded the pure religion of Christ, and all was once more more drama and bigotry and sectarianism. This, in brief, is the motive as outlined in the mind of the artist; and there is ample material in such a stupendous theme to cover every square inch of the walls and ceiling of the hall.

Nothing so magnificent, gorgeous, brilliant, overwhelming in its effects has ever been conceived as this decoration of Sargent's. It takes away the breath by its boldness and exuberance; and if we could fancy the whole room decorated in this manner we should have some notion of the equal of the

exist.
ment for the decoration.
all already con-
has been

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1895.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S noble architectural beauty appears to great advantage under illumination, and the architects' friends from New York who came in a special train to the number of fifty or more to attend the reception last night in honor of the painters Abbey and Sargent, saw the great building at its best. The verdict of the New Yorkers was properly enough that nothing equals its serene majesty in this country and nothing excels it in the world. One of the several small groups of Bostonians who were wont to argue about the "black," or the "light," or the assignment of the rooms, or anything to relieve their unhappiness at not being consulted or headed in the construction are at this date reduced to drawing alarming warnings from Messrs. McKim, Mead and White's moral tendencies in estimates on the inestimable, while another representative group of the unhappy are criticising their social reticence in arranging receptions. It is pleasant to observe signs that even these former remonstrants are now as proud and happy in secret over this people's palace that outshines even its Italian models as Mr. Abbott and Mr. Richards and the other trustees who fought it through so undauntedly behind the undaunted McKim ("Mead and White") as Mr. McKim constantly insisted on being referred to at the congratulatory festivity at the Algonquin Club last night, or rather this morning, for the reception at the library was not over till midnight.

SUNDAY HERALD.

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The Public Library has been treated to a private reception, and so thrilling was the picture of fair women in smart evening attire promenading with their cavaliers through those splendid halls, and so wonderfully beautiful appeared that "golden staircase" in the dress of a society feast, one is tempted to ask if the city fathers will not loan the handsome building for a few nights to other individuals to give parties in. Many of the guests on this unique occasion were deeply impressed by its scenic capability, and the mot passed round that here was truly a palace fit for the reception of kings. The people having built the library, at least that is the legend engraved on its outward walls, why should they not improve their rights in it, by giving a few decorous and decorative receptions after business hours? The architects' "blow out" was an immense success, pictorially, socially and architecturally speaking, of course.

being in the way of decoration which in splendor does not. The price received by Sargent for the two ends of the hall, is \$15,000; and so about five years at work on half of this job, it may be seen that the remuneration, in the case of a painter of his reputation, is nominal, and involves a considerable pecuniary sacrifice on his part. If the east wall and the rest of the ceiling are given him to decorate, as the logic of the situation positively demands, it means a good part of his lifetime, and yet he is willing to undertake the completion of the scheme for \$15,000 more. It is understood that the pay given Mr. Abbey for his frieze in the delivery room is equally moderate. Both artists deem the honor and opportunity worth as much as they waive the matter of price.

It had been supposed for some time back that the contract with Whistler for the decoration of the great panel at the north end of Bates Hall was as good as settled, and that he would go ahead with the work when he was ready; but it is now said that the arrangement between him and the trustees is "off," owing, without any doubt, to the circumstance, unfortunately from every point of view, that Whistler is above answering letters.

The unfinished mural decorations by Joseph Lindon Smith at the north end of the second story hall were shown to the guests of the architects last night; they encircle several doors and windows, and are in tones of green and blue, the designs being Cupids, flowers and fruits, in garland patterns.

SUNDAY HERALD APRIL 28, 1895

THE LIBRARY DECORATIONS.

Their View at the Reception by the Architects.

The Library as the Scene of a Festival—Suggestion for Its Use for Civic Festivities—South End Free Art Exhibition—Ennek's Studio Exhibition—Various Interesting Matters.

The reception given by the architects of the Public Library to their friends on last Thursday evening was an important artistic event. It afforded the first collective view of the three decorations by Abbey, Sargent and Joseph Lindon Smith, the scaffolding having been taken down for the occasion. Not any of the three are yet entirely completed, and, therefore, as descriptions have from time to time been given on the exhibition of parts of the works elsewhere, it seems proper not to devote critical attention to them until the artists have given their finishing touches and the public has free access to the decorations. A few words only are in place at the present moment. For the present, at least, and perhaps continuously, the public may enjoy the sight of the Holy Grail frieze so far as completed. The scaffolding will probably not be replaced, Mr. Abbey continuing his work by means of ladders. The blue tones of the ceiling enhance the effect of the decoration, but the proposed gold ornamentation along the beams is needed for the completion of the design, the uniformity of the blue giving a too sombre effect. The warm, brownish tone of the undecorated portion of the frieze, in place of the glaring white of the walls, helps the general harmonious character of the scheme remarkably, and the heavy gilding of the margins of the decorations and of the pilasters that separate the panels heighten their expression in the way expected. The beautiful room is well nigh transformed in appearance; the dark and massive doorways are now no longer disturbing spots, but are brought into the agreement with the design that the architects doubtless anticipated, and when the oak wall-scooting is darkened as intended, the unity of tone will be complete.

Of the Sargent decorations, it may be said that their effect is overwhelming.

in the Chapter.
ABLE MAIDEN

The favorites among those new ribbons are being worn with much gusto. The clear, bright colors found in the new designs are being worn with much gusto. The clear, bright colors found in the new designs are being worn with much gusto.



Boston Transcript

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1895.

PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEES CRITICISED.

They Are Charged With Showing Favoritism for Personal Reasons.

At a meeting of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at the American House Saturday evening, Comrade Rollins offered this resolution:

That we, the survivors of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, protest against the injudicious disposition manifested by the trustees now placed in the new Public Library building and demand their removal.

In supplementing this resolution Mr. Rollins said, "I charge S. A. B. Abbott of the trustees of Boston Public Library with an attempt to perpetuate his family name in the two tablets which he has caused to be placed at the foot of the St. Gaudens lions in the building, because he had one brother, a captain, killed in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, whose name and deed are there honored, and another brother, a captain, I think since dead, who was in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, which is similarly honored."

The resolve was the same that was passed by Company C of the Thirtieth at its reunion and by John A. Andrew Post 15 at its last meeting.

Mr. Abbott denies emphatically the charge that it was with the intention of perpetuating his family name that the tablets were placed in the library.

"Those tablets were placed there by the regiments, beneath the lions which were presented by those regiments, and not by the trustees," he said. "Every atom of expense these regiments paid, even to the marble. At the time, all other regiments were invited to do likewise, but only the two mentioned decided to place tablets in the library."

William B. Richards, another trustee, says, "The sculptured lions used in the ornamentation of the staircase and the tablets accompanying them were donated by these two regiments. Hon. J. C. Ropes being one of the leaders in the movement. The idea did not originate with the trustees, and there was no 'invidious distinction' drawn by them in the matter."

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895.

BY AND BY everybody will have criticised everything in the Public Library and can settle down to business once more. The attack upon Mr. S. A. B. Abbott, the president of trustees, declaring that his brother's names are on the tablets commemorating the deeds of their regiments, is the latest. As a matter of fact the name of Abbott does not appear on the inscription at all. The soldier had better go up to the Library who is reported saying that the chairman of trustees made "an attempt to perpetuate his family name in the two tablets which he has caused to be placed at the foot of the St. Gaudens lions in the building, because he had one brother, a captain, killed in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, whose name and deed are there honored, and another brother, a captain, I think since dead, who was in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment which is similarly honored." He may take a microscope and search all over those tablets and lions for any name. The inscription tells the simple truth that those lions were given to the city of Boston by each of the two regiments "in remembrance of the officers and men who fell in the ranks." A lot of noble privates are commemorated there also. Apparently it would please all the self-appointed critics of the whole thing if the names of the builders of the Library including the trustees and the architects might be totally ignored in connection with their great work. But Fame is an honest goddess, and contrives to pick up laurels for worthy workers even from the dust of the present. It is a curious commentary upon the appreciation of the present that the plan pushed by Mr. John C. Ropes and others for the honor of Massachusetts soldiers should be made use of for a chance to twist the lions' tails that were sculptured by Mr. St. Gaudens. Almost everybody who has had much of a hand in the people's palace has been raked over the coals, except Mr. Hargent, who has not (yet) been berated for his stunning paintings. Mr. Abbey has been scolded in print for choosing the "Holy Grail" for a subject instead of Salem witchcraft or Cape Cod cranberry raising or something else and local. And everybody has heard how wicked Mr. McKim was for showing his masterpieces at midnight's witching hour to a few hundred people, some of them from New York. All this roasting somehow reminds us of St. Lawrence and the Gridiron. Would it not be possible for somebody or other to use some sort of personal or fraternal favoritism and get one more caricature into the caricature show? Let it represent Boston in the guise of an old-fashioned cart on wheels standing by a large gridiron and offering a toast composed, say, of scraps of the architects, trustees, sculptors and painters who have given Boston her latest, greatest glory, the Public Library.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1895.

MR. ABBOTT RESIGNS.

He Served Sixteen Years as
Library Trustee.

His Work in This Capacity Briefly
Told.

Through the resignation of S. A. B. Abbott from the board of Public Library trustees, sent to Mayor Curtis this afternoon, the city of Boston loses one of its most devoted and conscientious servants. It may be that ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince will also retire from the board, and it is said that Louis F. Gray, secretary of the board, who, it may be remembered, resigned as executive officer of the library in March, will withdraw. After all the criticism that has fallen upon the board of trustees, and especially upon its chairman, during the last two or three years, in regard to the utility and cost of the new library building, it is pleasing to note that the majority of the citizens are now lauding the men who had the foresight and the courage to carry out so mighty and happy a plan. Bostonians would never know from Mr. Abbott himself how much they owe to his own untiring energy in the completion of this monument to the city's intellectual attainments and prestige. Great credit is also due to his colleagues, the late Rev. Dr. Clarke, Mr. Greenough and Professor Haynes, for their earnest support of the chairman's efforts in this matter, which was carried forward in the face of the bitterest antagonism from the other member of the board, Mr. Whitmore. It is especially due to Mr. Abbott, therefore, at this time to speak, briefly, at least, of his connection with the library for the last sixteen years.

When Mr. Abbott was appointed to the board in 1879, he soon discovered that the old building was inadequate, and that the library was not used as much as it should be by all classes of citizens; that the institution was likely to fall into a back track unless something was done at once to bring it more prominently into the minds of all the people. His plan of action was to have a new building which should be so centrally and conspicuously located and designed as to demand the notice of all. The board then consisted of George B. Chase, Henry B. Haynes, William W. Greenough, Rev. James Freeman Clarke and Mr. Abbott, and the plan met with the approval of the entire board. Their first act was to secure a site and their choice was the ground on which the recently-completed building now stands. The State owned about one-half of the land, and a grant to the city was secured for that, and thereupon the City Council appropriated \$450,000 to purchase the remaining piece of land and the buildings then upon it, and to build the new structure. The land being purchased, there remained but \$200,000 with which to build. The trustees agreed that this amount was insufficient for the construction of a building worthy of the object and the site. Something had to be done at once, inasmuch as the State grant of the land was conditional that operations should be begun within three years.

It being the desire of the City Council that the design for the building should be decided by open competition for the architects, \$10,000 was appropriated to be given in prizes to encourage the scheme. The board of trustees and the city architect were constituted a board of judges, and three prizes were awarded on the drawings submitted; but they reported to the City Council that while they were good plans, they were not on a par with the ideals of the board. It was then ordered by the City Council that the city architect should design and build the structure, but meantime the Boston Society of Architects petitioned the Legislature that the library trustees should be empowered to choose their own architect and select a plan. This was in 1886, and it was granted. Thereupon the trustees determined that the best architect, wherever to be found, should be employed, and after considerable investigation Mr. McKim was called in. His instructions were that, first and foremost, the building must conform to library needs, and that with this utilitarian quality, he could combine such artistic features as he deemed fitting, and left him unfettered to make or to mar himself. All through the spring, summer and autumn of 1887, in company with Mr. McKim the trustees studied and discussed plans of every building of the kind in this and other countries. All save William H. Whitmore of the board approved the plans submitted by the architect. This gentleman submitted that the present High and Latin school building on Warren avenue and Montgomery street should be abandoned by the schools and remodelled as a library, and the board even went so far, at his request, as to have plans prepared by Mr. Van Brunt.

Having determined upon the plans and details in a general way, the board went to the City Council for additional funds. At that time the only money on hand for the work was the balance of \$368,000 left over from the original appropriation, and there was some question

as to the right of the trustees to that, even under the terms of the appropriation. It was recognized that this was far from sufficient, but all that could be secured at that time was an order to proceed as far as the funds would allow. In the spring of 1888, therefore, ground was broken for the building of the library.

Early the following year a petition was taken to the Legislature by the city of Boston, asking for permission to borrow money outside of the debt limit for the library work. At this time Dr. Clarke was on his deathbed, Mr. Abbott was ill with a fever and Mr. Greenough was also ill, thus leaving Mr. Haynes and Mr. Whitmore to represent the trustees. Mr. Whitmore fought the appropriation tooth and nail, so that the sum obtained at that time was comparatively small, not at all what the trustees desired. In 1891 the Legislature granted a million of dollars additional for the work, making the total, first and last, \$2,368,000, and for this the building was completed. Meanwhile Dr. Clarke had died and Messrs. Greenough and Whitmore had resigned, their places being filled by Phineas Pierce and William R. Richards. This was practically the board under which the work of construction was done.

So much has been said about the trustees having exceeded their estimates that the injustice of the accusation should be proclaimed once and for all. The board was never called upon to give an estimate of the cost of the work and the estimate which the architect was forced to furnish to the City Council at one time in a great hurry was simply for the shell, and was so stated. Notwithstanding it was upon this estimate largely that the accusations have been based that the trustees exceeded their estimates.

Some idea of the amount of work which was done by this board during the progress of the work may be had from the simple statement that formerly the trustees met once a month, but during the period of building meetings were held twice a week. The new building was not all that the board had to attend to; the old library had to be cared for and with all the pressure of important business incident upon the building operations the facilities of the then existing library and building were increased.

People are just beginning to appreciate the value of the new building, and to understand that it is not only an architectural monument but an economical library machine as well. It has even now been demonstrated that it will prove proportionately cheaper to run than the old building. In this structure there is education for all classes and in the books within its walls another. Many of the latest acquisitions to the library in the way of donated collections were brought about through the new building. There is no reason why this institution (and this is the opinion of men of experience in such matters) if kept up, should not in the next decade become equal in many ways to the British Museum.

In conclusion it seems fitting to speak of Mr. Abbott's history. He was born in Lowell in 1846, and was educated at the Lowell High School. In 1861 his father moved to Boston, and in 1863 his son entered the sophomore class at Harvard College. In 1866 he was graduated, and two years later was admitted to the Suffolk bar, at which he has practised ever since. In 1877 Mr. Abbott became license commissioner and during his term of one year in this office he not only increased the city's revenue but succeeded in making matters run smoothly. It was in 1879 that he was appointed to the library board and since 1889 that he has served as its chairman until the present time. During the last few years he has attended to library matters almost daily in a tireless and devoted manner. It may be said in passing that Mr. Abbott was nominated by the Democratic party as lieutenant governor at the time of General Butler's second nomination, but he refused to run.

Yesterday Mr. Abbott attended his last meeting of the Board of Library Trustees. Among other matters of importance to the public transacted at this session was the consideration of the plan for building the new West End branch, work on which is to be begun this summer. The board also approved the plan for the purchase of the Prince Napoleon Philological Works for the library by public subscription, and the proposition that Mr. Sargent be commissioned to paint the side wall decorations in the new building. The board wishes it distinctly understood, however, that it has no funds of its own for either of these last-named plans.

Boston Transcript
May 1, 1895

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PAINTINGS.

The appearance of a new work of art—a work embodying the life thought of a growing thinker—is always sure to take the public by surprise. Every powerful achievement excites surprise of a different nature in different individuals; with some the shock is one of pleasure, while with others a shock in itself is a discomfort and they will have none of it. In literature the same thing is to be observed. A generation needed to grow in order to comprehend Emerson, and quite as long a time was required for the acclimatization of Browning; even so significant a poem and simple in statement as Tennyson's "Maud" was looked upon as extraordinary when it first appeared.

It is not out of place to recall this common experience just now at the moment when two painters, to whom the world of art accords high place, have been invited to decorate the walls of our Public Library. The element of surprise is not unlikely to be present in the minds of many when they first see these large decorations, but it will be well to remember that this sentiment is after all a tribute to the painter; a proof that he is not working upon old lines; and it is a wholesome attitude in the spectator who is willing to wait and wonder until the artist's point of view is revealed to him.

The coming of such paintings to Boston should not be looked upon as an ordinary event; it is quite unlike any former experience in this country, and recalls the days of the Renaissance in Italy. History still repeats itself, yet we hope with a difference that is, with some general advance—because, although a wide and immediate comprehension of new work is not to be expected, we may at least believe that the suffering of artists and the positiveness of governors have been more or less outgrown and left behind in San Lorenzo and the Sistine Chapel.

We must believe, also, that a superior recognition will be given to this modern work. Busy men and women, slowly, perhaps, but surely, will find their way again and again to the library in order to study these paintings carefully and persistently. They will remember that labors which have taken four years to conceive and produce—labors seldom absent from the thought of the masters during any waking instant of this long period—cannot be seen and understood immediately. We have already given the painter's interpretation of the story in the Abbey pictures, and today rehearse the story told in the Abbey pictures. Each painting is not to be judged intelligently without their commentary.

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1895.

MR. ABBOTT GOING.

He Says He Is About to
Leave Library Board.

Statement Made to His
Brother Trustees.

Announcement a Surprise,
but Not to Everyone.

Important Business Trans-
acted by the Board.

The statements made in the morning editions of the Journal that the Trustees of the Public Library had voted to purchase the Prince Napoleon Philological Works for the library by public subscription, also that they voted to engage Mr. Sargent to do the side wall decorations, were errors. The Board of Trustees did not so vote, and the reporter was misled by information that was given to him from what he considered a reliable source.

The Board held a long and very harmonious and business-like meeting. The matter of building the new West End Library, which work will be inaugurated this spring or summer, was brought to the attention of the members of the board, and a long and interesting discussion was indulged in relative to it.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, and the annual report of the Trustees had been acted upon, action by section, the meeting was brought to an end, and then came the startling, yet not wholly unexpected announcement, of the intended resignation of President Samuel A. B. Abbott.

Mr. Abbott's Announcement.

It came about in a singular way and was somewhat in the following manner, as told the Journal man by one of the Trustees.

Trustee W. R. Richards, whose term expired last night, because he refused to accept a reappointment, after this, his last meeting with the board in an official capacity, moved about among the members and bade them farewell, expressing an earnest, honest desire to meet his fellow-workers, for the public good, at some future time not far distant.

The Journal's informant said that when Mr. Richards approached Mr. Abbott he said, or words to this effect: "Well, Mr. Abbott, I don't suppose I need to bid you good-by, for, of course, I will see you about the library as usual."

It is reported on the very best of authority, and by no less a personage than one of the Trustees, who stood very near Mr. Abbott and distinctly heard his remarks, that Mr. Abbott turned about, and, facing his associates in the board, he addressed them, in answer to Mr. Richards, as follows, or in words to this effect:

"No! You will not see me about here any more. Gentlemen, I am going to retire from the Board of Trustees."

Then Mr. Abbott went on to explain, so the Journal man is informed, that after six long years of hard work, the Library Building, which is the finest in the country, is practically completed, and he now feels it a duty which he owes to himself, his family and his personal business, which has been neglected during his connection with the Board of Trustees, to resign and devote the remainder of his time to these affairs.

Not Wholly Unexpected.

As intimated above, this announcement gave the remaining Trustees quite a shock, yet this action on the part of Mr. Abbott was not wholly unexpected, for he has frequently told his friends that he intended making this move sooner or later.

One very close friend of Mr. Abbott told the Journal man last evening that Mr. Abbott told him three months ago that he intended to resign about the first of May, so as to be better able to attend to his private business. This gentleman proved beyond a doubt by his conversation with the Journal man that he was thoroughly conversant with Public Library affairs, as well as very much so with Mr. Abbott's personal affairs, from his close friendship with him.

One of the Trustees who offered the above information said that it is a positive fact that if Mayor Curtis has not in his possession at this very moment Mr. Abbott's letter of resignation he will receive it at a very early date, to take effect immediately upon its receipt. This same member of the Board of Trustees said that probably, if he understood Mr. Abbott correctly, Mr. Abbott will send his resignation to Mayor Curtis, to go into effect today.

The Journal man, after a long and persistent effort, failed to find Mr. Abbott, last evening, who evidently did not intend to be interviewed by newspaper reporters. Nevertheless the Journal man had a talk with Mr. Abbott last night over the telephone.

It was 10:50 o'clock, and, judging from the long delay in answering the telephone, Mr. Abbott was called from a warm and extremely comfortable bed, where he was undoubtedly enjoying a peaceful slumber.

Mr. Abbott Interviewed by Telephone.

"Hello!" came over the wire. "Is this Mr. S. A. B. Abbott?" asked the Journal man.

"Yes! Who are you?"

"This is the Journal. Mr. Abbott, have you resigned from the Board of Trustees of the Public Library?"

"No."

"Are you entertaining any intention of resigning?"

"Well, I will answer that question to the Mayor."

"But, Mr. Abbott, it is reported about town that you have made known your intention to resign. Is this true?"

"I won't be interviewed."

"Mr. Abbott, your friends say that you publicly stated to the other members of the board at the meeting today that you were going to retire."

"My friends, eh?"

"Yes, and one of the Trustees told me to-night that you said you were going to resign."

"Well! I won't be interviewed."

"But, Mr. Abbott, if this is true or false, I want to quote you as saying so."

"You can quote my friends, I won't be quoted."

"Then you haven't resigned as yet?"

"No."

"Well, Mr. Abbott, once more, are you going to resign, or do you entertain any intention of so doing?"

"I will answer that question to the Mayor. I won't be interviewed."

The Journal man continued: "Well, of course, Mr. Abbott, I wanted to quote you, as it is very essential that your statement be printed in relation to this matter. I am very sorry to have disturbed you by calling you up so late. I am much obliged to you for this interview. Good night."

And there came bounding merrily over the telephone wire with a sort of righteous tone of disgust, "Good night." And the Journal man heard the receiving trumpet hung up in much the same manner.

Retiree in Other Quarters.

Librarian Putnam said to a Journal reporter last night: "I don't know anything of the reported resignation of Mr. Abbott."

Excepting the Trustees who gave the Journal man the information, all the others when called upon by the Journal man either refused to talk at all, or were too ill to be interviewed, while others could not be found at home or about town.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An Architect's Critical Estimate of the Noble Building.

"The Boston Public Library" is the subject of the leading article in the New England Magazine for May. It is written by C. Howard Walker, and as the work of a scholarly and talented architect is one of the most notable examples of recent architectural criticism. Its tone is warmly appreciative, and it combines a popularly interesting style with clear technical characterization. Mr. Walker finds little in the design, either of the exterior or interior,

which he cannot heartily commend. The staircase lions, by Louis St. Gaudens, he regards as not monumental enough for their surroundings; over-detailed, and their poses not sufficiently dignified.

The details, he says, detract from the apparent power or dignity of the sculptured lion, which belongs to an ideal race, not an actual one. Of the mural decorations, Elmer E. Garnsey's work was all that was completed at the time of writing, and this Mr. Walker praises as rich and warm, and very delicately drawn.

The wooden grilles (originally intended to be bronze) that fill the great windows, of the conventional Roman type, are pronounced excellent from the exterior, but out of scale from the interior, injuring the effect of the rooms by their very austerity and monotony. Mr. Walker thinks that a grille somewhat of the character of the Spanish reja, with a rich upper portion, could be made to have scale with both exterior and interior.

Bates Hall is called a very noble, dignified room, worthy of its purpose; the one interior in America that has adequately expressed the civic pride of a great city. A feature of the hall, which Mr. Walker, in common with many others, finds unsatisfactory is that of the doors to the waiting room and the relic room, whose monumental architraves are pronounced quite out of key of color with the entire hall. These doorways strike him as imported, and not indigenous or part of the design, excepting in form, but he remarks that perhaps this was intentional. It may be observed that it seems quite possible that the decoration of the panels on the great west wall of the hall, if carried out judiciously and with reference to this end, will wholly reconcile to the general scheme of the room what now acts as a disturbing element in the architecture.

That this result may be attained is to be inferred from the effect of Mr. Abbey's decoration on the similar features in the waiting room. Although Mr. Walker found these door columns and entablatures in thorough harmony with the rich color of the room, the glaring white of the undecorated frieze nevertheless gave them something of a spotty effect. This, however, has now been completely overcome by the placing of the decorations and the toning down of the plain surfaces of the undecorated portions.

Mr. Walker judges the character of Mr. Abbey's frieze by the portion that was exhibited at the World's fair, and he found that it promised to be the most notable wall decoration ever painted by an American artist, and to be equal to any piece of modern work.

"When this frieze is in place," he says, "Boston will possess a room which can be compared favorably with many of the rooms abroad which form Meccas for the student of art," a prediction which the result has verified.

Boston Transcript.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

A GOOD CAPTAIN never leaves the bridge in a storm, nor of course on entering port; but having steered the Public Library safely into the fortunate harbor of honored and honoring public opinion, its fighting head now retires with his well-won laurels, and might set out a grove of them in Wollensley Hundreds. It is told, by the way, in the memoir of Mr. Abbott's father, Judge Abbott, that he never parted with any of the woods it was his habit to acquire during his lifetime; and laurels, like other trees, grow as time goes on.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. XXVII, NO. 122.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

MR. ABBOTT'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Samuel A. B. Abbott sent Mayor Curtis yesterday a letter resigning his position as president of the board of trustees of the Public Library on the ground that the pressure of his private affairs made him unable to devote to the duties of his office the time requisite for their proper performance. For six years Mr. Abbott has been in a position of great responsibility as the practical head of the library, and whatever may be said of the management of that institution by different parties who have been antagonistic to him, it is time that the work should be judged upon its merits. During his administration the initiative has been taken in the erection of the new Public Library building. It was wisely determined that it should be a structure that would increase the attractions of Boston and become one of its great centres of interest. To initiate and carry out this idea on a large scale required the co-operation of the trustees and the aid of an architect who could rise to the plane of this idea and hold himself steadily to its execution, no matter what might be the criticisms passed upon it. With this work completed, which is enough for one man to have had a part in, Mr. Abbott can now properly leave its management to others, but such a service as he has rendered to the city of Boston, giving his time and thought without compensation to the public interest, deserves generous and hearty recognition. This can be given without saying that in every particular his course has been satisfactory, but the ability to originate and carry through successfully a work of this kind is a gift of a high order, and that Mr. Abbott has been willing to do his best for the public interest, to the neglect of his own affairs, deserves high praise from his fellow-citizens. In part this has already been expressed in the general approval which the new library has gained from the public. It looked at one time as if serious mistakes might be committed in the arrangement of the building for library purposes, but the criticisms then made have borne good fruit, and the fears of many have been happily averted. While a large sum of money has been spent, there is not a word of blame uttered in regard to its improper use, and the results reached have given great satisfaction to the public. In retiring from the position which he has occupied, Mr. Abbott does so with the consciousness that the new library building has practically silenced its critics, and that an undertaking has been brought to a successful conclusion, in which his own name will always be mentioned in an honorable and gratifying way.

Trustees Abbott will be missed. The Public Library could better spare a less intelligent and devoted public servant.

What is perhaps the most unique department of any public library in the world was opened at the Boston Public Library Saturday. It is the Newspaper Room, the establishment of which is based upon a fund of \$2000 contributed by the philanthropic Mr. Todd of Atkinson, N. H. Mr. Todd, in converse with a Journal reporter when the idea was first broached, said it was his earnest hope that his "meagre" contribution would be the means of establishing such an invaluable part of the most popular of all public institutions. It is evident, after the hasty inspection of the Newspaper Room, that his hope has been admirably fulfilled. Every possible advantage has been utilized, and, though the room is by no means fully furnished, there are already in it newspapers enough to supply the present demand.

When the room was opened Saturday about 125 newspapers were on file. The ones for which there will be the greatest demand are fastened to a slanting shelf, which extends around the sides of the room at a height convenient to standers. There doubtless are many and good reasons that they should be thus arranged, for those who may suffer inconvenience in reading them will, in comparison to those whom the arrangement must please, be very few.

To the left, just after entering the door, are the Boston dailies—that is, those dailies which have been donated by the newspaper companies of the city. But, deferring temporarily a description of the way in which their donation was secured, other Boston papers—the Pilot, the Republic, the American, the Globe, the Herald, the Commonwealth, and the others—are distributed among the tables. Judicious care in the publications which, besides giving a little news, represent with invariable vigor various divisions of public thought are separated by the main aisle. Alongside the north shelf are fastened New England dailies. When these shelves are fully equipped the 100 papers for which the public desire is greatest will be found thereon.

Visitors were not numerous.

The other newspapers, as in the instance just noted, will be scattered on the capacious tables of which there are a score or so. Many of those which have been received have not been extracted as yet from the bundles in the rear of the room, for things are not—and excusably so—as orderly as they will be in a week or a month.

Saturday those who used the room were not many. Yet it is the one room in the library in which there are no evidences of merely curious people. Everyone who entered it while the Journal reporter was there soon was immersed in columns of news.

In the completed room there will be 107 papers. Of this number, 110 will be American, eight Canadian, one Vancouverian, and the remainder will represent the other civilized section of the globe.

Many months will probably pass, however, before all the papers which have been selected are on file. The fund of \$2000 must be so employed that the representative newspapers of all countries will be obtained; but \$2000, if dispensed carelessly, would secure such a list as would ill represent the world's civilized communities.

Those who had the selection of the newspapers in charge realized this as soon as the list was made up. Therefore, they made good use of their tact, and in this way, Librarian Putnam addressed a note to the publishers of all the prominent American dailies. He pointed out the national advantages of the Newspaper Room, emphasizing the benefit which would be derived by those visitors who, when at home, were accustomed to read their publications, and dwelling on the insignificance of the loss to them through either a free or a reduced subscription. Accordingly, he invited the publishers either to give their papers free of charge or to offer a reduction in the price of subscription. The responses to this invitation were very gratifying to those who are supervising the furnishing of the room.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1895.

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE

Is the Newspaper Room at the Public Library.

Its 125 Newspapers Were Taken From Wrappers Saturday.

With All Arrangements Perfected Will Be 200 Papers.

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Generosity of Boston Publishers.

The publishers of the Boston dailies, with two exceptions, offered to give not only one copy, but a duplicate copy for binding. This binding, except in one instance, will be done at the expense of the library; but, in this single instance, at the expense of the paper's publishers. No response has been received from the publishers of two Boston dailies, and this gave rise to dissatisfaction and hostile criticism in the Newspaper Room today.

For example, a young man approached the attendant and said:

"I notice that the — is not on file. Why is this so?"

Now it so happens that the attendant is not aware—or was not at that time—of the real reason of the newspaper's absence, and he responded:

"I don't know."

"Oh, you don't know?" observed the inquirer suspiciously. "All the others are here, aren't they? Isn't the — a newspaper?"

Whatever incompleteness may be noticed in the number of papers on file may be credited to a want of generosity on the part of the publishers, not to any disposition of the room's managers to be partial.

At the same time, in accord with the wishes of Mr. Todd, no publication which represents any organization, religious or social, to the exclusion of "live" news, will be given a place in the room.

About Sectarian Papers.

There are at present on file in the room, as there were on file in the reading room of the old library, papers which, though representative of diverse sects, keep abreast of current events. Some of those which were included in the list of the old reading room rather lean toward the features which Mr. Todd is firmly desirous to exclude from his room, and, as they have been retained, he or some one else may insist on their exclusion. This would not mean, however, their exclusion from some other department of the library.

In its present condition the room is barren of all foreign newspapers. This delay is unavoidable. Many difficulties were met in making out the American list, and until that was made out the list of foreign papers was expended for the foreign papers was not known. That amount was approximately ascertained about two weeks ago, and last week an agent of the library started abroad to accomplish the filling of the foreign list.

Some idea of the judgment which is necessary to establish the room satisfactorily may be derived from the hesitation in subscribing for the Japan Mail, the best paper which, published in the English language, represents the progressive domain of the Mikado. A yearly subscription to that paper will cost \$27, and it probably will not be subscribed for until it is seen that such a movement will not impair the order of the remainder of the list. Then, too, the list includes a subscription for the China Herald, two papers published in Cape Town, and a few in India. The case of Japan and China illustrates one feature of the Supervisors' policy, and that is, when the number of natives of foreign countries in this city does not warrant the subscription for a paper published in the native tongue, one published in English, if there be any, will be secured. So from Constantinople and cities farther East will come English publications. The Continental countries, with a single exception, will be heard from through the medium of their best papers, from Paris to St. Petersburg, and from Rome to Stockholm or Christiania.

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, who is engaged in painting up his mural paintings at the Public Library, called upon City Auditor

Twice today, with the mayor's private secretary, Mr. Guild, and received \$300. He had previously received \$700. There is a balance due of \$500 under the contract. Mr. Abbey stated that the weather has been so hot he could not work longer than two hours at a time, other than he would have completed the work before this.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. XXVII, NO. 181.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895.

At the present time there are matters more profitable to discuss than either the cost or the adaptability of the new Public Library building. For very many years the city of Boston has been justly proud of the facilities for reading and study which have been, through her Public Library, offered to her citizens. It should be their constant aim and hope that the benefits thus arising may continue, and no effort should be spared that will tend to their large increase.

The building in Copley square is now completed. The trustees have chosen a librarian, who brings to his work a zeal from which much will be expected. And yet the success which will follow his efforts will be small in comparison to the opportunities should the administration of the library be crippled by lack of funds.

The appropriation already made for the support of the library during the present year amounts to \$175,000. If no further books are purchased during this period, and if no additional work is done in connection with the branch libraries and delivery stations, there will still be a deficit of about \$20,000. To be more exact, such expenses of the library as may be justly termed fixed charges exceed by \$20,000 the appropriation now available. This means that with the total appropriation increased even to \$200,000 there would still remain but a very inconsiderable sum to apply to the purchase of books and the development of the library during the balance of the fiscal year. Boston owes it to herself to support this great institution liberally. An annual appropriation of \$225,000 would perhaps serve to place the trustees in an easy financial position. It would fall far short, however, of giving into their hands the power to extend the usefulness of the library to an extent easily possible, and one which our citizens will insist upon.

The sum of \$250,000 is actually needed, if it be the wish of the people of Boston that their free library should do a full measure of work.

For the management of its free public library the city of Chicago asks for an appropriation of \$240,000, a library which is only about one-quarter in size of that of Boston, though their yearly circulations are about the same. Of this \$250,000, if yearly appropriated, over \$165,000 will be needed for salaries and the purchase of books, the balance, \$85,000, being necessary for the proper and indispensable fixed charges of printing and binding, expense of branches, fuel and light, transportation and repairs. Boston is fortunate in having a man, as the executive officer of her library, who not only knows the possibilities of such a great municipal institution, but who can, from his former experience, if given the means, successfully work out the problems which must inevitably lead to a very largely increased use of the books under his charge. The city government should not hesitate to set aside the additional sum of \$75,000. A careful inquiry into the needs of the library, with an easily acquired familiarity of the benefits which will follow should the trustees have this added amount placed at their disposal, will surely convince the members of the city government that this total sum is actually necessary for a proper and progressive administration of a building which is Boston's pride.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895.

ECONOMIES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Transcript: The columns of the daily press have circulated a report of the positions to be allotted in the new Public Library, under civil-service regulations, together with a list of the salaries to be paid to the incumbents of these clerkships. The first grade includes "runners," that is, boys and girls who go after the books. The qualifications for this class are equivalent to a grammar school education, together with quickness of sight and hearing. The minimum salary is \$3.50 and the maximum salary, which is reached after three years of service, is \$4.50 per week. The minimum salary of the next grade is \$5.00 with a maximum of \$7.00 per week after three years of service. This grade includes typewriters and a higher grade of "runners." It requires the same education as does the first grade, together with a knowledge of the library. Between this and the following grade is a special grade with a salary of \$6.00 and a maximum of \$10.00 per week. This grade is a reward for faithful service for those who cannot pass the examination of a higher grade. Thus, after eight or nine years of commendable service a "runner" may be paid a salary of \$10.00 per week. The duties of the "runner" are by no means light, while the hours are long. This class is filled by graduates of the grammar schools whose educational qualifications preclude their applying for positions in the higher grades. It must also be seen that their term of service is not likely to cover a period of as many years as would that of the succeeding grades, owing to physical disabilities which may result from the character of their work. The continuous mounting of a step-ladder, which is necessary to reach the books in the upper shelves, is liable to produce a strain that would seriously disable the "runner."

As we pass on to the next grade, we note that the minimum salary is \$7.50 and the maximum is \$10.50 per week, which latter is reached after a term of service covering four years. There is also a special grade attached to this class, with a minimum salary of \$13 and a maximum of \$18.50 per week. The qualifications in this grade are equivalent to a high-school education, together with a knowledge of one foreign language. As it necessitates from fourteen to fifteen years of persistent study to acquire the qualifications needed to enter this class, together with ten years of service added to the educational limit which is its foundation, the reader can easily discern that the city of Boston does not place a premium upon education in so far as it grades the salaries of its library staff of employees. There are other classes of the service in which the remuneration is not so disproportionate.

The positions under the civil service require natural ability as well as education. In spite of these special qualifications we find such meagerly salaries as \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per week paid to the incumbents of these clerkships. As the cost of living goes, we know that it is practically impossible to wholly support one's self on this meagre sum, and we not unreasonably ask, "How is the balance secured that must be had to eke out the necessities of life for those who receive these pittance?" Does Boston know or does she not care? All are aware what less than living wages may mean for women. How largely do politicians take this into consideration when they make the appropriations for these clerkships, which in nearly all cases, if not in every one, will be filled by women?

The city of Boston furnishes the world with a curious anomaly in the form of its new Public Library. It has erected one of the costliest and most magnificent of public buildings now in existence. Indeed, we claim that it equaled by no structure used for like purposes among communities of men; yet with all this lavish display of wealth, a scale of wages is maintained in certain departments within this elegant edifice that should cause civilized man to blush. The city of Boston thus makes temptation possible for more than one young woman. Not only is Boston culpable in this respect, but she also affords the industrial world an excellent example to "go thou and do likewise." The city may, by means of its new library, foster education among the masses, but it can hardly be credited with the encouragement of morality in certain grades of its civil service.

The glory of all art is in its eternal fitness to existing conditions, but there is no constancy in a civilization that would beautify itself by a costliness which preys upon virtue and integrity. If education is obtained at such a sacrifice, let us rather study our sciences and learn our histories in edifices whose simplicity is not purchased at such expense to flesh and blood. Or, better, let us insist upon the adoption of a scale of wages that shall not mar our art creations by stimulating reflections upon the evils of underpaid labor.

ELIZABETH C. SANGER.
No. 581 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

It is an ADMIRABLE MOVEMENT which is on foot to secure \$15,000 more to pay for the Sargent decorations for the remaining walls of the room where his first great work for the Public Library has been placed. It is a fine thing that Boston pays for the work already placed half of the entire cost of the paintings for the whole room. It is a noble thing that the painter, whose days are spoken for a year in advance, is willing to complete the work for double the comparatively small amount already received. It is well that public-spirited citizens are taking hold of the matter, and that their appreciative hands are going effectively into their generous pockets. And it will be best of all, if before everything is settled, the great picture-loving public has a chance to come in with its smaller subscriptions to help out in the expense. There are hundreds of small taxpayers and non-taxpayers citizens who will be glad to chip in to show their appreciation of these mural decorations. From painters, draughtsmen, students, writers, and all members of crafts, whose workers dwell in the "airy uplands of Bohemia," there might be harvested a crop of most appreciative dollars.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1895.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Annual Report of the Board of Trustees.

Tributes Paid to Professor H. W. Haynes and Phineas Pierce, Formerly of the Board—Unprecedented Growth of the Institution—Its Removal to the New Building—Late Accessions—Branch Libraries—Method of Cataloguing—Financial Needs.

A document of special interest to the public is the annual report of the library department of the city, which has just been submitted to Mayor Curtis by the trustees. It opens by "calling attention to the great loss the library and the citizens of Boston have sustained in the retirement from this corporation of two of the most valued servants of the city, Professor Henry W. Haynes and Phineas Pierce," and pays the following tributes to them—

Professor Haynes was a trustee of the library in 1858-59, with Edward Everett, George Ticknor, John P. Bigelow, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff and William V. Greenough. After an interval of twenty years he was again appointed, on Dec. 4, 1879, and for fifteen years he devoted his time and energy to the rounding out of the vast and varied collections of the library. To the citizens of Boston, to whom Professor Haynes is so well known, it is hardly necessary to mention his manifold qualifications for this trust: his ripe learning, his conspicuous interest in library work, his sound common sense, and his untiring devotion to a work once undertaken. Every department of literature represented in the library gives evidence of his influence. A finished scholar in philology, a writer and a learned authority on archaeology, a thorough student of history, of great classical attainments, and possessing a ripe knowledge and sound taste in architectural matters, he gave to the library strength that has enabled it to become what it is today. Professor Haynes was one of the trustees when the project of a new library building was started in 1881. His advice and aid in the prosecution of the enterprise, and in bringing it to a successful termination, were invaluable.

Phineas Pierce, although not so long connected with the library as Professor Haynes, had proven himself to be one of those men of whose services any great city should be proud. Becoming a trustee at a time soon after the new building was fairly begun, he rendered invaluable service to his fellow citizens by his untiring energy and devotion to the work and by his thorough knowledge of business and finance. In the organization of the library service, and the greatly increased facilities by which the treasures of the library were made more easily accessible to the public than ever before, and in aiding in that symmetrical growth of its collections on all lines of human thought, that has attracted the favorable notice of scholars at home and abroad, his wide knowledge of affairs and extensive research were potent factors.

It should not be forgotten that these gentlemen were earnest advocates of the plan of opening the library to the public in the evenings and on Sundays, whereby its use was rendered possible to a great number of citizens whose days were so occupied that they could not avail themselves of its means of instruction at other times.

The trustees desire to express their regrets at the death of David G. Hubbard, after a brief illness. His work in the preparation of the list of works upon political economy showed him to be an accomplished scholar and a painstaking and accurate worker.

After referring to the report of the examining committee of the library for 1894, and to the "unprecedented activity and growth" of the library, the report says—

The growth and circulation of the central library have been greater than in any preceding year in the history of the institution; the number of books received in Bates Hall alone being 32,485, and in the whole library, including branches, 40,791. The circulation of Bates Hall books, notwithstanding the preparations for removal and the gradual withdrawal of books sent to the new building in the last three months, was 459,771, being an increase of more than 24 percent over the corresponding period of 1893. These figures are remarkable as showing the great and growing interest that the public takes in the more serious books, for the Bates Hall collection contains comparatively few works of fiction, and these only such as have an established place in literature.

In 1888 the total circulation of this part of the library was 228,574, which was much larger than in any previous year. The returns of the past year, therefore, show an increase of more than one hundred percent in six years. Some of this great growth is undoubtedly due to the use of the hall on Sundays and evenings, for it was in the winter of 1880-81 that the trustees began this service, but probably the larger part of the increase is due to the very careful selection of books of interest and use, and to the greater facilities given to the people for their enjoyment. The trustees have for the past year studied and adopted all methods possible to make the use of the library as free and unrestricted as possible. Many hindrances to the free use of books, which in former years seemed necessary, were by experience shown to be so rather in theory than in practice.

With regard to the removal of the library to the new building the report has this to say—

During the autumn months the new library building was so far completed that it was thought best to remove thither some of the smaller collections; but not until Dec. 14 was the removal of the main body of books begun. On Jan. 28 all the books belonging to the library were on the shelves in the new building. So far as is known there were no books lost or misplaced during the removal. The moving of the machinery and material of the bindery was begun at noon, and at eight o'clock the next morning the binders were at their usual work in their new quarters. During the period of removal the great number of reference books required for the new Bates Hall were transferred from the general collection, as it is intended that about forty thousand volumes shall be placed in this hall and the adjoining room, where they can be freely consulted by the public.

In planning the new building provision was made for easy access to all current serial publications. On the lower floor of the new building a room was prepared in which a great number of such publications can be exposed on the tables, where they can be freely examined and consulted, without the restrictions that previously had to be laid upon them in the old building. In an adjoining room all the other serial publications, not of such frequent use, are kept in a newly devised display case, where they are easily and quickly reached for consultation. A large newspaper room was prepared in the first story, where the newspapers are kept in the most convenient manner, as well as those to be loaned from the fund. New and convenient reading-rooms for study have been provided, so that they may be used with ease, while being at the same time absolutely secure from detachment, except by forcible tearing.

The total appropriation for the new building, amounting to \$2,200,000, it is hoped that \$1,000,000 will be realized from the sale of the old library building, in which case the cost of the new building to the city will be \$1,200,000.

is recommended for careful consideration, as evidence of the widespread interest in the library and of the high value of the collection. It is especially gratifying to feel that the usefulness and fame of the institution are not merely local, and that it has a place among the great libraries of the world. The experiment which had been tried of having books sent from certain dealers upon approval was extended and adopted as a system during the past year. The result has been so satisfactory that it is hoped that it may be so enlarged in scope as to become general.

The report speaks of the branch library to be established at the West End, which has already been referred to, and to the work of the branches in these terms:

During the year the city purchased for the purpose of a branch library the old West Church, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, and placed the property in the control of the trustees. Although the building was purchased, no money was appropriated for the establishment of the branch at that time, but the City Council has since made the necessary appropriation, so that it is hoped that the branch may be ready for use during the coming summer.

It has always been difficult to satisfy the wants of all the branches without seriously crippling the central library, which, it should be remembered, has been made available to the users of the branches by all practicable means. It is gratifying, however, to know that during the year just ended, these efforts of the trustees have to some degree been successful. This success is due in large measure to more thorough, continuous, and careful supervision by an inspector of branches. For the first time in the history of the library it has been possible to have such an officer whose whole time could be devoted to this work. The good result is to be seen in the gain during the year of 75,000 in the circulation of books from the branch libraries, and what is of more importance, in the decided improvement in the quality of the books furnished and read. Hundreds of worn-out and doubtful volumes have been withdrawn, and their places filled with the best attainable literature of a miscellaneous kind. Observation shows that there has been a decided improvement in taste and a growing demand for what is commonly called standard literature, as well as for good instead of mediocre or worthless fiction.

The report makes special mention of the "intelligent and conscientious administration of the branch libraries," and gives extracts from the reports of some of the assistants in charge. It then speaks as follows of the cataloguing of the library:

For some years past the trustees have devoted their attention to plans for the simplification and economical preparation of the general catalogue of the library. They have had in operation for some years a system of printed cards, which was proved to be much more useful than any previous form of card catalogue; but, owing to the great increase of the catalogue, they felt that some still better scheme was imperative and quite possible. When the linotype, a machine for setting type, was first brought to public notice they studied its operation with great care, believing that the sought-for relief would be obtained through its use. At first it was not far enough developed to be practicable for library purposes, but it was so far improved in 1894 that the trustees decided to purchase a machine for use in the library building. They have had no opportunity as yet to put it into practical operation, but they have no doubt that it will prove of great advantage in the projected plan of reducing the catalogue entries, so far as possible, to one, or at most two, line titles.

The financial support of the library is thus referred to:

The trustees desire to call attention to the necessity of increased appropriations for the proper support of the library. The income from special funds has been, and must continue to be, reduced by the lower rate of interest upon safe investments. The proper maintenance and administration of the Central Library Building will be much more expensive than that of the old building, and the reasonable demands of the branches must require more expenditures each year. It will not be practicable to properly maintain the library and branches during the coming year for less than the sum for which the trustees ask an appropriation, \$215,000, and we believe it will be impossible to give the public all the benefits which they should enjoy from the library and its branches in the future without much larger annual appropriations than heretofore.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Some of the Riches of the Institution—A Tribute to the Retiring Trustees.

As a part and parcel of the library report is found the sub-report of the examining committee, which, it is understood, is chiefly the work of Mr. James F. Hunnewell. His summary of the riches of the library contains the following on the works relating to architecture:

"It is a surprise and a delight, proving, as it does, that so much has been done, and that so much belongs to Boston. The most praised of the Fine Arts, the one to the greatest degree a necessary of life, and the monumental one of human history, is here illustrated to a remarkable extent. Fact could hardly be more evident that this collection is no result of luck and chance, but one of knowledge and perseverance. Books of this sort are not paraded before the world like the new novels; watch must be kept for them even when they first appear. Not only do we find the older works here, but the newer and the recent; not only the minor, but also the greater, and those works of the giants found in few places in the world, especially in America. Here is Baron Taylor's immense and superb 'Ancienne France,' complete; here the 'Monumenten architectonicos de España,' the 'Strogonof Antiquities of Russia,' and the magnificent 'San Marco' issued by Ongania of Venice. Rome is shown by Piranesi, Pistoletti, and Rosellini; Egypt by Napoleon's Immense and Rosellini; Egypt by Champollion. Of what might be called works secondary in size and grandeur, the array is indeed vast. No less remarkable is the number of scarce monographs on notable edifices. There is no excuse for bad designs in Boston, for the world's building art is here shown to everyone who is willing to study."

Continuing, the report says, "The preservation of property is quite as important as its acquisition. All who know the value of the library will be glad that it has been removed from the old building. In its very far more secure quarters, far better adapted for its arrangement, books will not be slowly baked as they were in the upper regions of the old hall, or secluded in the dark and dusty labyrinth underneath, where some of the best of them were. Protection to the bindings of certain rare and large volumes is very desirable. A few hundred dollars would be well spent in providing canvas covers for them, as well as for some fine bindings. If money must be saved in order to do this work, it would be far better, for a year or two, to buy fewer of the less used volumes, or

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.

MR. McKIM'S FOUNTAIN.

MacMonnies' "Bacchante and Child" will be the Principal Feature of Mr. McKim's Present to the Boston Public Library.

New York, May 22.

Comparatively early in the building of the new library in Boston, Mr. McKim wished himself to contribute toward its decoration, in addition to his share in the work as its architect. He then chose as his especial care the fountain in the interior court, designing it in the fashion of an impluvium of a Roman house—a shallow, quadrangular basin, framed in a broad rim of marble, and reflecting in its water, as in a mirror, the surrounding walls and the open sky above. At first only a jet of water was to spout upward from the centre of the basin; but subsequently he decided to adorn the fountain with sculpture. Delays of various sorts then arose, and it was not until Mr. MacMonnies's visit, some month's since, to New York, that a final decision was made. The sculptor then preferred to Mr. McKim his bronze "Bacchante and Child," and in spite of many suggestions that it remain in this city, it will become the chief part of the fountain in the court of the Boston Library. Mr. McKim has not yet formally presented the sculpture to the trustees of the library, but he is likely soon to do so. Mr. MacMonnies's work upon it in Paris is well advanced, so that in all probability it will be shipped to this country and put in position late in the summer or early in the autumn. After its destination was determined the French Government desired to purchase the original work for the Luxembourg; and, finding that it was to go to Boston, forthwith ordered a replica.

The bronze itself, in its place in the court, will be slightly larger than life; but a study of it on a much reduced scale has already found its way to New York. The nude Bacchante is in vigorous and joyous motion, poised on the toes of her left foot, her springy weight falling altogether on her left leg, her right uplifted and her bended knee thrust forward, as, half-dancing, she pursues her way. In her left hand she raises a bunch of grapes high above her head. With her right arm bent about him as though to make a seat of her elbow, she carries a naked child, that presses its head eagerly against her throat and cheek, and gazes with wide-eyed and open mouthed eagerness at the quivering grapes. The Bacchante is a tall, full-bodied woman just past her first youth. There is sinewy vigor in her limbs and torso. Her broadly modelled head sits lightly on her slender neck and shoulders. Her thick, curling hair falls about her narrow forehead and small ears, and she smiles gayly in her play with the child. The baby in its turn is as skilfully modelled, and its greedy eagerness is shrewdly characterized. Bacchante and child are both full of the vitality of all of Mr. MacMonnies's work that has been shown of late hereabouts—they fairly palpitate with life and motion. And with all their vigor they lack not in charm—imaginative in the idea underlying the work, and sculptural in the lines of the Bacchante's head, of her uplifted arm, of her nervous torso, and of her dancing feet and legs. There is mingled suggestion in them of felicitous imagination and easy executive skill. The completed sculpture in its place in the court should be as decorative as the little bronze in its place in the show of the Sculpture Society. With its vitality and gaiety, and its suggestion of the joy of life, it promises to gain by contrast with the austere dignity of its surroundings. In giving it, Mr. McKim and Mr. MacMonnies will give Boston one of the few admirable examples of imaginative sculpture in public places in America. H. T. F.

the library was an organization of this part of the country, with 25,674, which was much larger than in any other part of the country. Some of the past year, therefore, show an increase of 100,000 and more, and in six years. Some of this growth was due to the fact that the use of the book on the one hand, and the increase in the number of books in the library in the winter of 1880-90 that the increase in the number of books in the library was the larger part of the increase. The increase in the number of books in the library was the result of a very careful selection of books of interest to the people, and the greater facilities given to the people for the use of the library. Many hindrances to the free use of the library in former years seemed necessary, but they have been removed, and the use of the library is now as free as in any other part of the country. In many respects, the library is now as free as in any other part of the country. In many respects, the library is now as free as in any other part of the country. In many respects, the library is now as free as in any other part of the country.

Although the new building provision was made for easy access to all current serial publications, the old building was not so well served. The room was prepared in which a great number of such publications can be exposed on the shelves, and the books can be freely examined and consulted, without any restriction. The force had to be laid upon them in the old building. In an adjoining room at the other serials and publications were arranged in a new display drawer, where they are exposed and quickly reached for consultation. A large number of newspapers prepared for the day as well as those to be brought from the Todd building, are placed in the reading-rooms. The files have been provided, and the books consulted with ease, while being at the same time by force, and secure from detachment, except by force.

Reference is made to the new accessions to the library as follows—

received gifts extraordinary in amount and character, which, with those just mentioned, aggregate 32,409 volumes. A list of the givers published in an appendix to the report and

[illegible]

Some of the Riches of the Institution—A Tribute to the Retiring Trustees.

"It is a surprise and a delight, proving, as it does, that so much has been done, and that so much belongs to Boston. The most practiced of the Fine Arts, the one to the greatest degree necessary of life, and the monumental one of human history, is here illustrated to a marked extent. Fact could hardly be more evident than that this collection is no result of luck and chance, but one of knowledge and persistent industry. Works of this sort are not paraded before the world like the new novels; watch must be kept for them even when they first appear. Not only do we find the older works here, but the newer and the greatest; not only the minor, but also the greater; and those works of the giants found in few places in the world, especially in America. Here is Baron Taylor's immense and superb 'Ancienne France,' complete; here the 'Monumentos arquitectonicos de España,' the 'Sirognat Antiquities of Russia,' and the magnificent 'San Marco' issued by Ongarini of Venice, Rome is shown by Piranesi, Pistoletti, and Rossi; Egypt by Napoleon's immense 'Description,' by Rosellini and Champollion. Of which the latter calls works secondary in size and grandeur, are arranged in good vastness. No less remarkable is the number of modern monographs on notable edifices. There is no excuse for bad designs in Boston, for the world's building art is here shown to everyone who is willing to study."

The report closes with the following tribute to some of the trustees now retired: "The trustees are to be congratulated that they are reaching a termination of long, arduous and varied services connected with the new building, and that they are a noble and crowns their work. Thanks are due them not only from the school but from all who esteem the school and propriety in design for their choice of style. It is difficult to avoid following a fashion in architecture as well as on other matters, but they have not yielded to a passing fancy for the unusual, and for the new, but have followed the great ages of art or history. They have seen the greatest ages of art or history, and have given us, especially in architecture, and have given us, especially in architecture, grace and dignity, in a style associated with one of the grand eras of human progress. It is the majestic and beautiful style of Italy, in the great period of the revival of learning, as well as the style of the foremost artists and designers of the modern world. They have felt at home in the modern world, and the best of them seldom walked through a better vestibule and up a better staircase. The august and venerable prelate in the Vatican on our time could hardly find a courtyard as noble for the person who enters a meditative promenade. Every person who enters the vestibule of the school, one of the exquisite library rooms of the world, and reaches it without a stormy passage."

The report is signed by the following-named members of the committee: James F. Hunnewell, Brooks Adams, Robert H. Bancroft, Mary E. Blake, Samuel Carr, David W. Cheever, Edward H. Clement, Agnes Irwin, Walter Scott Fitz, Lalah B. Pingree, Isabel Sherwin, William C. Todd.

H. T. P.

SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1895.

THE WORLD OF ART.

**Subscription for Completing
the Sargent Decorations.**

Joseph Lindon Smith's Library Decorations Bring Him a Great Commission—Further Public Library Decorations—Art School Prizes—Various Interesting Events.

Much interesting information concerning the Sargent decorations for the Public Library, their significance and the artist's ideas for the completion of the series, is contained in the communication from Edward Robinson, the curator of classical antiquities at the Museum of Fine Arts, given herewith. Mr. Robinson has undertaken the task of asking for subscriptions to secure the completion of the artist's scheme of decoration, and as half the sum asked for has already been subscribed, the demand for \$7500 is a very moderate one, particularly in view of the fact that the subscription will assure for Boston the possession of a work that will rank with the greatest masterpieces of art in the world; and one of the great elements in the attractiveness which is giving the New England metropolis a place on this continent like that occupied by Dresden in Europe. The art treasures of the Saxon capital are equivalent to a capitalization of millions in the patronage of the tourists, the foreign residents and the trade which they bring to that city. Mr. Robinson's communication is as follows:

To the Editor of The Herald:

May I call the attention of your readers to an effort which is being made to secure for the city by private subscription the completion of the splendid conception which Mr. Sargent has formed for the decoration of his hall in the Public Library? His contract with the trustees, by which he is to receive \$15,000, calls for the decoration of only the two ends of the hall, but in planning the scheme for these he has developed an idea which includes the long wall between them. This idea is so noble in itself, and promises to result in a work of such great importance artistically, that those who have heard it described feel that it would be a decided misfortune to the community were lack of means to prevent him from carrying his work to completion.

The subject Mr. Sargent has in mind, which has been curiously misnamed the "History of Religion," or "The Religions of the World," is a series of compositions covering the three principal walls and parts of the ceiling, all with a common theme, namely, to emphasize the fact that in the actual teaching of Christ to his followers the religious thought of the world reached its climax. In the portion already finished he has symbolized the confusion and distress which fell upon the children of Israel because they turned from the simple worship of Jehovah to that of the strange gods of the nations about them, and also the promised relief which followed their repentance. In the ceiling are the types of the pagan divinities whom they worshipped, and below are the prophets, some despairing, others looking for the help to come, the latter ending in the three wonderful figures on the right who hasten forward to greet the coming Messiah. Mr. Sargent's intention would be to cover the long wall above the staircase with a composition representing one of the great sermons of the New Testament, with Christ as the central figure, the whole group to be composed with a simplicity which should contrast as forcibly as possible with the gorgeousness of the two ends. The end of the still to be completed is in the growth of doctrines and dogmas in the centuries which followed. From this slight account it will be seen that when the two ends now contracted for are finished, the design will still lack its most essential element, the element which is to bind it together and make a unit of the whole decorative scheme.

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THE SARGENT LIBRARY PAINTINGS.

There is little need to add any statement to the clear and forcible appeal which Mr. Edward Robinson signs in today's Transcript—an appeal which carries with it the weight of the best judgment, the best taste, the best patriotism and the most unselfish interest in the city's good. With virtually one voice the people of Boston have already given their verdict in respect to the Sargent decorations; with rare unanimity they have declared the high obligation of the city to carry the series of mural paintings to its completion; and there can be no doubt of the success of the movement for which Mr. Robinson speaks, and which the community is under the moral necessity of supporting to the final issue. A manifesto signed by the artists of Boston will soon follow the opening shot in this creditable little campaign of art, which can have but one result,—a prompt and brilliant success. Think of it! One of the great decorations of the world for a matter of thirty thousand dollars! And only seventy-five hundred dollars remain to be raised. The price for which Mr. Sargent is willing to do this great work is nominal. He really does it because he is interested in the work, because he is delighted to get the chance to show what he can do on a large scale, to invent, to give the reins to his imagination and fancy and love of color, and because this colossal undertaking is for a portrait painter a rest and recreation. For a man whose earning capacity may be estimated at from twenty to forty thousand dollars a year in his profession as a portrait painter to charge only thirty thousand dollars for a work which is probably going to occupy a considerable portion of his working days for many years to come, is on the face of it a labor of love and glorious ambition.

TO COMPLETE SARGENT'S WORK.

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Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895.

THE DOORS on the landing of the grand staircase in the Public Library stand open nowadays and nearly always there are people on the balcony admiring the court from that point of vantage. Descriptions of Mr. Abbey's pictures are found on large cards on the tables in the delivery room, and at all hours of the day and evening people are seen sitting in those black chairs studying the paintings. The little drawers for the card catalogue are found convenient by readers, and best of all there really seems to be a growing disposition on the part of employees not to terrify, but rather to be helpful to the book-borrowing, book-reading public. It was curious the way a few of them used to treat with scorn and severity the plain people who tried to get books from the old library. It is refreshing to see even the quietest persons, those most unused to libraries, as well as those who know what they want, getting the books that they ask for without much trouble.

Tramps and hoodlums should not mistake the Public Library for a lodging house. If they desire to cultivate their taste for art by visiting the building, they might have special hours assigned them, with a squad of police to accompany them and control their ebullitions of enthusiasm.

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May 22, 1895.

EDWARD ROBINSON.

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Joseph Lindon Smith's mural decoration for the Public Library has brought him a great commission from Philadelphia—an order for the decoration of the entire frieze on the exterior of the new Horticultural Hall—80 feet on the front, 150 feet on each of the sides, and six feet high. The building is to be in the Florentine style, of light-colored brick, and a tiled roof with wide eaves. The frieze is to be close under the roof and will give an opportunity for splendid color effects. Mr. Smith intended to go to Europe on the completion of his Public Library decorations for a stay of two or three years. But this commission changes his plans completely. He will stay abroad but a month, and on his return in the autumn will devote nearly a year to carrying out the Philadelphia work.

The forthcoming number of Harper's Weekly is to contain, by permission of the artist, reproductions of Sargent's decorations for the Public Library, after photographs specially made for the purpose by K. L. Stebbins. To photograph these decorations has been a work of peculiar difficulty, and the ceiling, with its arch, has made it hard to obtain a correct perspective. Mr. Stebbins, however, has solved the problem with marked success.

Mr. McKim's intended gift to the Public Library is a generous one. He has already contributed the fountain in the court, with its large quadrangular basin paved with marble mosaics, after the fashion of a Roman impluvium. Now, for its adornment, he proposes to give MacMonnies' bronze group of a "Bacchante and Child," a reduced copy of which is a feature of the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society in New York. A replica of the original has been ordered by the French government for the Luxembourg. From the pictures it appears to be one of the best examples of the artist's work, unlike his other representation in the library—the statue of Sir Harry Vane, who seems to be laboring under the task of carrying off a greater load of bric-a-brac and drapery than he can conveniently manage.

Another of the prospective plastic decorations for the Public Library appears at the exhibition of the Sculpture Society in the shape of a sketch by Auguste Rodin for a figure of "History," designed to be placed in a niche. It is a figure of a woman, aged, with wrinkled face, but marked by a grand and noble air, looking into a mirror held in her right hand and contemplating the past. With his statue of Emerson, and his bronze doors with their low reliefs, Mr. Rodin will be well represented in the library, while in addition, with his two marble groups on the post office, his Milmore memorial and his John Boyle O'Reilly memorial, he will have made his mark on Boston in the way of adorning the city with ideal sculpture.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1896.

THE GREAT AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

(Herbert Putnam, in the June Forum.)

Among the larger libraries in the United States there are represented the more prominent different types of the modern free library. There is the Library of Congress, which, although in class of material it does not parallel either the British Museum or other national libraries, still stands as representing what we have toward a library really national. There is the university library, which, though a department of a private corporation, yet when administered with a liberality that has marked the administration of the Columbia College Library, is, for reference, free to the general public. There is the Lenox, the highly specialized endowed reference library. There are the Newberry and the Crerar, the partially specialized, endowed reference libraries; the Astor, the endowed general reference library; the Enoch Pratt, the library endowed for both reference and circulation; the Boston Public Library, the municipal library providing and circulating at the expense of the community material for the general reader, and accumulating in addition material for the specialist, in which latter work it is assisted by certain special endowments; and the Chicago Public Library, the municipal library which devotes itself solely to the general reader, and is practically unassisted by special endowments. In the case of certain of these institutions, what has of late directed attention to them is not any new function which they have undertaken, but the splendor of the new structures which have been provided for them. The building for the Library of Congress is to be impressive, more perhaps from its great size and general scheme than from richness of detail. In the new building for the Boston Public Library there has been a definite and pronounced design to produce a work of art. Such a structure has in itself undoubted educational value, but its erection cannot of course augment the functions of the library which is to inhabit it. It represents chiefly a sort of apotheosis of the confidence which the American people have come to feel in the public library as a branch of education.

Boston's Library on Political Economy.

As one of its many branches, the Boston Public Library is making a fine collection of books on political economy, and by the end of the year it expects to print a catalogue of books on this branch of social science which will probably contain about ten thousand titles. The collection is being carefully made, and the list selected was complete a little before the books were moved in from the old building. More than half of the books needed at that time to fill up the gaps in the library's already fine collection have been purchased. When the whole list has been filled out, the library will be able to offer to the student of political economy as fine a collection of books on that subject as any in the country. One part of this collection which it is difficult

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Joseph Lindon Smith's Venetian Lobby Completed.

A Beautiful Addition to the Library'
Mural Adornments—"Marriage of
Venice to the Adriatic"—Summer
Loans at the Art Museum—The
State House Again—Spice.

Another day's dedication for the Dublin Library has just been completed. The artist, *Donatello*, has been working on a group of figures. For some time this work has been on view for several weeks past, and now the a-folding has been entirely removed and the echeum shows up its full glory. The artist has fully supplied with the rich and glorious feeling of the Venetian renaissance. It has given the artist a splendid opportunity to express the exceptional talent for decorative design that he has. The artist has also shown a great deal of minor character; an opportunity that he has utilized to the best advantage. In its pure, light tones and sunny sentiment this work promises to harmonize charmingly with the great Puvils decorative decorations, with which it is brought into connection.

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Over the window, which was above the altar, was a picture of the Virgin and Child. The composition of the picture was in the style of the "Pisa" type. The Virgin, seated on the left, was holding the Child on her right arm. The Child was holding a book. The Virgin was wearing a blue mantle over a red gown. The Child was wearing a red gown. The picture was signed "G. B. 1525".

the north and south walls of the famous medallions, with the names of several of the leading Augustan poets: "Urgesio, Virgil, and Decimus; Michel, Sallust, Zani, Dandolo, Morosini, Gradencia, Pissardi, Barbaro." On the south table are inscribed the names of the celebrated Venetian painters: "Giovanni, Palma, Carpaccio, Montebellona, Canale, and Giovanni Bellini, G. Veronese, Lotto, Tiziano, Bonifazi, and Tintoretto."

In the central dome are four shields with the names of the Italian cities that once belonged to Venice: "Belluno, Brescia, Como, Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, Verona, Ravenna, Bergamo."

The dome of the eastern alcove, at the foot of the stairs to the special library above, bears the names of the leading cities and lands of the Levant the had commerce with Venice: Tyre, Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, Babilonia, Bagdad, Aleppo, Saffanto, Cyprus, Zante, Ispahan, Corfu, Naxos, Malasia, Caxos, Tripoli, Jerusalem, Gallipoli, Teos, Monastir, Negropolis, Candia, Smyrna, Caffa, Constantinople, Chios, Beyros. This eastern alcove also has the inscriptions of the Sultan Mehmet II.

THE WESTERN ALCOVE. A Room of Bookshelves. The western alcove had a function of the same character as a museum of Rembrandt's work, and was running around the base of the dome.

Mr. Smith has given a thoughtful answer to his work by the literary creation of bits of detail reminiscent of the past. The "The Legend of the Foot of the Mountain" is a good example of this. It is a story of a man who has lost his way in the forest and is looking for a way out. The story is told in a simple, direct manner, and the language is clear and concise. The story is a good example of the author's ability to create a vivid picture of a scene and to tell a story in a simple, direct manner.

Beginning has ever been made before in a civic "structure on American soil." She adds "the highest, for the first time, the highest possible," and "the highest possible" is caused for us, and as regards not only architectural magnificence, but artistic completeness in the broadest sense." She recognizes the aim of the architects "to secure the highest beauty possible, in as many and as varied ways as are consistent with its artistic unity, and with respect for its fundamental character and purpose." The entire character is an instance of generous recognition of what is building is intended to be, and is almost the first instance in which a distinguished writer on architecture has furnished an adequate criticism of its character.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, whose recent entrance upon the work of librarian of the Public Library has awakened high hopes with regard to his ability to increase its practical usefulness, has in the June Forum an article on "The Great Libraries of the United States." One of which one may glean not only much of interest about the whole library movement, but Mr. Putnam stands for in library work. If this article be read in conjunction with the action of the trustees of the Public Library, who have appointed a committee to confer with Sept. Saver and three of the supervisors, to see what can be done to bring the library and the public schools into a more intimate and useful connection, it will indicate the possibility of a larger work in the education of the people through the library than has heretofore been undertaken in this city. Mr. Putnam indicates in his Forum article that the Public Library justifies its existence and its support by the people, in furnishing the greatest possible facilities for bringing its books to a large extent into the hands of the people as readers.

We are living at a time when there are 50,000 public libraries in the United States, and when the circulation of general literature already begins to feel the influence of these libraries in the purchase of books. At the same time the booksellers and publishers are going through with a silent revolution in the methods of their business. The old ways among readers, the people who frequent book auctions and purchase books largely for their own sake, are going out of existence, and unless their place is taken by a new class of readers, fresh from the public school and taught already how to read books and digest them, the vast sum which is now required for the maintaining of these public libraries will not be utilized to the best advantage. It is an excellent movement, which has been initiated to see in what wise ways the public library may be properly related to our public schools, and the experiment which was undertaken by Judge Chamberlain, mainly at his own risk, some years since, to ascertain whether the library could not do something to promote the reading of literature in the grammar schools, will now count for something in evidence as to the usefulness of this plan. Mr. Put-

shows in this article that the libraries throughout the United States supplying to the people, to an almost unlimited extent, the opportunities for popular culture, and happily a chief part of the stress of his article consists in showing how the libraries can be made to share in the work of popular education and come into closer touch with the people.

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[illegible]

Mr. Smith has given a thoughtful answer to his work by the literary creation of bits of detail reminiscent of the past. The "The Legend of the Foot of the Mountain" is a good example of this. It is a story of a man who has lost his way in the forest and is looking for a way out. The story is told in a simple, direct manner, and the language is clear and concise. The story is a good example of the author's ability to create a vivid picture of a scene and to tell a story in a simple, direct manner.

BOSTON STANDARD.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

IT'S ALL WRONG.

Public Library Service Does Not Serve the Public.

RADICAL CHANGES NEEDED

Many Hours Wasted in Attempts to Secure Books.

Curious Statements in Official Reports
A Long Salary List to be Lengthened—What For?

What's the matter with the service at the Public Library?

It's all wrong, and the worst of it is, it will probably not be improved until very radical treatment is applied.

With a library committee and a board of trustees and a new librarian, it seems as if matters might be arranged to accommodate the public in some slight degree at least. Whatever the executive power may be, it doesn't execute, and the public, the great good-natured, patient public, sits about on the polished slabs, or takes a turn around the balcony or goes down town to lunch or to the matinee and returns to the library back yet; it takes some time to locate it in this big building," but it is odds to nothing on its being a harder problem to locate the power over the boy who was sent to the section to climb to the shelf that holds the book marked on the slip that a now wrothy man is swearing for!

However the angry may rage or the patiently polite inquire, no book is forthcoming. Thirty minutes, 40 minutes go by. The weather outside changes and new timetables are adopted on the railroads, but the book comes not. Finally, after much waste of temper and tissue a name is called from the desk. The long deadlock is broken, and visions of a flying leap for the rear platform of the next train float through this weary brain. Vain hope! The slip that was sent in quest of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" comes back in the form of little "Flaxie Prizze," and as Flaxie is not competent to direct our historical reading, she has to be returned to the shelf and the whole process of waiting indulged in again from the beginning.

A BIG SALARY LIST.

According to one published list of expenditures, the total outlay for salaries in 1894 was \$3,528.27, and the estimates for this year for an increase of this sum to \$121,700. Now, is it worth while for the city of Boston to expend \$121,700 for salaries in one building where much of the service is of a sort that would not be tolerated by a private corporation longer than the one week's notice given by courtesy?

The very fact that the service is slow means that it is poor. Students are busy people, and should not have to spend half-hours of their precious time in sitting idly about wondering what the Whistler panels at the end of Bates Hall will be like. Inquiries for any definite information in the matter of editions, or preferable authorities, or doubtful questions of authorship almost fall of an answer; or, at least, it is often "I don't know at present, but I will look it up for you." This sort of response coming frequently from people who have been in the library for a term of years, however much it may indicate their willingness to be of help to the public, reflects upon their interest in their work and upon the advantage to which they have put their opportunities of thoroughly knowing the resources of the library. A library, even if it costs over \$2,500,000, does not fulfil the purposes of its being unless it permits free and speedy access to its stores.

There is a great deal to be said against the methods acknowledged in a recent weekly report read before the trustees, which went something like this: "I have the honor to respectfully submit this report after a careful examination of the reference books in Bates Hall. There are about 600 in this collection to which the public have had free access for the past four months. During this time only 27 of the number have disappeared and cannot now be accounted for. The money value of these books, however, is much less than would have been paid for the services of an attendant to look after them during this time."

And again the public, who may need the immediate help of some of those 47 books, is not taken into the account in the least, and this is apparently allowed to stand as a report of the official discharge of duty.

It is not stated whether this report was meant to be humorous or not. Certainly Col. Benton, with keen perceptions, must have been somewhat astonished at this naive complacency.

The logical mind pursues this train of thought to its ultimate conclusion. Why should not the entire book stock be exposed to the gradual depredations of the public? This would relieve the pay roll of quite a force of assistants, now supposed to have some interest in keeping the books on the shelves. Moreover, it would solve the tedious question of the long delays at the desks, for each person would be enabled to select for his own library the books most suited to his needs. To be sure, this privilege might somewhat affect the mission and efficiency of the building, but these seem to be but minor considerations, so far as the public is concerned, after all.

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

The following is a pleasing illustration of the amount of intelligence with which much of the work is carried on. Titles of books are given, and the public is

books which have not been added. It is absurd that out of an annual appropriation of \$175,000 no money can be spared for the purchase of books.

The report acknowledges a total capital of \$200,713, which has been left at various times for the library. It is expressly stated that the income of some of these bequests was to be applied only for the buying of new books.

Under these published conditions the whole question of the responsibility of that important part of the library service arises. What wide and deep intelligence, what diverse mental intemperance, what literary sanity and fine discrimination must be possessed by the man who decides what books are necessary for the reference shelves of the library? He must have the soundest judgment as to what will be most useful to the greatest number, and should possess a most unusual intuition as to the lasting qualities of any part of the huge mass of printed matter which is turned out every year.

It is hardly likely to suppose that a large dry goods firm would entrust the buying of supplies of any one department to a man who was not thoroughly expert in the matters of quality and quantity. How much more important it becomes when the question is one of stocking the shelves of a great public library with material which must remain for all time. There are unlimited books and there is limited money, and the question of making a limited amount of money cover a constant supply of books is a very grave one, and calls for able powers in the purchasing department.

SPECIOUS FIGURING.

By a specious bit of figuring the report mentioned makes it appear that the total number of additions to Bates Hall during 1894 amounted to 32,481, but it does not state that of this total \$390 were simply transcripts of the Bates Hall from the duplicate room, and that they are not, therefore, new books. No wonder that the bulletins which were formerly used to give the titles of the latest books to the public should now be filled with a collection of old prints of Boston, and undigested lists of books on special subjects, composed of mere "transcripts" from the catalogue cards.

It is easy to estimate what the average yearly salary will be of the 107 people now employed apparently to stand round and estimate the number of annual visitors and the total circulation, if the increase to the requested \$121,700 is made. An average salary of over \$1000 is a very high showing for one section of the city's service, and the small boys who place books on the shelves should feel justly proud of their valuable and well-recognized services. Would it not be a worthy charity for them to start a subscription paper inside, so that a part of the money now absolutely necessary for salaries might be devoted to buying the remaining volumes in sets which have previously been added to the library, but which are now allowed to go uncompleted. Not only would be any desire to curtail expense if the library were fulfilling its main object and carrying out the reason for its existence, but the misdirection of effort and the noticeable lack of competent help call for speedy remedy on the part of the next administration.

HOPE OF RELIEF.

The only hope of relief lies in the fact that during the past year some new spirits have been added to the board of trustees. It would not be charitable to state who is responsible for the huddling of the Dottle Dimple and Oliver Optic books in with the graver subjects, which used to make up the Bates Hall collection. Neither would it be wise to place the blame of the eastern location of the Bates Hall while the books of the section are shelved in the extreme west, thus rendering the carrying trade a positive necessity of present conditions.

While these are grave blunders, and ones which render the transfer work of the library much more laborious, they in no way reflect upon the present board of trustees. In fact, these men bore the serious handicap of trying to rectify the mistakes of their predecessors in placing the affairs of the library upon an intelligent and profitable basis. The main hope for the future lies in the fact that the person best fitted to become the next chairman is a man who has already made his personality felt on the board. His positive character, executive ability and rigorous common sense will find a practical solution for many of the problems which seem to overpower the present working force to such an extent.

With many radical changes the public may at length hope for courteous and intelligent information, and the library will begin to inspire something more than ridicule and indignation in the minds of the people who have occasion to use it most frequently.

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According to one published list of expenditures, the total outlay for salaries in 1904 was \$5,525.27, and the estimates for this year call for an increase of this sum to \$121,700. Now, is it worth while for the city of Boston to expend \$121,700 for salaries in one building where much of the service is of a sort that would not be tolerated by a private corporation longer than the one week's notice given by courtesy?

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A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

The following is a pleasing illustration of the amount of intelligence with which much of the work is carried on. Titles and numbers were carefully written on the new slips in the card catalogues of Bates Hall. In order that these may not be displaced in the card drawers they are perforated to admit a wire rod. It seems that there are various ways of punching holes in cardboard, and one way to do it is to punch so carelessly that the numbers which represent the books will be purely punched out, and this is just the way it was done at our palatial new library. It is said, in the annual report, that some \$90,000 of these cards were punched in this fashion, but it was considered a small matter, for these could be easily written over again.

NO BOOKS ADDED.

The most serious charges, however, do not deal with minor errors of this sort. It is said that a new book has not been added to the library for a period of months at least. Consider the crippled condition that this single fact implies. It renders the library a well-nigh worthless collection to the whole army of workers in current modern literature. The members of contemporary clubs, the reviewers and critics, the scientific leaders and society readers, are all cast off from any participation in the use of the library. Yet, according to the last annual report, nearly 100 people out of a total of 107 are employed mainly to catalogue and arrange the new

lection of old books at Boston, and undigestated lists of books on special subjects, composed of mere "transcripts" from the catalogue cards.

It is easy to estimate what the average yearly salary will be of the 107 people, now employed apparently to stand round and estimate the number of annual visitors and the total circulation, if the increase to the requested \$121,700 is made. An average salary of over \$1000 is a very high price, and the small boys who place books on the shelves should feel justly proud of their valuable and well-recognized services. Would it not be a worthy charity for them to start a subscription paper in aid, so that a part of the money now absolutely necessary for salaries might be devoted to buying the remaining volumes in sets which have previously been added to the library, but which are now allowed to go uncompleted. Not that there would be any desire to curtail expense if the library were to start such a project, but carrying out the reason for its existence, but the misdirection of effort and the noticeable lack of competent help call for speedy remedy as part of the next administration.

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Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1895.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DELIVERY STATIONS.

Three New Ones to Be Established—
"Fine" Money Now Amounts to \$10,000
—Mr. Whistler and the Library Decorations.

It has been decided by the trustees of the Public Library to establish three new delivery stations where people can call in the forenoon, order books and receive them in the afternoon. These stations are to be established, if possible, in some central store in the districts selected, and it is proposed to pay a rental of \$12 a month in these places when the number of books called for does not exceed 300, and \$8 additional for each 100 books more than that until the number reaches 1000. It has been decided to establish one of these stations in the vicinity of Tyler and Bennet streets, and another near the corner of Washington and Dudley streets. Where the third will be established has not yet been decided.

So much has been said about the lack of funds for the library that many people are under the impression that the trustees have no money at all at their disposal. This is a mistake, however. The library has trust funds at interest amounting to more than \$200,000, which are so invested that they yield about \$10,000 a year. This sum is set apart, however, by its donors for the purchase of certain classes of "books of permanent value." But there is also a sum of \$10,000 which is the result of accumulations from fines during the last three years, and this "fine" money has always been used in the past for either the purchase of new books or the replenishing of the old stock which might have run down or become worn out through much usage. The reason given why this money has not been used for the purchase of books is that there is a city ordinance which provides that all moneys received by public institutions shall be turned over to the city treasurer. In the past the trustees ignored this ordinance, on the ground that the Public Library was a corporate institution and had corporate functions, and, further, because this money came in such a way that it was necessary to reserve it for the use of the library. The city made but one request for the "fine" money, and apparently accepted the reasons given by the trustees, and the latter used the money as they saw fit until about three years ago, when they allowed it to accumulate as it was thought best to look into the future, as no one could exactly foresee the results of moving into the new building, and it was thought best, if possible, to have a little "nest egg" for an emergency. Now if the City Government will only give the trustees absolute authority in the use of this "fine" money there will be \$10,000 which can be immediately used for the purchase of "popular" books.

It has already been told in these columns that there is no prospect of any pictures from Mr. James McNeill Whistler for the library. Unlike Messrs. Sargent, Abbey and Purvis de Chavannes, Mr. Whistler persistently failed to answer letters concerning his proposed decorations. He has of late been further than usual in eccentric behavior in a lawsuit; he is in trouble also over private sorrows, and, as it was feared that he is not likely to be ready to fulfill any commission for Boston for some time, the trustees in a formal letter reluctantly relinquished their hope of having a panel from him. In his reply Mr. Whistler seems cheerfully to expect to go on painting for Boston just the same, which is even more amusing than his attitude in the recent affair over the portrait of Lady Eden.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Trustees of the Public Library are working still without a President of the board. It is given out with responsible authority that a choice will be made at the next meeting, which will be early in October. The Trustees have managed to carry along the library affairs during the summer weeks in a satisfactory manner, but important features connected therewith have been held in abeyance, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the business machinery of the great institution can or will do its best and widest duties until its government is fully organized. The election of a President should be made just as soon as possible. The outside public claim and manifest an interest in such action, because the Public Library, more perhaps than any other branch of the city's work, is nearer to and more used by a greater number of its inhabitants than any other, and its work is done for the personal and tangible benefit of the people.

The Library Trustees are men who are well known and highly respected in the community. In their separate and individual capacities they represent business, literature, politics, religion and the law. They serve the city from a sense of duty, and not for material reward. The President of the Board, however, should be a man whose experience will enable him to grasp the existing business situation of the library, and one who at the same time, has such a general knowledge of public affairs and private literary requirements as to fit him to carry forward the opportunities of the library

to their fullest extent. Col. Benton is such a man, and this plea in his behalf is advanced without a wish to detract in any way from the claims or the endowments of any of his associates. A careful canvass has been made of many who are qualified to render a wise opinion in this particular case, and while the above decision is by no means unanimous, the reasons given for Col. Benton's election seem graver than those stated against such a choice.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

One of our contemporaries undertakes to aid the trustees of the Public Library of Boston by its advice as to the choice of a president of their board. It gives a very high opinion of these trustees in so doing, remarking of them that they are "men who are well known and highly respected in the community," and that "they represent business, literature, politics, religion and the law." With such character and such diversity of acquirement the logic of the situation would seem to be that they may well be left to select a president for themselves. There has been some delay in doing this, but we have no doubt it is for good reasons, and we see no cause to believe that the interest of the Public Library has suffered as its result.

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Transcript saw fit in its edition of Tuesday to refer in sarcastic terms to the attitude of the Journal in advocating the election of Col. Benton as President of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library. The Journal was actuated by the spirit of justice and fitness in taking the ground that it did. A canvass that has sought no concealment has been waged against Col. Benton ever since he was appointed by Mr. Matthews to fill the vacancy made upon this board by the expiration of Mr. Haynes's term. Under petty and uncalculated hostility Col. Benton has kept a dignified silence and has done his duty. His opponents have been unfair. Col. Benton is, by endowment and experience, the member of the board best fitted to be its presiding officer, and the Journal or the Advertiser has a perfect right to state this fact, believing it and knowing it to be true. Col. Benton in no sense has sought the position, but a failure to elect him thereto would be to give to the Public Library and its future work an unnecessary injury.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DECORATIONS.

To the Editor of the Transcript: Doubtless many of those who subscribed for the completion of the Sargent decorations in the Public Library have wondered why no acknowledgment of the result of the subscription has been received from the artist. My letter informing him that the required sum had been raised, was written early in July, and forwarded from London, to Spain, where, owing to the negligence of the post-office authorities, it lay in the post restante section of the Seville office until quite recently, when it was returned to his London address. The following letter, which I publish at his request, will show his appreciation of the recognition of his work, and other letters which I have received from him by the same mail testify to his enthusiastic interest in this new commission, so which—
together with what is still due under his contract with the trustees of the library—he means to devote the burden of his time and energy until it is done, however many years it may take. From the spirit in which he writes it is evident that he means to give a return, in work, which is out of all proportion to the amount he will receive, and I think we shall find that we are all to be congratulated on the promptness of the subscription which stimulated this generous impulse.

Those who are interested in the subscription will be glad to know of the vote which the trustees of the library passed on the subject when they were informed that it had been completed; and as I believe this vote has not yet been published, I append it to Mr. Sargent's letter.

EDWARD ROBINSON.

London, Aug. 27, 1895.
My Dear Robinson—I have only today, thanks to the Spanish post office, received the letter by which you inform me that the subscription for the completion of my work at the Boston Public Library has covered the required sum. May I ask you to put a fitting conclusion to the kind offices which you have already shown me in fathering this movement by publishing these lines, in which I wish to express to the subscribers, individually and collectively, my gratitude for their commission, and appreciation of the generous spirit in which it has been given? I regret not having been able to assure them earlier of my high sense of the honor done me, which I value both as a proof of their gratifying appreciation of work already done, and of a confidence which I will endeavor not to disappoint.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN S. SARGENT.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,
BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Resolved, That the Trustees have learned with cordial satisfaction that the necessary sum has been subscribed for the completion of the series of paintings by John S. Sargent, Esq., for the upper staircase hall of the Library building.

Resolved, That the Trustees extend sincere acknowledgments to those who have thus, by their generosity, provided for the completion of a design of such importance, not merely to the architectural beauty of the Library building, but to the cause of decorative art in America.
Resolved, That the upper staircase hall, so far as its decoration has not already been contracted for, be reserved for such decoration by Mr. Sargent, in accordance with the contract to be made with him by the trustees of the fund.

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895.

CHAVANNES'S PICTURES

Paintings for the Public Library Here Awaiting the Arrival of the Hanging Experts.

At last, after considerable delay, the paintings of Puvion de Chavannes have arrived at the new Public Library. The paintings were expected Saturday, but they did not come. Yesterday, however, at 11 A. M., an oblong box, about 19 feet in length and about a foot square, was placed on the left of the great hall of the library. In this stout bound case the pictures were securely packed.

They were not disturbed yesterday, because of the non-appearance of the two experts who were to have come from New York to hang them. These men will probably be here today.

The paintings will then be placed in the alcoves on the wall of the first landing opposite the stairway, and above the entrance to Sales Hall. The contract has been given Mr. Chavannes to paint all the decorations about the main stairway.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1895.

Puvion de Chavannes and His Library Decoration.

"It is reported from Paris," states the New York World, "that Puvion de Chavannes has been convinced that the neutral tint of his large panel painted for the staircase of the Boston Public Library will not stand the gray light which reigns for so much of the year in Boston. He is said to be considering the propriety of making some changes in his color scheme." And the World goes on to say what the essential principles of decorative art are, and what a cold, ungrateful, merciless, dissecting light shines in Boston in the winter (doubtless the reflection of the temperaments of its inhabitants, though this it leaves to be understood by its readers). M. Raffaelli, the French painter and illustrator, when he was in Boston last spring, visited the library, and he told a friend here that as soon as he arrived in Paris he should take pains to inform Puvion de Chavannes respecting the tone of the Siena marble walls of the grand staircase, for he very much feared that M. Puvion was not sufficiently posted on the peculiarly trying yellow color which would have such a strong effect of contrast with his decoration.

It is not at all improbable that this information from a friendly brother artist has had more to do with M. Puvion's determination to retouch his decoration than his knowledge of the atmospheric peculiarities of Boston in the winter, which, after all, are not so very different from those of Paris or indeed any other northern city. The difficulties inseparable from the undertaking of decorating a building at such a distance, without being aware of the architectural conditions and the surroundings except by hearsay, have been referred to before in these columns. Mr. Abbey virtually repainted much of his frieze after it was put up, and he will have much less trouble with the part of his work that he has yet to do, on account of his present familiarity with the waiting-room and its color scheme and lighting-points, after all, on which one should really have personal knowledge rather than information at second hand, in order to deal successfully with the complicated difficulties incidental to mural decoration. One of the valid objections to giving the commission to M. Puvion always has been the fact that he could not, or would not, come here to do it. The actual work need not be done in the place, as it was necessary to do it in the days of fresco painting, when the design was executed rapidly on the plaster itself, but the least that a conscientious artist-decorator can do is to make himself perfectly familiar with all the singularities, architectural and otherwise, of the room that he is to decorate.

EX-MAYOR PRINCE ELECTED.

Is the New President of the Public Library Trustees.

Matter settled at Adjourned Annual Meeting Yesterday Afternoon - Every Member of the Board Was Present - About \$2000 Worth of New Books to Be Purchased.

Hon. Frederick O. Prince, ex-mayor of Boston, was unanimously elected president of the trustees of the Public Library at the adjourned annual meeting held yesterday afternoon.

All the members of the board were present - Col. Benton, Dr. Bowditch, Mr. De Normandie, Mr. Carr and Mr. Prince himself.

The last few meetings held by the board have been adjourned without proceeding to a ballot, on account of the absence in Europe of Dr. Bowditch. It was thought not fit to elect a president without a full attendance.

In the morning yesterday it was said that there could be no election, because Dr. Bowditch was hardly expected to reach town in time to attend the meeting; but he did, arriving from Europe most opportunely, and as a result the trustees were enabled to elect Mr. Prince.

The first of last May Mr. Samuel A. B. Abbott, president of the board during several years, including the whole time that the new library was building, sent his resignation as a trustee to Mayor Curtis. During several weeks the mayor named no successor, but finally Mr. Samuel Carr was appointed, and took his place in the board. Until the board was complete the trustees did not care to select a president. When Mr. Carr was appointed, however, balloting began, and was carried on from week to week, and from adjournment to adjournment without result.

Most people, perhaps, have thought that either Dr. Bowditch or Col. Benton would be chosen president, and the predictions in *The Herald's* contemporaries have been about evenly balanced between the two - first one and then the other.

As it turns out, the board has not only unanimously elected a "dark horse," but has made perhaps the most logical selection in its power, for Mr. Prince has during several years, as it were, the "first vice-president," or, in sterner language, the president pro tempore of the board, and as such has taken Mr. Abbott's place as presiding officer and executive in signing the official documents and the like ever since Mr. Abbott resigned. He is, too, the senior trustee, and the sole survivor of that elder board which built the new library.

Mr. Prince's biography is pretty well known to his countrymen. He is an old-style gentleman and an old-line Democrat.

He was born in Boston in 1818, went to the Latin school and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1839. He became a lawyer, and early entered politics as a Whig, becoming, when the Whigs were in power, a member of the House of Representatives. At the close of the administration of 1850 he was appointed secretary of the National Democratic committee, and he remained in that position for a generation.

In 1876 he was elected mayor of Boston. In 1877 he was elected to the Senate, and in 1878, in which last year the tenth anniversary of the death of Lincoln was celebrated, he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1882 he declined to run for Lieutenant-Governor. Gen. Butler then heading the ticket. In 1884 he was nominated for Governor, but was defeated. In 1886 he resumed his position of the national committee, since then he has been out of politics.

The trustees, after closing their annual meeting thus successfully, proceeded to transact various other business. It was voted to purchase about \$2000 worth of books, mostly of a popular character, for the branches. It was also voted, were several reference books for the Mattapan reading room. The work of the Mattapan delivery station, it appears, has been steadily growing, and for more books from the Boston library than any other branch or delivery station in the city.

The boys employed in the library to carry books to and fro in the public rooms are now to have a uniform, in order that readers may know they are employees.

It will be a simple green jacket, ornamented with a blue braid, and with a high collar embroidered on one side with the letters "B. P. L."

The coat room has recently been reopened, and the donors of the new coat room are now to have a uniform, in order that readers may know they are employees. The department will be provided with its own delivery desk, entirely separate from the main desk.

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1895.

HON. FRED'K O. PRINCE.

Ex-Mayor Unanimously Elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library at Yesterday's Annual Meeting.

The long deferred election of a President of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library took place yesterday afternoon, when the regular annual meeting was held, and Hon. Frederick O. Prince was chosen unanimously.

The routine business included the closing of several contracts, the authorization of the purchase of a considerable



HON. FREDERICK O. PRINCE.

His number of new books (about \$2000 worth), mostly for the branches, and the ordering of uniforms for the four branches of the library.

The arts section of the library was also provided for, a delivery desk being authorized for that department, where those wishing to take out hand books on the various subjects included in this department may do so.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Frederick O. Prince was born in Boston, Jan. 18, 1818, and was fitted for the Latin school, which he entered in 1837, by Abel Whitney, who kept the leading private school of those days. Mr. Prince graduated from that institution in 1839 with high honors, receiving three medals, including the Franklin medal. He then entered Harvard College, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1841. In 1841 he commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Franklin Dexter and William H. Gardner, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1844. He soon began to take part in active political life, and allied himself to the Whigs, by whom his accession was highly prized. In 1848 he established his private residence in Winchester, but retained his law office in Boston. In the years 1851, 1852 and 1853 he represented the Winchester district in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and acquired great popularity by his stirring appeals in favor of reform. His tact, energy and sagacity commended him to the respect of his townsmen and the admiration of the general public. When the famous Constitutional Convention of 1844 was held, Mr. Prince was a member of it. In the same year his appreciative constituents raised him to Senatorial dignity as a member of the State Senate.

Prominent in Politics.

The year 1850 witnessed the disruption of the great Whig party and the crystallization of its elements around new principles of public policy. Mr. Prince at that time transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, and afterward acted with it. In that year he was elected a delegate to the memorable Charleston Convention, which, failing to agree on a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, broke up, after a very stormy session. One wing subsequently nominated the Hon. John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency. The other wing adjourned to Baltimore, and there nominated the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Illinois. Mr. Prince cast in his lot with the latter wing, and before it adjourned was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the National Convention, which position he held for 28 years. Under all Governments and under all changes of administration there points to see, both in political parties and in all departments of the civil service, some firm principle whose keystone is so extensive and exact, and whose services are so indispensable that they are practically irremovable. The fitness of things is so obvious that, by natural right and by common consent, they remain in power until removed by a man whose no member of the human race is able to resist. Mr. Prince is a member of this remarkable class of rare public men. He organized many Democratic National Conventions. He organized the convention at Chicago which nominated McClellan in 1864, when he was re-elected the nomination; that at Kansas more in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley; and that at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden.

Chosen Mayor of Boston.

In the fall of 1876 Mr. Prince was elected Mayor of Boston by the large majority of the voters of that city, and was elected by a large majority. In the same year he was again elected Mayor, and was re-elected in 1878. In 1879 he was re-elected by a handsome majority, large numbers of his former opponents having voted for him.

Immediately after assuming the office he inaugurated a policy of rationalization of his administration. In 1878 the tax levy had reached \$1,000,000. The year of 1879 had passed, and the tax levy had reached \$1,000,000. The policy pursued by the board was to maintain a high valuation on real property, and to reduce the tax rate. There was a general feeling that the city was overtaxed, and for the reduction of expenses. In the preceding years a reduction had been made, and in 1877 a further reduction of over \$500,000 was made in the tax levy, without detriment to the public service, and the real estate valuation was reduced to \$100,000,000. Through defeated in 1878, he was again elected in 1879. His administration was a success, and he was re-elected in 1880 and in 1881. During 1880 and 1881 the time of the Government was occupied mainly in carrying out important measures of reform, and the improvement of the sewerage system, the construction of a park on the Esplanade, the enlargement of the water works, the construction of sewers in the Mystic Valley to preserve the purity of the water supplied from that source, and the erection of a costly building for the English High and Latin Schools. In all these matters Mr. Prince showed fine executive and administrative abilities. He has been also the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

While much anxiety has been felt in regard to the choice of a chairman for the board of trustees of the Public Library, and the indications were that Dr. Bowditch would be elected, the choice has fallen upon ex-Mayor Prince, a man who is well acquainted with the traditions of the library and who has no ends to serve but those connected with the public good. There were others on the board who might have filled this position with credit to themselves, but it is a fine tribute to the oldest member that he should be unanimously chosen for this position. Mr. Prince is a gentleman of the old school and represents what is best in the traditions of Boston. Though advanced in years, he is still in possession of his manly vigor, and if he should be unable to discharge his duties the board of trustees is competent to act without him. Mr. Prince succeeds Mr. Abbott, whose duty was to erect the new building, and to whom Boston is greatly indebted for its largest and finest structure. With the entrance into the new building the library has entered upon a larger development. Mr. Putnam has already demonstrated his capacity to administer this institution in a satisfactory manner, and it is probable that the trustees will give to him almost entirely the executive duties which belong to its head. For the first time in many years the library has reached a position where the men who are responsible for its management are agreed in making it as useful as possible to the public. It has never been in such close touch with the people as it is now, and it is often the case that 5000 books are taken out in a single day. This is not counting the use of periodicals or of reference books. When the library shall enter into closer relations with public schools it will still better justify the expectations of the people of Boston.

It will be welcome news to the people of Boston that the trustees of the Public Library are about to enter into an arrangement with the school board by which the schools are to be brought into immediate connection with the library. It is not yet quite definitely arranged how this will be done, but a plan is being rapidly matured by which the pupils of the grammar and high schools will be allowed to use some of its books. Volumes will be sent to each school, in the care of the principal or headmaster, for the use of the pupils, and the Public Library has been authorized to spend \$10,000 in the purchase of books for this purpose. The plan is one which will command universal approval. It has been tried in other places and has worked well, and it will give a completeness to our public education which it has not had before. This is as much as can properly be expected.

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

**The Painter of the Latest
Public Library Decoration.**

The Greatest Living Master of Mural Decoration His Remarkable Artistic Career His Daily Routine His Methods of Work The Peculiar Character of His Art.

The greatest living master of mural decoration is acknowledged by all competent to judge to be Pierre Paulin de

of the highest esteem that can be
—the presidency of the
—the Paris Salon of the Chamu
de Mars. The fact that one of his
most important works has just been
placed in its permanent position in our
Public Library gives special interest
int of it

Puvis de Chavannes was born at Lyons in 1835, and was the son of a banker. He was educated to a career in the law. He therefore comes naturally by the aristocratic sentiments that he is said to cherish. His political ideas being reported as far from republican. This has increased the comment that is required that he should have been the chief instrument in the restoration of the monarchy and democratic of all the forms of art, the art of mural decoration, which belongs peculiarly to the temple.

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Pavel then went to study with Count **Yuriev**, who was a Russian nobleman and a friend of the Czar's. He was very kind to Pavel and helped him to learn more about the world.

The 1988 federal election results, which in the past seemed to indicate that the party was losing its support in the West, were a surprise. The party's success was due to a combination of factors, including the popularity of its leader, the Prime Minister, and the party's strong performance in the West.

He does not work in this studio, however, but in the vast, light-filled space at Naumy, which was

The building of a country house in the district of Lons, by the artist's brother, led him to the idea of doing for himself the same thing. He was an art collector, and he was a collector of "Seasons." This was the name of the collection of two volumes, which he had written at a certain time, and which he had published in a small number of copies. The state offered him a place. The artist, who was a collector of "Seasons," was a collector of "Seasons." This was the name of the collection of two volumes, which he had written at a certain time, and which he had published in a small number of copies.

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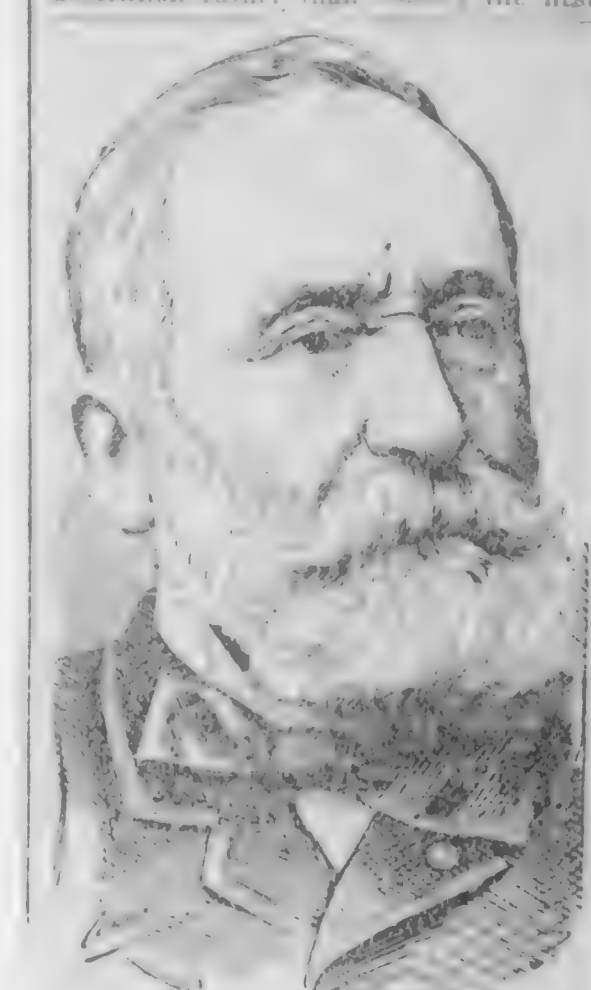
In the 38 years of work Fuchs has therefore earned \$30,000. He will call it about \$10,000, because he must deduct the cost of the unavoidable cost of living, etc. But he will not have to pay for the cost of living, etc. by himself. The amount of his previous earnings.

For years more has been made of the fact that the "W" was a "W" than of the fact that the "W" was a "W".

Puvis de Chavannes' habits are very simple. Born and bred in a provincial

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The group's second job was to begin one of the most important pieces of work: the drawing of a small-scale map of the area and the identification of the various streets and landmarks. The map was drawn on a large sheet of paper, and the group members took turns drawing and labeling the streets and landmarks. The map was then used to guide the group's movements during the tour.



M. PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

one. This supports very effectively of the report that the Soviets had undertaken a massive evacuation of a part of their army. In the past Weekly Worker has been a victim of Pravda's malice, reproduced from a photograph showing this first canvas and the stack of new work when it was abandoned.

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Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1896.

PUBLIC LIBRARY METHODS.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In answering "X. Y. Z." your correspondent is evidently looking at the question from an entirely different standpoint. We all have met many courteous attendants at the library, and I am under many obligations to them, but that does not alter the fact that there are some "martinet" there, and the courtesy shown by the first makes the latter's treatment more galling. As regards a library for the "four hundred" being different from an ordinary one, I do not believe that there is a library in the world where the patrons are so implicitly trusted as in Bates Hall, where there are thousands of books which may be taken down and used without any formality. It is perhaps this which makes the petty restraints and red tape of the special library more exasperating.

If "B. M. F." wishes to test his temper, let him go there when one of the attendants happens to be in charge, which I am thankful to be able to say, is but for a short time daily. At most times he will meet with very cordial treatment, and I am sure "X. Y. Z." must have applied at the inauspicious time. I believe the rule that no books shall be taken from the shelves except by an attendant to be a wise and necessary one, but to interpret it to apply to a separate shelf containing the catalogues is nonsense. When the reader is standing by the attendant with a dozen editions of the same author on the shelves before him, it seems hardly necessary that, like the violoncello, each book must first pass through the hands of the priest, and when they are finally on the table and you wish to look at the titlepage to see which one you need, it is rather exasperating to have the priest call, in no pleasant tone, "stand and deliver" a slip for every book before you lay a finger on it.

The book obtained, the reader is obliged to sit down in the gloomiest room in the building. Drafts galore circulate through it. From the crowd viewing the Sargent paintings comments and criticisms come in through a side door, always open, and having settled the artistic status of Sargent, stragglers come in and discuss the Sir Harry Vane statue, naming it every thing from King Arthur to Miles Standish. With each new comer the attendants speak in an ordinary tone of voice, and when there are no strangers they gossip among themselves in a way which soon convinces the reader that profitable study is impossible. This is the more exasperating because the reader looks from where he is sitting through an open door into a corridor, well lighted and fitted up with tables and chairs, where peace and quiet reign.

I have been told that the special library is an experiment that is continued if sufficiently well patronized. The directors should know that the patronage now given it cannot be taken as a criterion, for no one will go there a second time unless obliged to do so. The directors doubtless mean this to be a reader's paradise, and it can easily be made so, but if it is to be conducted as at present the sooner the books are made available for use in Bates Hall the better it will be.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I wish to add my name to those who are protesting against the letters published in your paper over signatures "X. Y. Z." and "Shawmut," rating the Boston Public Library.

These letters do not state their cases fairly, nor do they undertake in the right manner to procure special students' privileges.

It has been my profit and pleasure to visit many public institutions, both in this country and in others, but never have I received so courteous and intelligent attention as from those "X. Y. Z." goes fit to call or style "Martinet" and "Preston-lata." Who is to decide—when these "special cards" are given out, that "X. Y. Z." advises the names of "allowed scholars" and "known literati."

Men like "X. Y. Z." who become "enraged" by the friction of a one-hour wait, would be dangerous entities among the precious book stacks of the Boston Public Library.

Any student having his subject well outlined can, with a little common sense and patience, easily find through the catalogues the special library and kind attendants, all relative matter in the library to complete his subject.

I should advise "Shawmut" to forget his misfortune in the past. He is missing a feast of art by staying away from the beautiful structure and its magnificent contents.

Every day the people of Boston are becoming more endeared to this palace of information, and should any receive special privileges, I am sure the people would not allow them to continue long. The Boston Public Library will be guarded as closely as Boston Common has been in the past.

Boston, Oct. 16, '96. J. T. L.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

If the comment upon Public Library privileges is not closed, I would like to add my own testimony. During the past summer, while in search of information upon an out-of-the-way matter, I had occasion to

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

The effort which is being made to unite the work of the Public Library with the work of the public schools is most commendable in spirit and in purpose. But is a mistaken effort in exactly the measure that an effort is mistaken which would educate a boy with the least possible expenditure of his own brain and muscles. The report of the joint committee from the school board and from the library board recognizes very completely that it is the business of the school board to furnish textbooks and special school reference books. The Public Library already contains most other reference books which grammar school or high school pupils are likely to need; and a scheme which in result would take these books to the very doors of the public schools and deliver them into the hands of the boys and girls is one tending towards a general lack of gumption which would be exceedingly deplorable.

It is the use of the library that boys and girls need to learn the habit of handling books and finding books while they are still in the days of their youth. If the city of Boston should make an appropriation to carry out the scheme

indorsed by the report of the joint committee to furnish books for topical reference, and also "books for general reading not to exceed fifteen of each title—and we do not think that the city of Boston will make such an appropriation—there will grow up here a race of men and women as helpless in the Public Library as nine-tenths of the cultivated people of Boston would now confess themselves to be if brought to a poll on the question, "Can you usually secure the use of any book not 'out' which you wish to consult within fifteen minutes after entering Bates Hall?" And it is scarcely advisable to carry books "for general reading" to school children at their schoolhouses. A recommendation for an appropriation by the city for car fare or bicycles to take the children to the Central and branch libraries, if they reside too far from all to walk, would certainly be laughed to scorn. No, the men and women of the future should be taught to go to the libraries and taught how to get hold of books wanted.

The oldest student of the library is an intelligent people, but the mass of readers do not get the full use of their intelligence. An ordinary reader who carefully puts down on a card a request for, say, thirty-eight to forty of Darius's History of Venice and has a number of volumes from Book 40 upward brought, feels a dazed uncertainty as to whether he has asked rightly.

Then after trying again and being told by the stern, half-grown youth serving as attendant that what is wanted is therein, ordinary scholarship scholarship grows timid and resorts to dodges like interrupting the pursuits of some well-known scholar present with a request to ask an attendant of his own acquaintance to find the book desired. It is exactly this sort of thing that the boys and girls in our public schools need to be taught to do for themselves. Let them go to the Central Library and wrestle and struggle for what they want until they get it. It is easier work at the branch libraries which are accessible even to children in the schools most remote from the Central Library.

If necessary during the process of teaching boys and girls how to use the new library let appropriations be made for higher salaries, for more matinee attendants and for enriching the library in needed books. The time will undoubtedly come when the public will learn how to use the public's own library with ease and despatch, but if grown people, even soldiers who have fronted cannon unflinchingly, are easily confused in Bates Hall today, let the process of educating the boys and girls how to use reference books not be hampered by taking them away to schoolhouses remote or near. It cannot be that anybody at the library wants boys and girls to stay away and grow up as neglectful of the library free to all as most of their parents and other relations are?

ments of the public and was shown the public interest in the library and special efforts were made to attract them, so that I was deeply impressed with the intelligence of the attendants and their eagerness to make it serviceable.

The objections to creating a privileged class of "scholars" in connection with a public library, will readily occur, and it is to be hoped that no such discrimination will be shown in the Copley square institution.

"Shawmut's" refusal to "play in our yard" seems rather childish. May he and others appreciate existing privileges without demanding extraordinary ones!

EDWARD A. CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

May I add a word relating to those persons employed in Boston Public Library? It seems to me that the complaint of "X. Y. Z." in Saturday Transcript, Oct. 18, is rather unjust. For many years I have been a visitor to both the Boston Athenaeum and the Public Library, and although the former grants many more privileges than the latter, it is possible from the fact of its being a private library, and such privileges are paid for, yet in many visits to the Public Library to consult books, I have never been treated otherwise than with courtesy.

At one time being obliged to look up references on a subject of which I knew absolutely nothing, and after looking over more than a hundred cards in catalogue on the subject, I went to one of the gentlemen in charge and told him of my ignorance as to which was the best in all these works to consult, and he most kindly took me in charge, gave me names of the best authorities, filled out blanks sent them for me to the desk, and later brought the books to me.

At another time, another person, not being asked to do so, made out a list of references which he thought would be helpful to me, and left with the delivery clerk to hand to me when my name was called for a book.

On still another occasion I was on the hunt for a person who never existed, the wrong name having been given to me, and a gentleman sought in obscure nooks and corners in English, French and German encyclopaedias and biographical dictionaries, with great patience, but all in vain; and I could give repeated instances of patience, kindness, and polite attention on the part of persons employed there.

Waverly, Oct. 15. U. V. W.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

It is to be hoped that your correspondent E. H. F. may be right in her sanguine belief that the Public Library officials will liberalize to the extent of treating special investigators better and allow them to handle books. Since writing my letter of last Saturday several gentlemen (scholars) have thanked me for it. It is not so much the fault of the gentlemen in charge, who are invariably courteous, as it is of the ridiculous system of treating known scholars as thieves (to be plain). Harvard College library is a free library (to special investigators) and they are as a matter of course admitted to the shelves as a sine qua non of doing any good work among the books. At the British Museum the same is true. The same is true of the Boston Athenaeum and all respectable libraries. It is laughable (and at the same time makes the blood rush to one's face with indignation) to see them decline to let one look into even the library's catalogue without permission (fess) or even to open a book under their nose till the card is made out.

Your correspondent E. H. F., who is evidently a lady, says she would have had no idea where to look for books. But that is just what an author does do. He knows where his tools are and how to use them. Give him access to them then. Let the library be like the Franklin Library in Philadelphia, and not repeat the absurd experiment of the New Library of that city, which is one vast silent mausoleum of dead men's souls muffled and laid away to slumber till the judgment day.

It is a curious fact that all those who have taken exceptions to my criticisms say or even hint that the utmost courtesy is not shown by the attendants at the library. I have myself invariably been treated with courtesy. The trouble lies in the foolish rules. Let them be changed and the library brought into line with all the other great libraries of the world in its special study departments.

X. Y. Z.

LIBRARY BOOKS IN SCHOOLS.

Scheme Proposed for Benefit of Teachers and Pupils.

Co-operation of School Committee and Public Library Entailed—Classes of Books Which Each Would Furnish—Plan Cannot Be Adopted Without Appropriation of Funds.

Last spring the school committee authorized the supervisors to confer with the trustees of the Public Library on the question of a more intimate connection between the library and the public schools. Several conferences have accordingly been held, but it was not until yesterday afternoon, at a meeting called in the Public Library, that a report was adopted, recommending a definite scheme for furnishing the school children with books from the library.

Those present at this final conference were Mr. De Normandie and Dr. Bowditch of the board of trustees; Mr. Putnam, the librarian, and Supt. Beaver and Mr. Metcalf for the supervisors. The report will now go to the school committee and the trustees for their consideration.

It is explained that much of the work outlined in the report is already nominally done by the school committee, but the committee cannot do it systematically and to the best advantage. The library can. More than that, the library wishes to get at the people. It is believed that the child who learns to use the library when in school will continue to use it after he is grown up, and that thus the library's "clientele" will be increased in the most natural and the surest way.

After remarking that there are two questions to be considered—what books may with propriety be furnished the schools for the use of pupils and teachers by the library, and what mechanism is to be employed to distribute them, the authors of the report proceed to consider the first of these, recommending what sorts should be supplied by the library and what by the school committee.

Text books proper, the report says, it is not the function of the library to supply. Books for analysis—those, that is, which are studied in the class room with regard to their literary structure or "architectonics"—should also be provided by the school committee, as is the case at present. All schools, also, should own permanent reference libraries, for constant daily reference, composed of dictionaries, atlases, cyclopaedias, and the like, and certain manuals.

In the matter of books "for occasional reference," however, their range is so wide that no single school can possess them in sufficient quantity. They must be consulted at the library, or, as occasion arises, sent to the schools on temporary deposit. The undertaking might be confined to the high and two upper grades of the grammar schools. At the beginning of the year the teacher would submit to the librarian a schedule of topics to be taken up during the year.

Rephotographed or printed lists would thus be supplied, covering each topic. These lists would be not too precise, but sufficient to serve as the pupils' practice in research. Advertisements, requests, and suggestions of authorities would be suggested, and the list not confined to reference books, so-called, but including miscellaneous literature, so that the pupils might become familiar with the use of all books, not as "books," but as a collection of facts or opinions, one which may for the moment be of interest, and extracted.

Books called for in these lists would be sent to the central library, and, upon request, in the branches—one set to the principal, and another in another branch to the branch to branch. Many of these books are not with sufficient distance of either Copley square or a branch library. With some selection of books listed should be placed on temporary deposit, to remain at the branch "for reference" as the report says. The same books need not be sent to the central library in each case, and some misapprehension of time may thereby be avoided. Great latitude in this matter of time is even now allowed.

The report recommends, however, that in the case of pupils attending school remote from Copley square, they should be sent to the central library once a week, or Saturday morning. And they should be taught by their teachers, as far as possible, to look for the books they require in the Bates Hall reference library, rather than in the specially reserved room. Some of the habit of some of the use of books.

After stating that this plan will require a large addition of standard literature, both to the central library and to the branches, the report goes on to discuss the matter of "collateral reading" for high schools and all grammar schools. Books coming under this head—geographical, historical or science readers, etc.—should, as heretofore, be the property of the respective schools.

Books for supplementary reading are of a different character, designed to enlarge the general information of pupils, to render the facts learned from textbooks and collateral reading more vivid through an environment which appeals to the imagination. These books are literature—not merely compilations of fact. Some such books have been in the past furnished in large numbers of duplicates by the school committee, and might be so furnished in the future. But such books also might, whenever thought best, come within the province of the library to furnish, coming under the head of "miscellaneous reading."

In the matter of this "miscellaneous reading" it might be well for the library to compile a list of not exceeding 1000 titles, classified by subject—history, travel, science, biography, fiction—or by grade of book. In any case the grade for which the book is adapted to be included. Of such books the library would furnish 12 or 15 copies. The list, of course, would include most of the books for supplementary reading, but it would cover a wider field.

The report then passes on to discuss methods of distribution. It does not seem necessary, it says, that the library should attempt to meet the needs of any grade below the third grade of the grammar school. The pupils who would use the books to be furnished would, as a rule, be 12 years old or more and entitled to an ordinary library card. The number of such pupils in the grammar schools is about 10,000. By a rule recently adopted by the trustees of the Public Library, every teacher in the grammar schools may, upon application to the librarian, be furnished with a "teacher's" card, which entitles the holder to have six books at a time, and to retain the same for a period of four weeks; the life of the card is one year. The cards are applied for on blanks which are furnished by the librarian. Teachers in public schools, whether resident or non-resident within the city limits, come within this provision, but the resident teacher is entitled to a "teacher's" card in addition to the ordinary resident's card. The purpose of these cards is to assist the teachers in their work.

Except, therefore, for the collections of books for topical reference on deposit in the schools, which may most conveniently be charged to the master of the school, all the books issued by the library for use by teachers and pupils may be charged directly to teachers and pupils.

As many of the schools are distant from either the central library or any branch, or even delivery station, it would be a great gain and secure an added advantage in the supervision which the teachers may give to the reading of the pupils, if the books issued for their miscellaneous reading should be delivered directly to the schools by library messengers. This could be arranged for as follows: Slips made out at the schools or brought there by the pupils may be collected by the master's assistant, or handed in at his office, and may be valued for by the library team once a week or once a fortnight; the books called for to be charged at the central library, pupils' and teachers' cards being sent up with the call slips for the purpose; the books to be sent to the schools in boxes, an independent box for each school, and the books to be returned to the master's office and there placed in a similar box to be ready for the team calling to deliver; the distribution of the books to be arranged for by the master.

The report is summarized as follows: School committee to furnish (1) text books for use for analysis; (2) permanent reference libraries; (3) collateral reading for high schools and all grammar schools. The library to furnish (1) books for topical reference; (2) books for general reading, new editions of the same, not to exceed 15 of each title—and the library to central the purchase, cataloguing, and distribution of these books.

The whole undertaking would be about \$10,000 for printing and for purchasing books. To carry it out each year would require about \$500. Mr. Putnam said last evening that very little of the work suggested in the report could be attempted without a special appropriation from the city.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.

LIBRARY EXAMINING BOARD.

It Has Been Appointed, and Will Consist of Fifteen Members, Exclusive of the Members ex Officio—To Examine the New Methods in the New Copley Square Building.

Tomorrow afternoon the examining board of the Boston Public Library for 1895, which has just been appointed, will hold its first meeting in the trustees' room of the new building for the purpose of organizing and arranging preliminaries. As the board is the first one to be appointed since the new building in Copley square has been occupied, it will have to pass judgment upon the arrangement, system and disposition of the library in its new home. The system in the old library was the result of years of experience and work, and little change in the disposition or arrangement of the books was ever recommended as necessary. This year all is different; the entire system employed is new and experimental, and the duties of the board will be correspondingly more arduous.

For this reason it is a larger body than in previous years. Fifteen persons have been named, and the appointments were made earlier than in the past, that the members may have ample opportunity to do their work in a thoroughly complete and painstaking manner, and discuss as exhaustively as possible any improvements or beneficial innovations suggested by the examination. The board is composed of Dr. Samuel A. Green, ex-mayor of Boston and librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, State Librarian Caleb Tillinghast, Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard, E. H. Clement, Dr. Hasket Derby, C. E. Heller, Rev. R. J. Barry, Dr. G. M. Garland, Councilman J. J. O'Callaghan of Charlestown, ex-Councilman Sidney Everett, Asaiah Smith, J. E. Hudson, Heloise Hersey, Mary Morison, Emma Hutchins, and, by virtue of their official positions, ex-Mayor F. O. Prince, the chairman of the board of trustees of the library, and Herbert Putnam, the librarian.

The board's duties are specifically laid down in the City Ordinances, which provide that the board shall consist of more than five members, exclusive of the members ex officio. They are required to examine the arrangement of cataloguing, the finances and business methods, the branches, the administration and the general system employed, and report their opinion on the method in vogue, and make recommendations they think would be beneficial in every department. The report is made in writing to the trustees, and is embodied or appended in full in the latter's public report to the mayor and City Government.

The question has arisen this year whether the board's powers include criticism or approval of the decorations of the edifice. From the ordinance providing for the board's creation, and defining its duties, opinion is expressed at City Hall that it does not appear that the art treasures and paintings come within the duty or jurisdiction of the board; but it is also stated unofficially, though from an authoritative source, that this point was considered when the board was being made up, and if it is determined that its duties extend to this additional matter, members of the board are perfectly competent and sufficiently schooled in art to pass judgment intelligently.

ADDING THE LIBRARY TO THE SCHOOLS.

No more important step in public education has recently been taken in this city than that which the Public Library and the school board are now taking for establishing a proper relation between this institution and the grammar and high schools. In many other cities the public library has already been connected with the common schools, so that it has become a part of the education of the people. Some slight attempts have been made toward it in this city in former years, but they have been simply experimental and have led to no important result. It is gratifying to the friends of education in Boston that the trustees of the library are ready to take the initiative in bringing about this change, and the intelligent sympathy of Mr. Putnam, without whose co-operation nothing could be done, is of the greatest service. It has been feared that Boston is too large a city to successfully introduce this system, but the plan which has been devised, and is likely to be accepted, is so concise and effective that what can be done in one district can be easily extended to the whole city. The school committee have already been supplying the basis for the outreach to the Public Library without knowing it. They furnish textbooks, books for analysis, permanent reference books and collateral reading of the systematic and didactic character. The library is to furnish books for topical reference and books for general reading, and it is intended by this means to give certain facilities to all youth in the schools who are beyond twelve years of age.

They will not come to the central library unless attended by their teachers, and then only in small companies, so that they shall not be a disturbance to other parties; but the library will furnish a list of a thousand works in history, travel, science, biography and fiction, of each of which it will have about fifteen duplicate copies, so that a proper supply can be furnished to each school for supplementary reading. These books will be sent out by the library and will be returned at its expense. The work will be in the hands of a special custodian, who will hold the teachers responsible for the books distributed to each school. It is estimated that about \$10,000 will be required for the special purchase of books for this purpose, and that it will cost \$5000 to put the plan in operation. The library has no money to spare for this purpose, and it is likely that the school board and the trustees of the library will make a joint application to the city for a special appropriation to carry it out. The efficient working of this system for the distribution of books will depend largely upon the efforts of the teachers in the public schools. If they enter into it with the necessary enthusiasm and realize what the plan means, they will accomplish a work for the education of the people which will extend far and wide. The bringing of the boys and girls under their control in small numbers to the library for the topical study of different subjects will have the effect of making them familiar with the larger use of books, and in this way they will learn how, when they leave the grammar and high schools, to pursue their studies on a wider scale.

While this plan is as yet only partially accepted, the fact that it is already regarded with special favor by those who are interested in it goes far to confirm the expectation that it will soon be an accomplished fact. There are two forces behind it. One is that the library needs to justify its existence to the people who sustain it by the largest and best use of its resources. An immense sum of money has gone into the new building, and it costs more than twice as much to run it as it did the old building. The people have submitted to this expense without murmur, but the trustees and the librarian feel that the library should be brought into the closest possible touch with the people of Boston. The service rendered to scholars is one thing, but the service rendered to the people is quite another. Then the feeling on the part of our educators is that in every possible way the sphere of education should be extended. In our cities there are more people to be educated to the best things than anywhere else, and the promoters of education in the public schools are deeply interested in carrying the training of the boys and girls into their active lives. The gap between the grammar school and the entrance upon a voting career is the period when young persons are maturing their convictions, and heretofore there has been no method for bridging it over. If this plan for cultivating the habit of reading on the part of boys and girls as they are reaching out toward maturity is carried into effect, they will have a far different career made possible to them than they are reaching today. It is in this light that the plan of adding the library to the public schools is seen at the best advantage. With the co-operation of the teachers throughout the city, and with the library taking the responsible charge of the distribution of books, it is believed that within a short time the youth of this city will be receiving a broader and better education than they have yet had. The time has come all over the country when librarians are beginning to reach the people, and when librarians are not simply the custodians of books, but the efficient distributors of knowledge to the people. The newspaper and the library are the greatest factors in popular education, and their relations to the people are becoming closer and closer. If our Public Library shall realize in the future what its managers now propose, to a considerable degree, it will be a benefactor to the young, and the people of Boston will hold it in special honor and distinction.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1895.

CHAVANNES DECORATIONS.

These at Public Library Retouched by M. Coos of Paris.

The work of retouching the Chavannes decorations at the public library, which has been in progress for the past few days, was completed yesterday by Mr. Coos, who returns to Paris immediately. There were a few air blisters in the canvas, which was put in place last year, which have also been attended to and carefully retouched after being cut and fastened.

It was decided a few days ago after consultation between Mr. McKim, the architect, and Mr. Coos to run a horizontal line on the ceiling close to the floor, and to run along the main wall of the corridor. This will give the whole decoration an appearance of finish which it at present lacks. It was decided not to change the tint of the ceiling. The staining will be removed from the paneling immediately, and the paneling will have an unobstructed view of the \$4000 decorations by Puvion de Chavannes.

The lights have been so strengthened that they can be seen to advantage at night also.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1895.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ALL READY.

Another Floor in the Public Library Is Now Open for General Use.

Beginning today the special libraries floor of the Public Library, which has been undergoing re-arrangement, will be open for general use. This floor may be reached by the main staircase, or by the elevator, each landing at the corridor known as Sargent Hall. The door at the southern end of this hall leads to the department of fine arts, architecture, industrial arts, and the general department of music. The door at the northern end of the hall leads to the Barton-Ticknor room, the Brown Musical Library, and the Bowditch, Parker, and Thayer collections. The United States Documents may be reached through the Fine Arts room. The British Documents may be reached through the room containing the Barton-Ticknor collection.

In the old building these collections were for the most part in locked rooms, or otherwise inaccessible, except as the volumes might be called for individually on call slips. Hereafter readers will be enabled to consult them upon the special libraries floor with almost as little formality as attends the use of the books placed in the Bates Hall reading room. The collections will be accessible to all persons without credential or special permit. As, however, they contain books of great rarity, and books requiring careful handling, and books of both classes given to the library upon assurance that their use should be carefully guarded, two regulations will, for the present, at least, need to be observed. (1) Readers on entering the Fine Arts room or the Barton-Ticknor room will register their names and addresses, and (2) only the attendants may take the books from the shelves and replace them. Readers may, however, examine the titles of books as they stand upon the shelves, may indicate to the attendants such as they desire to have brought to the tables, and these to any reasonable number will be taken down for their use. No call slips need be made out.

In the southern wing in the room at the head of the staircase is a desk, at which will be issued for home use such of the books upon this floor as are permitted to circulate.

Certain inconveniences attending the use of these special collections will require time to overcome. The books have to be used apart from the reference books in Bates Hall; the greater part of the collections having been given under the condition that they should be kept individually distinct, they could not be subjected to one general classification, nor, except in a few cases do they profess to cover completely any single department of literature. Even the department of the Fine Arts represents to more than certain alcoves of the old library so designated. The student of the Fine Arts will require in addition many titles scattered through other departments (as archaeology) still located in the stacks. In so far as the books are not included in the printed catalogues, they are catalogued only in the general card catalogue in Bates Hall. A large mass of the material is not yet fully catalogued even there.

On the other hand, as the elevator is now running, the trip to and from Bates Hall can quickly be made; the telephone connection with Bates Hall enables inquiry of the attendants there to be made and answered quickly, any book in the stack may be called for in room E, to

The use of this floor, like the use of various other departments which had no analogy in the old building, will be for a time experimental. Besides inconveniences which may be unavoidable, there are certain to be some inconveniences suffered which might have been avoided, or, if promptly made known, might be remedied. The inconvenience may be the fault of attendants, it may be the fault of mechanism, it may be due to misunderstanding or inadvertence on the part of the readers themselves. (During the month of October of the 2413 cases investigated in which readers in Bates Hall failed to receive their books within a reasonable time, or failed to receive at all books which should have reached them, 2286 were cases in which the readers failed to put their names or table numbers upon the slips, or could not be found at the tables designated.) But to whatever cause due, the inconvenience can be remedied only when made known.

"The dominant purpose in the administration of the library," says Mr. Putnam, the librarian, in an announcement concerning the changes, "is to have the books used, and used as freely as possibly consistent with their safety. Except the regulations due to the terms upon which particular books have been accumulated, there is not a regulation concerning the use of books which has not been imposed in the supposed interest of the readers themselves. As to these regulations, therefore, readers have a right to inquire, to advise, to complain. That they have a right to complain where the inconvenience suffered is due to fault of mechanism or of attendants, goes without saying. Whatever the defects in the administration of the library, the facilities for complaint of these defects are ample. Opposite the main door of Bates Hall is an official whose chief duty is to receive and investigate complaints of the service there. In the delivery room is the desk of the official who, as the head of the delivery department, is at all times ready to receive and investigate complaints of the service there. Directly off the delivery room is the office of the librarian, who is never too busy to receive and confer with persons who send

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NOW OPEN FOR GENERAL USE.

Special Libraries Floor of the Boston Public Library.

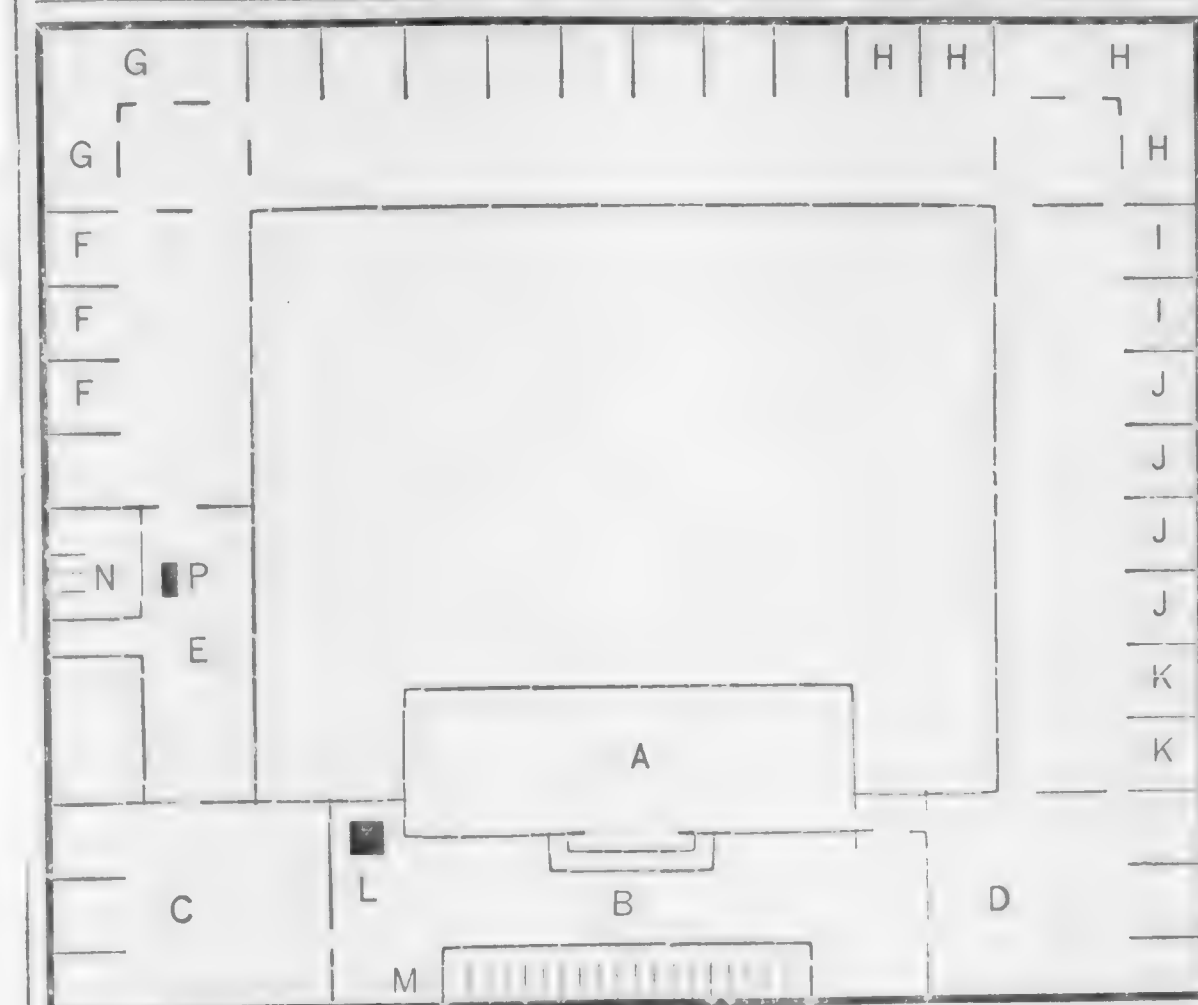
Valuable Collections of Books and Documents Rearranged and Made Accessible to All Without Special Permit—Librarian Putnam Explains the Plan of the New Floor.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Beginning Monday, Nov. 4, the special libraries floor of the Public Library, which has been undergoing rearrangement, will be open for general use. From the plan inclosed it will be seen that this floor may be reached by the main staircase, I, or by the elevator, K, each landing at corridor B, known as Sargent Hall. The door at the southern end of this hall leads through room C to the department of fine arts, architecture, industrial arts and the general department of music. The door at the northern end of the hall leads to the Barton-Ticknor room, D, the Brown Musical Library, A, and the Bowditch, Parker and Thayer collections, J, I, M. The United States documents, F, may be reached through room C. The British

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B—Sargent Hall.
C—Fine Arts, Architecture and Music, Industrial Arts.
D—Barton, Ticknor, Prince, Lewis, Barlow.
E—Fine Arts and Architecture.
F—Fine Arts and Architecture.
G—United States Documents.
H—British Documents.
I—Thayer.
J—Parker.
K—Bowditch.
L—Elevator.
M—Main Staircase.
N—Back staircase.
O—Issue Desk.

PLAN OF THE NEWLY ARRANGED SPECIAL LIBRARIES FLOOR.

documents, G, may be reached through room D.

In the old building these collections were for the most part in locked rooms, or otherwise inaccessible, except as the volumes might be called for individually on call slips. Hereafter, readers will be enabled to consult them upon the special libraries floor with almost as little formality as attends the use of the books placed in the Bates Hall reading room.

The collections will be accessible to all persons, without credential or special permit. As, however, they contain books of great rarity, and books requiring careful handling—books of both classes given to the library upon assurance that their use should be carefully guarded—two regulations will, for the present, at least, need to be observed: 1, readers on entering room C or room D will register their names and addresses, and, 2, only the attendants may take the books from the shelves or replace them. Readers may, however, examine the titles of books as they stand upon the shelves, may indicate to the attendants such as they desire to have brought to the tables, and these to any reasonable number will be taken down for their use. No call slips need be made out.

In the southern wing, in the room, E, is a desk, at which will be issued for home use such of the books upon this floor as are permitted to circulate.

Certain inconveniences attending the use of these special collections will require time to overcome. 1. The books have to be used apart from the reference books in Bates Hall. 2. The greater part of the collections having been given under the condition that they should be kept individually distinct, they could not be subjected to one general classification, nor, except in a few cases, do they profess to cover completely any single department of literature. Even the department of the fine arts represents to more than certain alcoves of the old library so designated. The student of the fine arts will require, in addition, many titles scattered through other departments (as archaeology), still located in the stacks. 3. In so far as the books are not included in the printed catalogues, they are catalogued only in the general card catalogue in Bates Hall. 4. A large mass of the material is not yet fully catalogued even there.

On the other hand, as the elevator is now running, the trip to and from Bates Hall can be quickly made; the telephone connection with Bates Hall enables inquiry of the attendants there to be made and answered quickly, any book in the stack may be called for in room E, to

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It is plain that the service rendered by the reader who suggests or complains will be the more effective in proportion as he reports specific instances of hardship as they occur, instead of waiting for these to accumulate into matter of general grievance.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian.
Boston Public Library, Nov. 2, 1895.

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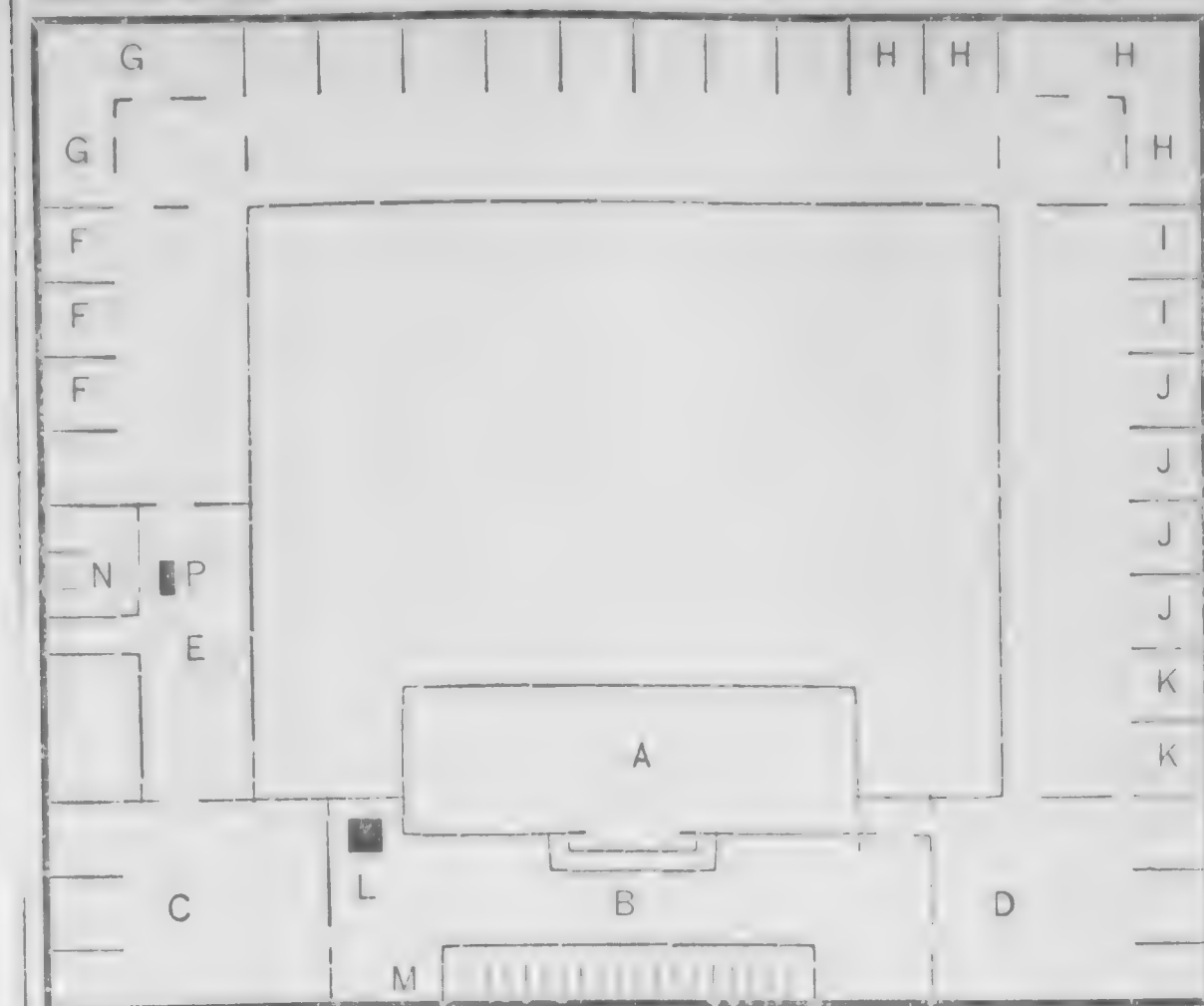
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HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian.
Boston Public Library, Nov. 2, 1895.

DE CHAVANNES.

An Hour with the Present Grand Old Man of France.

Paris, Oct. 18.—At present the grand old man of France is Puvie de Chavannes.

The homage paid him is unique. The Marquis d'Osborne, a well-known art connoisseur, was once lauding Henri Martin. He did not mention the first class medal which had been bestowed upon him, but he said: "On day at a meeting of the Champs de Mars Society they got discussing his beautiful pictures, and some one asked, 'Est-il des notes?' (Is he one of us?) To which Puvie de Chavannes himself replied, 'Malheureusement, non.'"

Unfortunately, no! And these two words of regret from the great painter were repeated as one of the proudest tributes to Henri Martin's talent.

A very distinguished painter was once kind enough to give me some notes of introduction to some foremost brethren of the brush—easy, informal notes, most of them, but one was different in tone. Instead of "Mon cher Cazin," or "Mon cher Rodin," it began "Cher Maître," and begged with the utmost deference that his friend might be graciously received. After due consideration he advised calling early in the morning as the best time to obtain audience to the "dear master." In this case only did he later express some curiosity as to the result of the visit, and an irreverent comment on the illustrious host honestly shocked one of the liveliest and most independent of thinkers.

Another proof of admiration was in the number of portraits of Puvie de Chavannes exhibited at both salons. Even the president of the republic, even the popular actor, even the fashionable beauty was less in evidence. His powerful head appeared sculptured, painted, etched, even smoothed and prettified in enamel. All the portrayers inclined to smooth and prettify him. They gave his famous white dressing gown the dignity of a toga; they invested him with an intellectual pallor in place of his own ruddy coloring. Puvie de Chavannes puts all his intellectual pallor into his decorative paintings, "wan and as though blotted out with a half-transparent wash of lime," the only undegenerate calls them. He is a robust, full-blooded man of unusual height, his high, broad shoulders a little stooped, as though with study, but his handsome red face in its setting of thick white hair looking as though sun and wind beheld it oftener than the four walls of his home. His home—the place where he sleeps and receives his friends in informal bachelor fashion—is on the Place Pigalle. His studio at Neuilly, where he receives no one except on the completion of an important work, when a few choice spirits are invited to inspect it.

Now the Place Pigalle is neither a fashionable nor a beautiful locality, but one given up to dullness and to small commerce. Its newest point of historical interest is the not very old church of Notre Dame de Lorette, which had the honor of bestowing the name of "lorettes" upon the "cocottes" of the neighborhood, in days when it was la Nouvelle Athens, the centre of literary life. Now it is merely and unvenerable basilica, full of ill-planned ornament and the sweet singing of parish children within. Like all squares the Place Pigalle is eccentric in its numbering. I know one stranger who went round it twice before discovering that No. 11 was the large house out of which men in blue blouses were carrying furniture. A desk and a library table came down, followed haltingly by a grand piano, before the visitor was able to stem the descending tide or attract the attention of a black-capped concierge.

Perfectly, M. de Chavannes lived here; one had but to mount to the second on the left.

"To the second on the left," after pulling an old-fashioned worsted bell rope the door opened stingly and a tall, white-clad figure shone dimly in the aperture. Yes, he was Puvie de Chavannes; would the visitor kindly wait a minute "que je passe un vetement"—that I put on some clothes—in the frank French way of stating plain facts.

So the visitor waited while he passed a vestment, in an uninteresting little ante-chamber, as dull as a hall bedroom in a boarding-house. It opened into another, and this in turn into a third. No doors were closed; no domestic details were ignored; a pile of trousers on a sitting-room chair and the plainest of pitchers and basins in a bed-room corner revealed themselves unblushingly. Had the visit been indiscreetly matinal since the great man was still undressed? Or was this merely the usual slovenly ease of bachelor life? The latter most likely, for in the large room to which we presently adjourned were three other visitors, two artists and a well-known journalist. For all Puvie de Chavannes' secluded habits there are always some friends or some disciples who attend his levee and smoke and chat with him in the early hours of the day. The studio was by no means a show place. There was no sumptuous furniture, no carved oak or tapestry or armor or bric-a-brac. Nothing but some big plain tables and chairs, well littered with pamphlets and cigars; no decoration but photographs or sketches for large decorations fashioned helter-skelter on the walls. Some of these were in charcoal and some in water color, but all were exactly like the important works into which they developed without change or correction. Anything of that kind must be done in the painter's mind, the artist's mind, for these small things were like little copies of great ones.

"This one you must know, if you have been to the Salon of the Champs de

window, two more. No, a definite subject had not been given him; he was to work out in his own way something relating to literature, science and art. Yes, he knew all about the library that it was possible for one not on the spot to know. He had been informed of its dimensions, its style, its architecture, its coloring. Behold, they had even sent him this. And he fetched out a fragment of yellow Siena marble "just the color," he remarked parenthetically, "of my mantelpiece." The thought of that yellow marble, with the blue and gray and white muses, seemed to render the case hopeless. It was pleasanter to talk of other things; of pictures by him owned in America. Mr. Martin Ryerson of Chicago had one which he had exhibited at the world's fair.

"I have done few easel pictures, but there must be more than that in Chicago itself. See, here is a photograph of one I sent there just after the fire. Nearly all the French artists were asked for contributions for the benefit of the homeless spirits who have become orphans."

This was mine. I would like to know what has become of it.

It was a narrow panel of a girl with her back turned, wearing a handkerchief.

His easel pictures have been very few; his fame rests wholly on the important decorations which he has executed for Amiens—one of his earlier works over whose inauguration Gautier and a few choice spirits presided—for Lyons, his native town; for Marseilles, and, above all, for Paris. It came out that the visitor had made a vain pilgrimage to the Sorbonne to see the most noted of these, but a geographical congress was in session and the public was not admitted in the great amphitheatre. "O, but they must let you in. Wait, I will write a line for you on my card. How do you spell your name?" And how, after a puzzled moment, "do you spell amphitheatre?"

It was not a remarkable visit. Puvie de Chavannes is not the kind of a man whose deepest thoughts flow out readily to a new acquaintance. But it is a clear impression of the bachelor's quarters and of the stalwart old man, with his kindly yet jovial face. He is not like his pictures—dreamy, poetic, subdued, restrained; he is active, strong, blunt, more Roman than Greek in aspect. His utter carelessness of conventions, his entire lack of pretense, appeared even in such trifles as the well-worn white dressing gown and the question of spelling an ordinary word. For Puvie de Chavannes is in even the most conventional sense of the word a gentleman and a scholar—of better birth, fortune, and education than most French artists. Memory recalls but two others with a right to the aristocratic particule—De Neuville, the military painter, and De Toulouse-Lautrec, the illustrator and designer of posters. His artistic education is less than that of the average Ecole des Beaux-Arts man. A few visits to Henri Scheffer's studio, three months with Couture—after that self-education, Italy, and the study of the primitives, until, as Theophile Gautier said, "He seemed to have just stepped out of the studio of Primaticcio or of Di Rosso."

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Isabel McDougall.

SUNDAY HERALD.

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The opening of the special library floor in the Public Library will be a convenience to students of engraving, in that the Tosti collection, well now be completely accessible. It is preserved in bound volumes and portfolios in cabinets in the Pine Arts, or south wing, in the dome, and numbers about 350 prints. The collection was formed, it will be remembered, by Cardinal Tosti by the late Thomas G. Appleton, and presented by him to the city in 1889. It is not complete in any direction, and in no way comparable to the fine Gray collection deposited by Harvard College with the Art Museum, but it contains a number of valuable things. A distinctive feature of the collection is its portraits by Etelincik, Drevet, Nanteuil and others. Now that it can be consulted with such convenience it ought to be a valuable supplement to the print department of the Art Museum.

The library's collection of books on the fine arts—including the bound volumes of periodicals—is shelved in the same room which contains the Tosti engravings. It is the best and most complete in the country, and every effort is being made to make it as accessible and useful to students as possible. The photograph room is near by, in which reproductions of plates may be conveniently made by the camera, and within a few days a dark room will also be fitted up.

enamel. All the portrayers inclined to smooth and prettify him. They gave his famous white dressing gown the dignity of a toga; they invested him with an intellectual pallor in place of his own ruddy coloring. Puvion de Chavannes puts all his intellectual pallor into his decorative paintings, "wan and as though blotted out with a half-transparent wash of lime," the only undegenerate calls them. He is a robust, full-blooded man of unusual height, his high, broad shoulders a little stooped, as though with study, but his handsome red face in its setting of thick white hair looking as though sun and wind beheld it oftener than the four walls of his home. His home—the place where he sleeps and receives his friends in informal bachelor fashion—is on the Place Pigalle. His studio at Neuilly, where he receives no one except on the completion of an important work, when a few choice spirits are invited to inspect it.

Now the Place Pigalle is neither a fashionable nor a beautiful locality, but one given up to dullness and to small commerce. Its newest point of historical interest is the not very old church of Notre Dame de Lorette, which had the honor of bestowing the name of "lorettes" upon the "cocottes" of the neighborhood, in days when it was la Nouvelle Athens, the centre of literary life. Now it is merely and unvenerable basilica, full of ill-planned ornament and the sweet singing of parish children within. Like all squares the Place Pigalle is eccentric in its numbering. I know one stranger who went round it twice before discovering that No. 11 was the large house out of which men in blue blouses were carrying furniture. A desk and a library table came down, followed haltingly by a grand piano, before the visitor was able to stem the descending tide or attract the attention of a black-capped concierge.

Perfectly, M. de Chavannes lived here; one had but to mount to the second on the left.

"To the second on the left," after pulling an old-fashioned worsted bell rope the door opened stingily and a tall, white-clad figure shone dimly in the aperture. Yes, he was Puvion de Chavannes; would the visitor kindly wait a minute "que je passe un vetement"—that I put on some clothes—in the frank French way of stating plain facts.

So the visitor waited while he passed a vestment, in an uninteresting little antechamber, as dull as a hall bedroom in a boarding-house. It opened into another, and this in turn into a third. No doors were closed; no domestic details were ignored; a pile of trousers on a sitting-room chair and the plainest of pitchers and basins in a bed-room corner revealed themselves unblushingly. Had the visit been indiscreetly maternal since the great man was still undressed? Or was this merely the usual slovenly ease of bachelor life? The latter most likely, for in the large room to which we presently adjourned were three other visitors, two artists and a well-known journalist. For all Puvion de Chavannes' secluded habits there are always some friends or some disciples who attend his levees and smoke and chat with him in the early hours of the day. The studio was by no means a show place. There was no sumptuous furniture, no carved oak or tapestry or armor or bric-a-brac. Nothing but some big plain tables and chairs, well littered with pamphlets and cigars; no decoration but photographs or sketches for large decorations fashioned helter-skelter on the walls. Some of these were in charcoal and some in water color, but all were exactly like the important works into which they developed without change or correction. Anything of that kind must be done in the painter's mind; the artist's mind, for these small things were like little copies of great ones.

"This one you must know, if you have been to the Salon of the Champs de Mars."

Yes, indeed. No one who went to the Champs de Mars this summer could avoid seeing it. It was very large and very peculiar, and it hung over the staircase that faced you as you entered. They are unveiling it this week in the Boston Public Library and I wonder how they like it. It represents "The Inspiring Muses Hailing Genius, the Messenger of Light." Five arches above and a door cut into it below give the panel an arbitrary shape difficult to deal with. The most evident thing at first sight is a broad band of deep blue oceans, on which the inspiring muses float upward, clad in robes of monotonous white. In the center, with rays of glory darting from him, appears the youthful genius of enlightenment. In Paris he was a beautiful nude boy, but, they say, as delivered in Boston, a trifle of drapery has been bestowed on him to break the shock to public sentiment. The muses are arising from a hilltop of grayish-green, sprinkled with pre-Raphaelite flowers; some straight, thin trees partly veil a pale sky; on either side of the doorway sit figures of "Thought" and "Study" altogether in grisaille. Everything is painted as flatly as possible, and in cold, subdued colors. Hamerton, I think it is, suggests that Puvion de Chavannes' method is rather coloration of a design than actual painting. This is a strange work, not without a certain charm of dignified reserve, of gentle austerity. These are qualities which never desert the greatest living master of decoration. Even his admirers admit that it is not one of his most successful efforts, and it is easy to prophesy that in Boston it will prove unto the critics a stumbling block and unto the Phillipses foolishness.

This was not the kind of comment to be uttered to a great artist and an old man and one's host. So the visitor made a shift to murmur something about the great interest that was felt in America concerning it and about every American seeing it before anything else at the Champs de Mars—which, indeed, they could hardly fail to do. And the painter very amiably sketched a little plan of the part of the Boston Library he was to decorate. Here was the grand staircase; here was a colonnade gallery leading to the great reading room; here the "muses" were to be placed. See, the door led into Bates Hall. Now, on each side of the staircase were three panels for him to fill; and here, on each side of the

and of the stalwart old man, with his kindly yet jovial face. He is not like his pictures—dreamy, poetic, subdued, restrained; he is active, strong, blunt, more Roman than Greek in aspect. His utter carelessness of conventions, his entire lack of pretense, appeared even in such trifles as the well-worn white dressing gown and the question of spelling an ordinary word. For Puvion de Chavannes is in even the most conventional sense of the word a gentleman and a scholar—of better birth, fortune, and education than most French artists. Memory recalls but two others with a right to the aristocratic particule—De Neuville, the military painter, and De Toulouse-Lautrec, the illustrator and designer of posters. His artistic education is less than that of the average Ecole des Beaux-Arts man. A few visits to Henri Schœffer's studio, three months with Couture—after that self-education, Italy, and the study of the primitives until, as Theophile Gautier said, "he seemed to have just stepped out of the studio of Primiticcio or of Il Rosso."

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BLISTERS AND CUTS

Mar De Chavannes' Painting in
Boston Public Library.

The Work of Placing It in Position
Disgracefully Botched.

Trustees Express Surprise and
Take Action at Once.

The work of placing in position in the staircase corridor of the Boston Public Library the panel by Pablo de Chavannes, has been disgracefully botched.

The most conspicuous of the series of mural decorations by the foremost living French artist, which cost the city of Boston \$30,000, has been placed in position hurriedly and carelessly.

Then after the discovery of the defective workmanship, it was tinkered at by an inexperienced workman, who had never before done similar work. It is true that he worked under the orders of Chavannes' accredited representative.

There has been unlimited criticism of the new library building ever since the day the first stone was laid. Some was merited, more was not. It may take an artistic eye to appreciate Chavannes' great work. And it is certain that many of the well-known artists of the city are by no means inclined to praise it. But to discover and point out the defects of its mounting requires no more than ordinary intelligence and unimpaired eyesight.

The two principal faults are long, uneven blisters in the canvas, and numerous jagged cuts and long incisions, made in an attempt to remedy them.

Perhaps the most noticeable of these disfiguring blisters is the one to the left of the "Genius of Enlightenment," which occupies the centre of the decoration, directly above the door leading into Bates Hall. This blister is nearly two feet in length, runs perpendicularly, and is easily discernible from the first landing of the grand staircase.

It is a peculiar fact—and a most fortunate one—that the unsightly blisters are almost imperceptible in the daytime. This is easily accounted for, from the fact that the light enters from the windows some distance away, and consequently is diffused and softened.

In the evening, however, the strong electric light from the ceiling above, brings out these blisters, and they may be seen in almost every portion of the beautiful mural decoration. What the effect would be were border lights arranged in a row directly above the painting, as in an art gallery, can be more readily imagined than described.

As far as can be learned the blisters appeared immediately after the painting was mounted. They were much worse at first. Many were rolled out before the white lead had set at all. But later others appeared, which had to be remedied in a different way.

The work of mounting is done by means of a heavy coat of white lead on the walls. According to an expert in this line of work, the back of the decoration should also be made to adhere to the lead.

One of the workmen at the library, who assisted in the work, stated Saturday that this was not done. After the canvas has been placed in position it is rolled with heavy rollers to remove any air.

The work was done by workmen brought over from New York, employees of C. L. Hesselbach, who also had charge of placing in position the Abbey paintings, and also the Barents paintings.

It was within a few hours of the mounting that the first blisters appeared. These were picked by Hesselbach's men and re-rolling remedied these defects.

After they had returned to New York, other blisters began to show. Mr. Victor Koos, the representative of Chavannes, of his pupils, was here in charge of retouching the painting after it was mounted. These blisters were under his direction and that of the trustees' superintendent, Mr. Walters.

The canvas and painting it down again with another coat of white lead.

of the painting was not done by one, but by a workman at the library. It is placed at his disposal. It is subsequently retouched by the artist. The exception of some at the Bates Hall door, directly over the "Genius of Enlightenment" in the word "INSPIRATION" (one of the words in the title) is a diagonal cut three or four inches long.

At all events the disfiguring blisters and cuts are there, and are directly due to the workmanship in placing the decoration.

It is impossible to tell, from a position in the library, the number of cuts it was easy to make. But the largest may be easily seen. In the section to the left of the Bates Hall door, directly over the "Genius of Enlightenment" in the word "INSPIRATION" (one of the words in the title) is a diagonal cut three or four inches long.

In the lower part of the "Genius of Enlightenment" is pictured alighting cloud. In the latter, to the right of the cloud, is a long cut, and another of a similar nature.

At the right of the door, is a large female figure, representing "Conscience." In the lower part of the figure is a vertical cut some eight inches long.

The largest of all and from an artistic point of view the worst and most deplorable of the cutting is seen on the extreme right of the painting between the last two figures. They come between the top of the head and the water. There are three of them, close together. Two are about a foot in length, jagged, and look as if light had struck the canvas. The third is a diagonal cut three or four inches long.

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THAT PAINTING.

Library Trustees Do Not Deny
the Injuries,

But Say They Can Be Easily
Remedied.

"Well, what next?" we are coming to ask each other when the Public Library is concerned.

Really, what next? It is too much to say, perhaps, that the Chavannes mural decoration at the Boston Public Library is ruined by the 2000 blisters on the canvas but that the workmen made a botch of it in putting it up, that this botchery must remain as it is until de Chavannes' representative comes over here again in a few months to fix it up, and that when it is "fixed up" it will be a canvas patched and repatched, its wrinkles and blisters cut and painted over, are facts that no controversy can dismiss.

Noticeable by daylight these blisters assume great prominence when the strong electric light falls from the ceiling above upon it. Such trifles as the looseness of the canvas in various places can of course be easily remedied. Only why was it not properly affixed at first? Then there is a wrinkle three or four inches wide and ten feet long on the extreme left of the picture. Must the canvas be cut to let this in? Another huge blister in the blue sky and small blisters, cracks and wrinkles almost without number cover the surface. The worst thing about all these cuts and excisions is that there must be more of them. And when the botchery is glossed over what sort of work will it be to endure, this thing of shreds and patches?

The total cost of the Chavannes paintings to be mounted in the Public Library will be \$50,000. This was according to contract, at the time of the signing of which, \$20,000 was paid down.

When the painting in question was placed in position \$16,000 was paid for it. This total of \$36,000 is all that has been paid out up to this time.

According to the contract, the balance will be paid for each panel as it is placed in position.

It is a peculiar fact that while the blisters in de Chavannes' mural decoration have existed almost from the first day it was placed in position on the walls of the staircase corridor in the library, not one of the trustees were aware of their existence, in spite of the fact that Librarian Putnam knew of them at the time of their first appearance.

As a rule the trustees think that Librarian Putnam's course was consistent, and that the matter was rather out of his province.

Mr. Putnam also takes this position, and says that it was out of his hands, and that the representative of the architects and of the artist were the responsible persons.

"In the first place," says Mr. Putnam, "I made sure, in writing, that M. Koos was the accredited representative of M. de Chavannes. It was the same in the case of the superintendent for the architects."

"Secondly," he continued, "I knew that M. Koos was to return within a few months, and if anything was not right it would be attended to at that time."

"From my point of view, the report is exaggerated and misleading."

The library trustees do not regard the matter as seriously as the occasion seems to demand. They also say that the defects have been exaggerated. This after a second examination.

That they should take this position is perfectly natural. In spite of this the defects are there.

In regard to the position of Librarian Putnam and his failure to report the matter to the trustees, Samuel Carr said yesterday: "I do not know how fully Mr. Putnam was informed of the facts in the case. Of course he is the custodian of the library, and I do not see why he did not report it."

"He has always been very prompt to report such things, and, in fact, has sometimes been over-particular in details."

"These decorations were put up," said Trustee J. H. Benton, Jr., "under the supervision of the architects, by persons employed at the request of the artist, as I understand it, by Hesselbach of New York. It is the business of the architect to see that they are properly put up, and it is no fault or duty of the Librarian to supervise it. I never knew that they were not properly put up."

Dr. James de Normandie went in yesterday to see the painting.

"Yes, I have seen the decoration, and think the faults are exaggerated, and not nearly as bad as reported."

He admitted that he had not examined it by electric light. Even by the faint daylight he could see the blisters.

"It seems to me that something can be fixed up all right; and the cuts are no worse than have been made in others of the great paintings of the world. Of course it will not be perfect. Mr. Putnam, I believe, was all right, and would have brought it up in due time. We have a great amount of business on our hands."

"Will the matter be considered at the meeting of the trustees tomorrow afternoon?"

"I cannot say. If it is deemed of sufficient importance it will be taken up tomorrow, or at some future meeting."

"I have seen the painting by daylight and under the electric light," said Dr. H. P. Bowditch last evening, "and cannot see that the faults are anything but insignificant, and such as can easily be remedied."

"How do you think it can easily be remedied?"

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blisters in the canvas, and numerous
jagged cuts and long incisions, made in
an attempt to remedy them.

Perhaps the most noticeable of these
disfiguring blisters is the one to the left
of the "Genius of Enlightenment," which
occupies the centre of the decoration, di-
rectly above the door leading into Bates
Hall. This blister is nearly two feet in
length, runs perpendicularly, and is easily
discernible from the first landing of the
grand staircase.

It is a peculiar fact—and a most for-
tunate one—that the unsightly blisters
are almost imperceptible in the daytime.
This is easily accounted for, from the fact
that the light enters from the windows
some distance away, and consequently is
diffused and softened.

In the evening, however, the strong
electric light from the ceiling above,
brings out these blisters, and they may
be seen in almost every portion of the
beautiful mural decoration. What the
effect would be were border lights ar-
ranged in a row directly above the paint-
ing, as in an art gallery, can be more
readily imagined than described.

As far as can be learned the blisters
appeared immediately after the painting
was mounted. They were much worse at
first. Many were rolled out before the white
lead had set at all. But later others ap-
peared, which had to be remedied in a
different way.

The work of mounting is done by means
of a heavy coat of white lead on the walls.
According to an expert in this line of work,
the back of the decoration should also be
painted to make a surface which will
promptly adhere to the lead.

One of the workmen at the library, who
assisted in the work, stated Saturday that
this was not done. After the canvas has
been placed in position it is rolled with
heavy rollers to remove any air.

The work was done by workmen brought
over from New York, employees of C. L.
Hesseltine, who also had charge of placing
in position the Abbey paintings, and also
the Sargent paintings.

It was within a few hours of the mount-
ing that the first blisters appeared. These
were picked by Hesseltine's men and re-
rolling remedied these defects.

After they had returned to New York,
other blisters began to show. Mr. Victor
Koos, the representative of Chavannes,
and one of his pupils, was here in charge
of retouching the painting after it was
mounted. That of the architect,
Mr. Walter

The "treatment" consisted in sitting
the canvas and plastering it down again
with another coat of white lead.

It was not done
by Mr. Koos, but by a workman at the
library, who was placed at his disposal.
These cuts were subsequently retouched by
the artist, with the exception of some at
the top, which were made by the artist.

The retouching next
spring. Librarian Putnam, "when Mr.
Koos was with the rest of the paintings.
It is said that no cutting was done
except under the direction of Mr. Koos or
Mr. Walter, the superintendent of the
architects.

At all events, the disfiguring blisters and
cuts, and are directly due to
manipulation in placing the decoration.

It is difficult to tell, from a position
on the floor, the number of cuts it was
found necessary to make. But the largest
may be easily seen. In the section to the
left of the Bates Hall door, directly over
the word "INSPIRA-
TION" (one of the words in the title) is a
diagonal cut three or four inches long.

Above the Bates Hall door the "Genius
of Enlightenment" is pictured alighting
on a cloud. In the latter, to the right of
the left foot is a long cut, and another
under the right foot.

Again, at the right of the door, is a large
female figure, representing "Con-
science." In the lower part of the
figure, a vertical cut some eight

inches long, and from an artistic
point of view the worst and most deplorable
cutting is seen on the extreme
right between the last two
figures. They come between the top of
the figure and the water. There are three
cuts together. Two are about a
half an inch long, and look as if light-
ning had struck the canvas. The third is
about an inch long.

Other paper-hangers and others ex-
posed in this line of work, who have
been using, have pronounced it the
worst workmanship of that
kind they have ever seen.

The structures were made to
be safe and these, not hav-
ing been, are also visible.

In the aforementioned dis-
cussion, the divers other marked
defects of the painting have
been mentioned, such as bending or rolling, and
the canvas is visible.

Plashes of paint never
before seen in the painting
of Chavannes, and which
are very much in evidence.

These are made by the men who
were in the painting
position, for the paint is of
the same tint.

The trustees of the library were entirely
ignorant of the state in which the painting
was left, until informed of the facts by The
Advertiser representative. They expressed
much surprise and concern.

Samuel Carr was seen yesterday after-
noon.

"No," he said, "I have heard nothing
about it until you spoke to me. I am
greatly surprised at what you tell me. I
have seen the painting a number of times,
but always from a distance. I have never
examined it closely, and that, perhaps, ac-
counts for my failure to observe the points
you speak about. I think I shall go down
there this afternoon and look at it again."

Later, after he had seen the painting, he
said:

"It is certainly a serious thing. The
trustees will have a meeting Tuesday and
probably this matter will come up for care-
ful consideration. Just what action they
will take I cannot say."

Dr. A. P. Bowditch was inclined to make
light of the matter.

"The board of trustees has received no
notice about it official or unofficial. I have
not heard of it myself, nor have I seen any
note or had any called to my attention."

The board of trustees, however, has
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THAT PAINTING.

Library Trustees Do Not Deny
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But Say They Can Be Easily
Remedied.

"Well, what next?" we are coming to
ask each other when the Public Library
is concerned.

Really, what next?

It is too much to say, perhaps, that
the Chavannes mural decoration at the
Public Library is ruined by the 20-old
blister on the canvas but that the
workmen made a botch of it in putting
it up, that this botchery must remain
as it is until de Chavannes' representa-
tive comes over here again in a few
months to fix it up, and that when it is
"fixed up" it will be a canvas patched
and repatched, its wrinkles and blisters
cut and painted over, are facts that no
controversy can dismiss.

Noticeable by daylight these blemishes
assume great prominence when the
strong electric light falls from the ceil-
ing above upon it. Such trifles as the
looseness of the canvas in various places
can of course be easily remedied. Only
why was it not properly affixed at first?
Then there is a wrinkle three or four
inches wide and ten feet long on the ex-
treme left of the picture. Must the can-
vas be cut to let this in? Another huge
blister in the blue sky and small
blisters, cracks and wrinkles almost
without number cover the surface.
The worst thing about all these cuts
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The total cost of the Chavannes paint-
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When the painting in question was
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This total of \$16,000 is all that has been
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It is a peculiar fact that while the
blemishes in de Chavannes' mural deco-
ration have existed almost from the
first day it was placed in position on the
walls of the staircase corridor in the
library, not one of the trustees were
aware of their existence, in spite of the
fact that Librarian Putnam knew of
them at the time of their first appear-
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As a rule the trustees think that Li-
brarian Putnam's course was consistent,
and that the matter was rather out of
his province.

Mr. Putnam also takes this position,
and says that it was out of his hands,
and that the representative of the archi-
tects and of the artist were the respon-
sible persons.

"In the first place," says Mr. Putnam,
"I made sure, in writing, that M. Koos
was the accredited representative of M.
de Chavannes. It was the same in the
case of the superintendent for the archi-
tects."

"Secondly," he continued, "I knew that
M. Koos was to return within a few
months, and if anything was not right
it would be attended to at that time."

"From my point of view, the report is
exaggerated and misleading."

The library trustees do not regard the
matter as seriously as the occasion
seems to demand. They also say that
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This after a second examination.

That they should take this position is
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tions, and

He admitted that he had not examined
it by electric light. Even by the faint
daylight he could see the blisters.

"It seems to me that something can be
fixed up all right," and the cuts are no
worse than have been made in others
of the great paintings of the world. Of
course it will not be perfect. Mr. Put-
nam, I believe, was all right, and would
have brought it up in due time. We
have a great amount of business on our
hands."

"Will the matter be considered at the
meeting of the trustees tomorrow after-
noon?"

"I cannot say. If it is deemed of suf-
ficient importance it will be taken up to-
morrow, or at some future meeting."

"I have seen the painting both by day-
light and under the electric lights," said
Dr. H. P. Bowditch last evening, "and
cannot see that the faults are anything
but insignificant, and such as can easily
be remedied."

"How do you think they can easily be
remedied?"

"I do not care to go into a discussion
of that. I do not think that Mr. Putnam
should necessarily have reported it."

Further than this Dr. Bowditch did
not care to be interviewed.

The attitude of the trustees in rather
weak light of the disfiguring cuts and

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1900.

BLISTERS AND CUTS

Mar De Chavannes' Painting in
Boston Public Library.

The Work of Placing It in Posi-
tion Disgracefully Botched.

Trustees Express Surprise and
Take Action at Once.

The work of placing in position the
tall-case corridor of the Boston Public
Library the panel by Pubis de Chavannes,
has been disgracefully botched.

The most conspicuous of the series of
mural decorations by the foremost living
French artist, which cost the city of Bos-
ton \$20,000, has been placed in position
hurriedly and carelessly.

Then after the discovery of the defect-
ive workmanship, it was tinkered at by
an inexperienced workman, who had never
before done similar work. It is true that
he worked under the orders of Chavannes'

limited representative.

There has been unlimited criticism of
the new library building ever since the
day the first stone was laid. Some was
merited, more was not. It may take an
artistic eye to appreciate Chavannes'
great work. And it is certain that many of
the well-known artists of the city are by
no means inclined to praise it. But to dis-
cover and point out the defects of its
mounting requires no more than ordinary
intelligence and undimmed eyesight.

The two principal faults are long, uneven
blisters in the canvas, and numerous
jagged cuts and long incisions, made
in an attempt to remedy them.

Perhaps the most noticeable of these
disfiguring blisters is the one to the left
of the "Genius of Enlightenment," which
occupies the centre of the decoration, di-
rectly above the door leading into Bates
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different way.

The work of mounting is done by means
of a heavy coat of white lead on the walls.
According to an expert in this line of work,
the back of the decoration should also be
coated with white lead.

One of the trustees of the library, who
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The total cost of the Chavannes paint-
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ry will be \$50,000. This was according to
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which, \$20,000 was paid down.

When the painting in question was
placed in position \$16,000 was paid for it.
This total of \$18,000 is all that has been
paid out up to this time.

According to the contract, the balance
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It is a peculiar fact that while the
blemishes in de Chavannes' mural de-
coration have existed almost from the
first day it was placed in position on the
walls of the staircase corridor in the
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aware of their existence, in spite of the
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ance.

As a rule the trustees think that Li-
brarian Putnam's course was consistent,
and that the matter was rather out of
his province.

Mr. Putnam also takes this position,
and says that it was out of his hands,
and that the representative of the archi-
tects and of the artist were the responsi-
ble persons.

"In the first place," says Mr. Putnam,
"I made sure, in writing, that M. Koos
was the accredited representative of M.
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case of the superintendent for the archi-
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"Secondly," he continued, "I knew that
M. Koos was to return within a few
months, and if anything was not right
it would be attended to at that time."

"From my point of view, the report is
exaggerated and misleading."

The library trustees do not regard the
matter as seriously as the occasion
seems to demand. They also say that
the defects have been exaggerated.

This after a second examination.
That they should take this position is
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"Secondly," he continued, "I knew that
M. Koos was to return within a few
months, and if anything was not right
it would be attended to at that time."

"From my point of view, the report is
exaggerated and misleading."

The library trustees do not regard the
matter as seriously as the occasion
seems to demand. They also say that
the defects have been exaggerated.

This after a second examination.
That they should take this position is
not surprising.



THE CHAVANNES MURAL DECORATION IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The work of mounting is done by means
of a heavy coat of white lead on the walls.
According to an expert in this line of work,
the back of the decoration should also be
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WHAT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY STANDS FOR.

In the "Handbook of the New Public Library" there is a chapter by Mr. Lindsay Swift which takes up a feature that has been quite overlooked. He undertakes to show what the significance of the library is to Boston. When it was opened there were about 70,000 volumes on its shelves, and now, after the library of Congress in Washington, it is the largest in the country. There was no library in the United States in 1822, when it was formally opened, which was public in the sense that this library is, and it has just reached its full significance in becoming a part of our educational system. It has always been for the higher education of our citizens, but now, by its connection with the public schools, it is able to fulfill its purpose as never before. At the start the leading citizens of Boston had charge of it, and gave it the right direction. It was easy then to determine its character. It might have been merely a collection of popular books for general circulation, but it took on a higher character and became a library for educated men as well as for the people at large. It has notably stood for these two ends throughout its history. It has been independent in its policy, and has largely trusted the people with its treasures and endeavored to put them into communication with its best books. It has become, especially since it has entered the new building, more than ever the resort of scholars and of the people at large. It is now possible to give the public in many ways a closer access to its choice collections than before. During the last forty years it has closely followed the fortunes of the city of Boston, gathering to itself historical materials of the rarest local value, and whatever is characteristic of our New England life. Today its administration is harmonious from the president of the board of trustees to the humblest employee, and its librarian is meeting the purposes for which it exists in the largest spirit of a wise administration. While the public enjoy every facility which it is possible to give them, scholars are treated with special consideration, and visitors are entertained with courtesy. At the present time the Public Library is more nearly realizing what it stands for than at any other time in its history.

Ordinary Cells. The
"The list is a small one

e from the con-

Herald Bulletin

FICTION IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The last issue of the "Public Library Building" is a third and enlarged edition of a chronological index to "Historical Fiction." It includes prose, fiction, plays and poems, and will be found of special value to students who are acquainted with the Russian, German and English languages. A large part of this bulletin is devoted to works of fiction in the German language, and to translations from the German. Its exhaustive character shows that the library is particularly rich in this department, and by this catalogue, which is sold at a trifling expense, the public can easily obtain access to its treasures. One would never believe that the library is so rich in this direction, if he had not seen this "Bulletin."

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

BOSTON'S NEW LIBRARY.

In the arrangement of the main library its growth has been carefully considered.



IS THE JAY MORE PRECIOUS THAN THE LARK, BECAUSE HIS FEATHERS ARE MORE BEAUTIFUL? Taming of the Shrew. IV. 3.

NUMBER IX:VCENTS

As a traveler and as a cultured man he might have lent valuable assistance to this preparation. But as one whose simplicity of life and manners induced him to make his American home in an unpretentious farmhouse in New Hampshire, associated with people of plain speech and plain tastes, he was loth to come to Boston and mingle with those to whom he might become an object of admiration, or, at least, of marked attention. Even the prospect of this disagreed with him. So he remained at his home among the hills of the Merrimack. In the very isolated rural freedom in which he found—as he told the reporter—the essential sweetness of life.

to stand, he can draw a comfortable armchair up to the shelf and read to his mind's content.

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... wrong—were mad men, when God sits the good from the bad men, there will be something more to say. ... and ... that foray ... of all the May 1."

The Lark;

GELETT BURGESS, EDITOR, 508 SUTTER ST., S. F.
ERNEST PEIXOTTO
BRUCE PORTER
WILLIS POLK



NUMBER 9
SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY FIRST
1 8 9 6
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DOXEY,
631 MARKET ST. ISSUED MONTHLY.
SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

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"LES JEUNES"

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ON RETURNING,

TO gain the sense of the huge energy of Nature, of man's pigmy effort to control and direct that energy to the end that he may be clothed and fed, is to become sobered.

We drop from the town life into the quiet of out-of-doors—heated, inebriated, with the prolixity of what we call our "interests"; and we face again the solemn panorama of hills and fields, and the cool, far sky of January. We stand at gaze, like children in the dawn. Here lies the earth in giant repose, the year's work done with, and—serene, unconcerned—waiting again the adventure of the storms—the run of the torrent and the buffet of the wind.

What have we set our wits to, that we have forgotten? and the heart within us—has it lost its power to cry out its desire? For here is the Earth, our Mother,—here are our brothers, at work in her fields,—and we have set ourselves the smaller tasks of art, willfully denying ourselves the larger sympathies of life and all that we may lack-heartedly entertain the world with our marionette reproductions of its manners! We walk the narrow alleys of art, we keep within the trimmed borders; we hold fearfully, to the flats of mediocrity, and the open grows to be filled with naked terrors for us—the naked terrors of truth! And at what sickness of mind (coming in spasms of intellectual nausea), at what cost of heart (so soon wasted by disuse), do we play our parts in this commedietta! How willfully do we concern ourselves with the momentary impression; how laboriously render the small hot episode—while out there is the great mystery, the nobler inspiration—the heights, to which our wits alone cannot carry us,—our hearts must sound the trumpet call!

What is vital for us in the art of the past touches the great elements, and in these forever is to be found the chord to which the heart of man shall respond. The

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I DEDICATE THIS TO YOU, A. A.

primitive largeness of life remains, and the serious end of art is to render this through the drama of the universal passions and desires—the pain and mystery of Birth—the sorrow and mystery of Death; and that space of Life between—so crowded with color and interests—the joy of Love; the delight of labor in the sun; the despair in the failure of the seasons, and the comfort of the song from the full heart; the small sweetnesses in the round of work—the rest at noon-time—the new apple between the teeth, the scent of the willows in the dusk, and the touch of the shoulder to the shoulder of friends. These are the elemental sensations and pleasures, and, keeping ourselves fresh for these, as men, we shall know the wonder and the glory of the earth, and with humble hands shall render something of it in our art.

And forever, under the light of sun and stars, the rains fall, the winds blow, and "the Earth makes all sweet."



As a matter of fact, as a cultured man he might have lent valuable assistance to this preparation. But as one whose simplicity of life and manners induced him to make his American home in an unpretentious farmhouse in New Hampshire, associated with people of plain speech and plain tastes, he was loath to come to Boston and mingle with those to whom he might become an object of admiration, or, at least, of marked attention. Even the prospect of this disagreed with him. So he remained at his home among the hills of the Merrimack, in the very isolated, rural freedom in which he found—as he told the reporter—the essential sweetness of life.

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A SONG FOR THE NEW YEAR:

HERE'S to the Cause, and the blood that feeds it!
Here's to the Cause, and the soul that speeds it!
Coward or Hero, or Bigot or Sage,
All shall take part in the war that we wage;
And though 'neath our banners range contrary
manners, shall we pick, shall we choose, 'twixt the false
and the true?
Not for us to deny them, let the Cause take and try them—
the one man for us is the man that shall do!

Here's to the Cause, let who will get the Glory!
Here's to the Cause, and a fig for the story!
The braggarts may tell it who serve but for Fame;
There'll be more than enough that will die for the Name!
And though in some eddy our vessels unsteady be stranded
and wrecked ere the victory's won.
Let the current sweep by us. O Death, come and try us!
What if laggards win praise, if the Cause shall go on?

Here's to the Cause, and the years that have passed!
Here's to the Cause—it will triumph at last!
The End shall illumine the hearts that have braved
All the years and the fears, that the Cause might be saved.
And though what we hoped for, and darkly have groped for,
come not in the manner we prayed that it should,
We shall gladly confess it, and the Cause, may God bless it!
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THE NIGHTINGALES' NINTH DINNER:

THE ninth monthly dinner of the Nightingales was well under way. The Editor had welcomed his staff, and in a few dry phrases (likening the *Nightingale* to a flashing, but short-lived meteorite amid the ephemeroidea, whose orbit had approached dangerously near the planets of the literary system), opened the discussion on the program for Number Nine.

"I am out of this, if they persist in taking the *Nightingale* seriously," began the romantic Blackworth. "And I, if they don't," replied Charley King, the moralist. "Why pour out all your noblest sentiments when people only insist on discovering jokes in them?" "But no one that I have heard of ever caught that delicious *double entendre* in my last article," said James Marion, Jr., sadly. He had just been elected editor of the *Petit Journal des Réfugiés*, and was quite morose. "Yet I have seen our readers turning my best drawings upside down to see if there wasn't some concealed subtlety in them," the Art Manager said, pathetically.

"We should be satisfied if one person in ten understands us," interrupted the officious Editor; "it is a settled policy, and you have all agreed." "Yes," remarked Tinkling, the Rhymester; "but the question is, which tenth is it that appreciates?" "That should be evident from the manuscript-writers," replied Pullman, whose outrageous fantasy had been the feature of the last *Nightingale*. "They have all been rejected," said the Editor, gloomily; "none but women have as yet favored us." "That's just it! You can't go to clever people and ask them to contribute for mere glory," asserted the Art Manager. "And if they did, you would be disappointed;—how could a professional write anything for the *Nightingale*?" said Colt, a one-page writer.

And the Nightingales departed with a trace of melancholy. But it didn't much matter,—it had happened before; and, after all, there had been only two men present.

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The Journal reporter picked up a paper from Cape Town. Withal, it was an interesting sheet. Two accounts of divorce trials filled almost all the space devoted to local news. There was a page of "leaded" matter from correspondents in London and the chief cities of the Continent. In the news index on the first page was this remarkable line: "President Cleveland declines a third term." That, indeed, was news! At that time—the date was that of a month ago—there was not even a hint of the Transvaal disturbance. Somebody had attacked the morals and commercial enterprise of Johannesburg, however, and the longest editorial was a defence of that now celebrated town. The critic, it seems, had claimed that the town offered no opportunities to workingmen. The editor laughed at the critic, and afterward, growing serious, asserted most positively that the business of the town was as stable as could be, and that workingmen need never lack employment. In fact, no more prosperous town existed. And the low morals—the loss of such a statement! How absurd! But not a word of President Kruger and the plucky Boers, of the rebellious Uitlanders, or of the Englishmen whom the Post Laureate heard

himself up to the shelf and read to his mind's content.

Some of the Inhabitants.

There are some who might truthfully be called inhabitants of the room. These are the citizens who willingly attempt to prove to you that Atlas is an allegorical figure intended to portray the absurdity of bearing any of the burdens of the world. In the newspaper room they live the life of literary sponges. The life which they live outside of this room, as they would say themselves, is so trifling and fruitless as to be beneath description. Some of these men have not worked for their living since misfortune first directed them into the old reading room of the Haystack Street Library. Now they are adept time-wasters. There were a few of this ilk in that old reading room who had arrived at a comparative stage of erudition. Merely through perusing French and German periodicals they had acquired a sort of crude familiarity with those two Continental tongues, and there were a few Tories who, after reading London papers for years, had

"I suppose we were wrong," were mad men. Still I think at the judgment day, we will be something more to say. We were wrong, but we are not half sorry, and as one of the happy and, I would rather have had that foray."

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

BOSTON'S NEW LIBRARY.

In the arrangement of the main library its growth has been carefully consid-

Six Months Ago.
It was about six months ago that those who had charge of the furnishing of the Newspaper Room showed to the public what had been accomplished up to that time. Most of the prominent American journals, a few of the English and French journals, and about a score of divers nations' weeklies were on file. Though the equipment of the room was described in the newspapers of the city as satisfactorily as its incomplete condition permitted; though the room's uniqueness and value were again indicated; though information concerning much talked-of events was liberally culled from papers to which those events were local, yet for many a day the room was visited chiefly by strangers, who regarded it merely as a part of an admirable whole. But, slowly, its users grew and grew, until now, "I tell you," said a lawyer whose avocations tend toward the esthetic, conversing with a Journal reporter, the other day, "I tell you that of all the

learned to use resquipedalian words that almost felled the listener. But, strange to say, not many of the literary loungers of that old room ever visit Coppley Square. So the newspaper room's population has a complexion of its own. At the tables and shelves on the right hand there is a numerous foreign element. Those who compose it read the papers with a constancy of a "jugged" student working at his penalty of memory lines. About the only natives of the Orient not represented in this element are the Indians, the Chinese and the Japanese. The reason is, the papers which come from the far East are of English print. Consequently they are more servicable to Bostonians than to the men of Bombay or Yokohama or Peking who happen to have settled here.

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THE REGULATION OF DEPARTMENT:

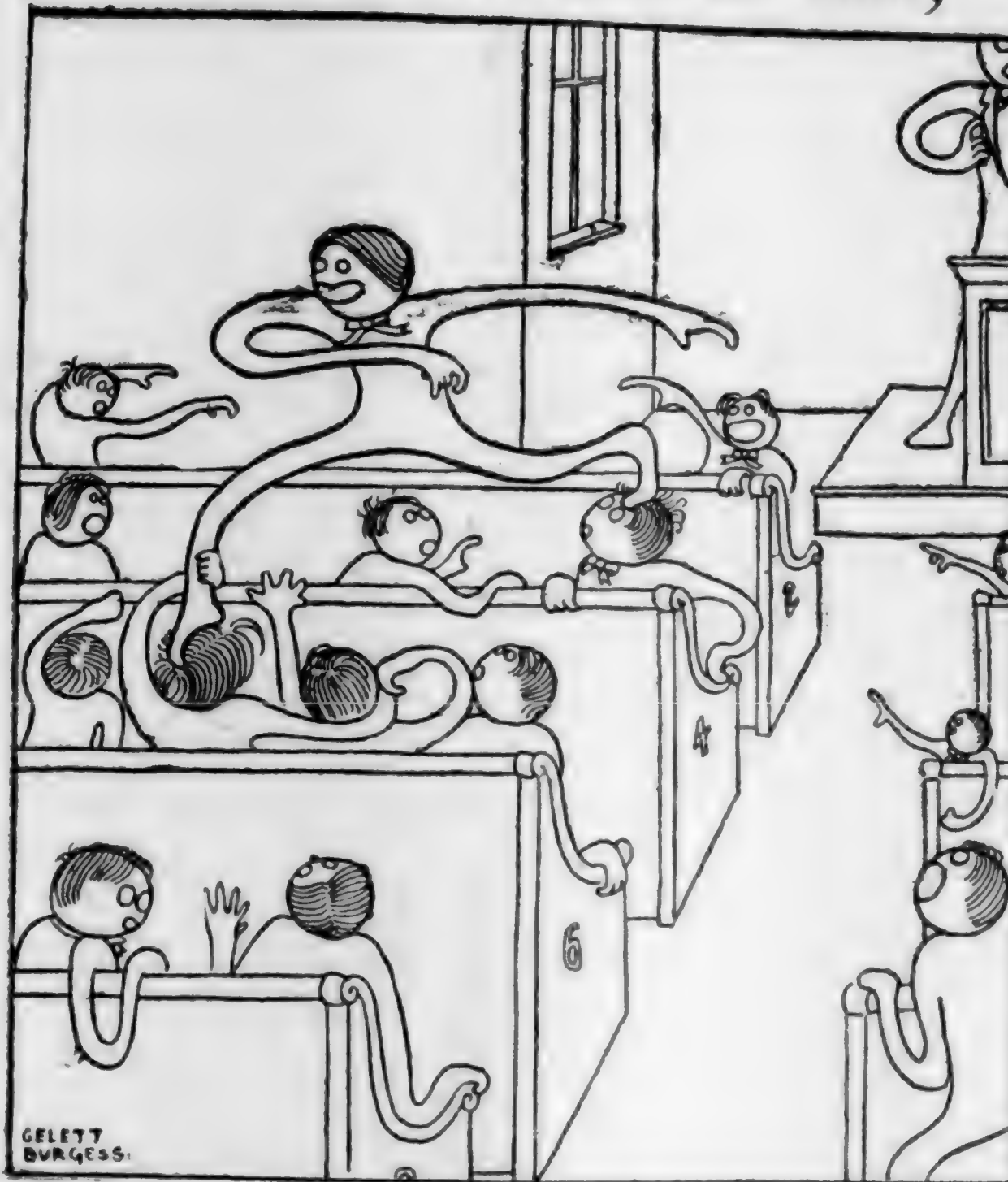
WHAT poet would not know the truthful tenor of the public mind—the free untrammelled judgment of the ones who read, not those who write? What artist would not care for frank and honest criticism of his brother men, instead of prying in the cynic pages of the paid-for press? What simple, plain and modest citizen but longs to know what voices speak behind him as he passes on the street, what figure in the public eye he cuts; and what ambitious youth but wonders to himself the color of his praise and blame, the true effect of words and dress? What debutante in launching forth her lovely craft on social seas but feels the looks she cannot read, and in the buzz of whispers hears her name, all ignorant of the adjectives applied? What new-betrothed that introduces to his smiling friends the maiden of his choice but fears to guess what lies beneath the gilded words; her social standing set, her face and talents nicely gauged, and he of all deceived and ignorant? Subscribe to the Lark's

Mutual Advice Association.

Confidential agents in every large city will investigate any desired phase of your life, converse frankly and fully with your friends, and report at length with anonymous quotations. Voluntary opinions carefully collected and classified. Favorable comments reported to those desiring encouragement, and harsher criticisms to those of morbid conscience. Both kinds forwarded if desired. Clipping Bureaus and Commercial Agencies are but partially discriminating evidences. *Get the whole truth.* All communications mailed in plain sealed envelope.

Terms, \$5.00 for 100 quotations, payable in advance. Address, stating character of investigation desired, to The Lark's Mutual Advice Association, San Francisco.

I love to go to Lectures,
And make the Audience stare,



By walking 'round upon their heads,
And spoiling People's hair!

he might have lent valuable assistance to this preparation. But as one whose simplicity of life and manners induced him to make his American home in an unpretentious farmhouse in New Hampshire, associated with people of plain speech and plain tastes, he was loth to come to Boston and mingle with those to whom he might become an object of admiration, or, at least, of marked attention. Even the prospect of this disagreed with him. So he remained at his home among the hills of the Merrimack. In the very isolated, rural freedom in which he found—as he told the reporter—the essential sweetness of life.

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we were wrong, were mad men, think at the judgment day, did spite the good from the bad men, still be something more to say, wrong, but we are not half as one of the battle and I would rather have had that form

In the arrangement of the main library its growth has been carefully consid-

Such delicate nerves as mine could not long endure such a life; the situation chafed me, and I determined to free myself at any cost. I had at first some obscure thought of forging signatures to etchings, and by buying them naked, and selling so adorned, to eke my wages; but I was unsatisfied with the temporary respites such hazards would afford, and I set my mind to work. At about this time I happened upon an invitation to the Burglars' Ball,

Queerly enough I had that day overheard a very

to this preparation. But one whose simplicity of life and manners induced him to make his American home in an unpretentious farmhouse in New Hampshire, associated with people of plain speech and plain tastes, he was loth to come to Boston and mingle with those to whom he might become an object of admiration, or, at least, of marked attention. Even the prospect of the pleasure with him. So he remained in his home among the hills of the Merrimack, in the very heart of the freedom in which he found—said he told the reporter—the essential sweetness of life.

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It was about six months ago that those who had charge of the furnishing of the Newspaper Room showed to me the file what had been accomplished up to the time that most of the prominent American journals, the English and French journals, and about a score of divers nations' weeklies were on file. Though the equipment of the room was described in the newspapers of the day as unsatisfactory as the complete condition of the room, though the room's uniqueness and value were again indicated; though information concerning much talked-of events was being culled from papers to which those events were local, or many a day the room was visited by curious strangers, who regarded it merely as a part of an admirable whole. But, slowly, its users grew and grew, until now, "I tell you," said my lawyer whose avocations tend toward the international, conversing with a Journal reporter, the other day, "I tell you that of all the

learned to use sensationalist words that almost filled the historical pages, strange to say, not many of the literary loungers of that old room ever visit Copple Square. So the newspaper room's own population has a complexion of its own, and its shelves on the right hand there is a certain foreign element. Those who compose it read the papers with a constancy of a "jugged" student working at his penalty of memory lines. About the only natives of the Orient represented in this element are the Indians, the Chinese and the Japanese. The reason is, the papers which come from the far East are of English print. Consequently they are more serviceable to Bostonians than the papers of Bombay or Yokohama or Peking who happen to have settled here.

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The Journal reporter picked up a paper from Cape Town. Withal, it was an interesting sheet. Two accounts of divorce trials filled almost all the space devoted to law. The first was a long page of "loaded" matter from correspondents in London and the chief cities of the Continent. In the news index on the first page was this remarkable item: "The Chief Justice has pronounced third term." That, indeed, was news! At that time—the date was that of a month ago—there was not even a hint of the Transvaal disturbance. Somebody had written a sensational article about a coal enterprise of Johannesburg; however, and the lengthiest editorial was a defence of that now celebrated town. The critic, it seems, had claimed that the town was "the most law-abiding, workingmen." The editor laughed at the critic, and afterward, growing serious, asserted most positively that the business of the town was as stable as could be, and that no striking or new industrial employment. In fact, no more prosperous town existed. And the low morale—the loss of such a statement! How absurd! But not a word of Prest-
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Suppose we were wrong—were mad men,
I think at the judgment day,
I tried sift the good from the bad men,
I will be something more to say,
We're wrong, but we are not half sorry,
I was one of the baffled band,
I have had that foray
Shakes of all the Marvels."

armchair up to the shelf and read to his mind's content.

SOME OF THE CITIZENS.
There are some who might truthfully be called inhabitants of the room. These are the citizens who willingly attempt to prove to you that Atlas is allegorical, figure is intended to portray the life of the world, and the life of the world is the life of literary sponges. The life which they live out is the life of literary sponges, not themselves, is so trifling and fruitless as to be beneath description. Some of these men have not worked for their living since they were first directed to the life of the world by the Boylston Street Library. Now they are adept line-waterers. There were a few of this ilk in that old reading room, but they were few and far between of erudition. Merely through perusing French and German periodicals they had acquired a sort of crude familiarity with the language of literature, and thus they were a few fossils who attended London papers for years, had

**"THE GODS GIVE NUTS TO THOSE THAT
HAVE NO TEETH," SAID VIVETTE:**

amusing conversation at a jeweler's that Leopold's unfortunate selection brought humorously to my mind. It was between a violent old lady with a purple veil, who wished to return some lovely old Queen Anne spoons, because they were not marked STERLING, and a salesman, who finally induced her to keep them. Now I had known her of old, in my picture hanging days, and I drew a little plan of her house on the back of an envelope for Leopold. "Why, if you care for such things, you shall have them, my dear," he replied gallantly; and he kept his word before sunrise.

Well, time passed, and under such tutelage my husband became a *connoisseur*. One of my hobbies was old china; and knowing pretty well what families would be likely to possess the desired specimens, I would drive around their way of a Sunday afternoon with Leopold, and point out the houses, whose gems he would next day bring back in a little padded portmanteau of my own manufacture. Our rooms became gradually furnished in the most perfect taste, with rare old pieces of antique furniture, exquisite laces, bibelots, and paintings of every description.

Having so much, I must needs long for the moon at last and having heard of a Corot that had been purchased abroad by one of my whilom patrons, I was out of my head to get it for my collection. For the first time, however, my husband refused my wish. The undertaking, he said, was too hazardous for the whim; the picture was well known and heavily insured, and, at news of its loss, the town would get too hot for us. I cajoled him with every wile I could bring to bear, but he was firm.

I burst into tears at this brutality, at which he softened, and after a bit, agreed to compromise the matter by permitting me to visit the house, and, at least, see the masterpiece. With what trepidation I set out, I leave you to imagine. I became conscious of an alarm for my own safety that it had never crossed my mind to feel for

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

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**"THEN THEY SHOULD GET FALSE
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Leopold. My husband smiled at my fears, and, with a little more braggadocio than I thought necessary, opened the house for my inspection. We made our way to the library (so-called), and Leopold turned the rays of his lantern (a gift of mine, made from a Louis XIV. chiseled silver sword-hilt) upon the Corot. I gave a little gasp of contentment, and sat down to enjoy its beauties, while my husband proceeded with his work. The room was filled with a marvelous selection of ornaments; there was scarce space to turn about in, and, surrounding the Corot in its preposterous frame, were Cupids and Psyches, Springtimes of Love, Grandfather's Darlings, painted photographs and the full regalia of the Artistic Home. The Shearaton chair in which I sat was richly upholstered in little triangular wads, and ornamented with a heavy woolen fringe; there were wonderful Cloisonné mustache cups in glass cases, and the apartment, in the fantastic light, was an equine dream.

With a languid delight I watched my husband as he flitted to and fro among the shadows. How beautifully he burgled! How subtle the play of his slim fingers, and the absolute precision of his movement! I saw that I had never before seen him at his best, and all the resentment I had felt at our difference fled from me, and love resumed full sway again.

That night was the beginning of a series of nocturnal excursions that filled my life with new interests. My husband's genius, coupled with my tact and adaptability, carried us through the most remarkable adventures. I chaperoned his visits to ladies' apartments, and calmed the fears of those who awakened by polite compliments. We were received everywhere, but in our own especial set were acknowledged leaders. We entertained gay, though silent, companies, at select lunches in the most aristocratic homes, and our fame bulged in the quarter.

As a traveler and as a cultured man he might have lent valuable assistance to this preparation. But as one whose simplicity of life and manners induced him to make his American home in an unpretentious farmhouse in New Hampshire, associated with people of plain speech and plain tastes, he was loth to come to Boston and mingle with those to whom he might become an object of admiration, or, at least, of marked attention. Even the prospect of this disagreed with him. So he remained at his home among the hills of the Merrimack. In the very isolated, rural freedom in which he found—as he told the reporter—the essential sweetness of life.

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of, as they were seen in comfortable armchairs up to the shelf and read to his mind's content.

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I suppose we were wrong—were mad men, I think at the judgment day, and sits the good from the bad men, who will be something more to say, are wrong, but we are not half sorry, as one of the baffled band, would rather have had that foggy than the sunshine of the Year?

THE CONFESSIONS OF A BURGLAR'S WIFE.

There were in town few residences, however, of which I could approve, and the knowledge that priceless works of art should be cast into such jungles of poor taste, was a continual reproach to my susceptibilities. I began again to think meanly of Leopold's originality at hesitating to attempt the conquest of the gems I valued, and began, little by little, to supplement his work by careful study.

The first fruit of my endeavors was the acquisition of a copy of Foster's *Speculum*, one of the ten, as I thought, in existence. I removed it from its binding, and substituted a block of wood between the covers, where it remained dusty and undisturbed in its glass case, until I discovered my find was but an imitation, after all, when I conscientiously returned it to its ignorant owner.

This experience indicated a wider field of operation, and my thoughts dwelt continually on the Corot, and at last, I broached my scheme to Leopold. Together we revisited the house, and, as good fortune would have it, found the place deserted, and the furniture and picture covered with overalls of blue denim. The painting was removed, and we made off in haste, stopping in ecstasy under alternate lamp-posts, to gloat over the *chef d'œuvre*. The family, we found, were away for a month, and, in that time, I set myself to copy the picture. My husband suggested photography, but I scorned such methods, and traced as well as I could the outlines, and had it drawn in, in a single evening. The coloring was more difficult; but I was bold and energetic; and though we were much amused at the result, I could not help feeling there was a certain spirit in the thing that would be much more satisfactory to its owner than the original. We were both a little nervous, until the people had returned; but as the days passed, and nothing appeared in the papers, our confidence increased.

So the town lay before us, ripe for the harvest, and we went through it with the confidence of children picking

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

BOSTON'S NEW LIBRARY.

In the arrangement of the main library its growth has been carefully consid-

CONCLUDED.

berries. My facility increased with practice, and I found a welcome remedy for the tedium of my idle days. With my poorer efforts I made bold to call upon their rich possessors in the guise of a rejuvenator of pictures, and by lime juice, varnish, and a hint that *genuine* Millets were always signed in the left-hand corner, I laid a confusion that would balk any future investigations.

Yet the burglar's life is not a happy one, after all; and one evening we returned hilariously, hand in hand, Leopold with a new Mura and I with a wonderful Moffatt-Lindner, to find our rooms gutted to the last frame. To the infamy of a handsome young second-story man, of whom Leopold asserts I have been over fond, I lay the wreck of my lovely home, and whether I shall murder or marry him I must decide before the next chapter of this autobiography is written.



As a traveler and as a cultured man he might have lent valuable assistance to this preparation. But as one whose simplicity of life and manners induced him to make his American home in an unpretentious farmhouse in New Hampshire, associated with people of plain speech and plain tastes, he was loth to come to Boston and mingle with those to whom he might become an object of admiration, or, at least, of marked attention. Even the prospect of this disagreed with him. So he remained at his home among the hills of the Merrimack, in the very isolated, rural freedom in which he found—as he told the reporter—the essential sweetness of life.

Six Months Ago.
It was about six months ago that those who had charge of the furnishing of the Newspaper Room showed to the public what had been accomplished up to that time. Most of the prominent American journals, a few of the English and French journals, and about a score of divers nations' weeklies were on file. Though the equipment of the room was described in the newspapers of the city as satisfactorily as its incomplete condition permitted; though the room's uniqueness and value were again indicated; though information concerning much talked-of events was liberally culled from papers to which those events were local, yet for many a day the room was visited chiefly by strangers, who regarded it merely as a part of an admirable whole. But slowly, its users grew and grew, until now, "I tell you," said a lawyer whose avocations tend toward the esthetic, conversing with a Journal reporter, the other day—"I tell you that of all the

learned to use resquepelallan words that almost filled the listener. But, strange to say, not many of the literary loungers of that old room ever visit Copley Square. So the newspaper room's population has a complexion of its own. At the tables and shelves on the right hand there is a numerous foreign element. Those who compose it read the papers with a constancy of a "jugged" student working at his penalty of memory lines. About the only natives of the Orient not represented in this element are the Indians, the Chinese and the Japanese. The reason is, the papers which come from the far East are of English print. Consequently they are more serviceable to Bostonians than to the men of Bombay or Yokohama or Peking who happen to have settled here.

English Papers From the East.

The Eastern papers, it is pertinent to write, are well edited. Their editors are mostly Englishmen who, commercially adventurous, have founded publications for the interest of Englishmen resident in the colonies. But even to a Bostonian these papers are frequently entertaining. For instance, in the last number of the China Herald is an article descriptive of the national reawakening of the Chinese—a reawakening which is the direct sequel of the humiliations inflicted by the Japanese. The writer of the article suggests the removal of the capital from Peking to an inland city, the readjustment of laws to the functions of the people, and the prompt degradation of unworthy and renegade officials. Though the adoption of any of the suggestions—there are many more than those cited—is undoubtedly outside the lines of possibility, their very advocacy shows that some license is allowed in the monarchy between the wall and the sea. It seems, too, according to the same newspaper, that much of the fanaticism which seeks to obliterate Christianity over there is fomented by organizations of headstrong natives, who invent the most hideous anti-Christian poetry and disseminate it in pamphlets, or post it on the walls of the highways.

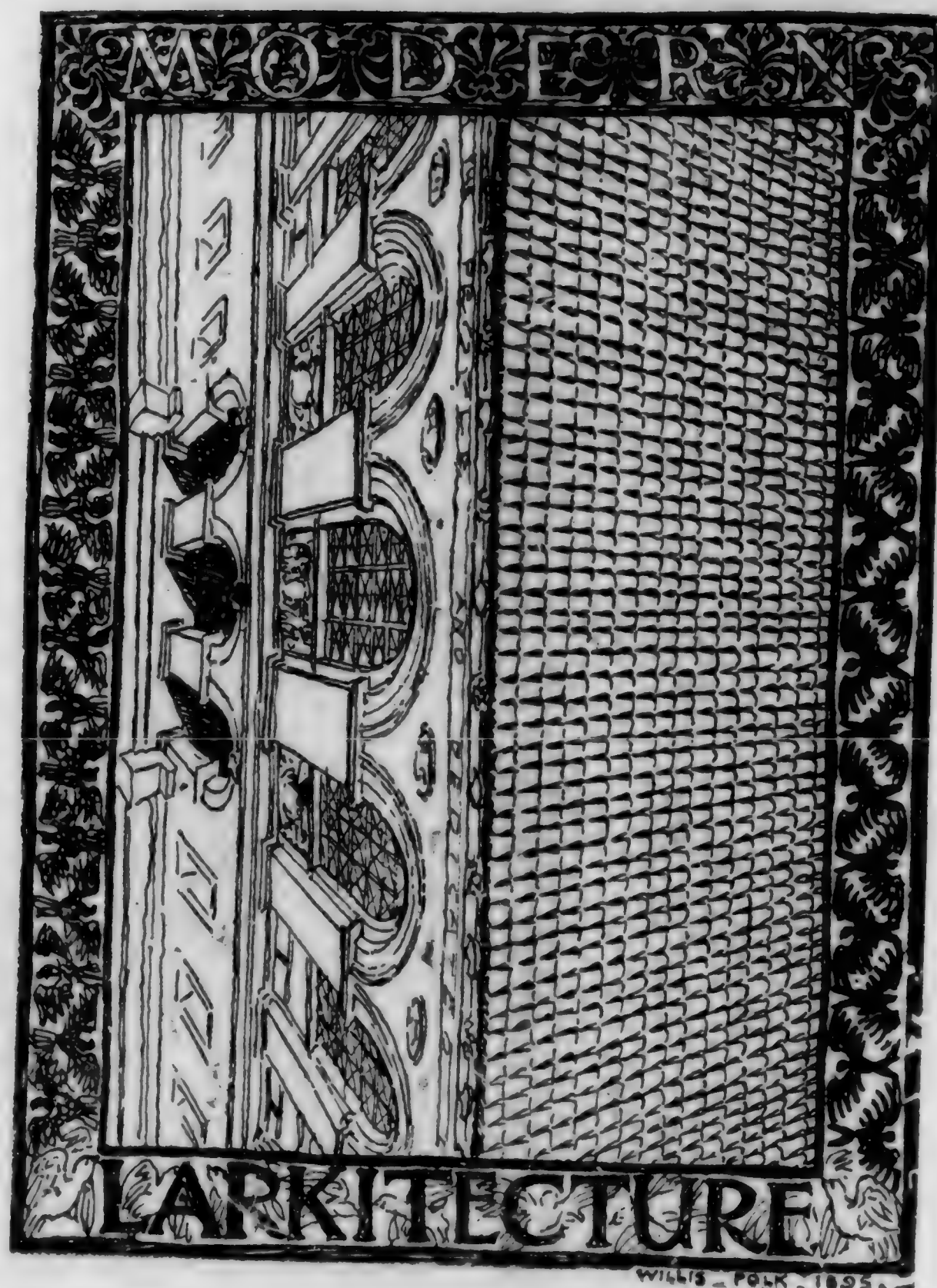
From the Transvaal Region.

The Journal reporter picked up a paper from Cape Town. Withal, it was an interesting sheet. Two accounts of divorce trials filled almost all the space devoted to local news. There was a page of "leaded" matter from correspondents in London and the chief cities of the Continent. In the news index on the first page was this remarkable line: "President Cleveland declines a third term." That, indeed, was news! At that time—the date was that of a month ago—there was not even a hint of the Transvaal disturbance. Somebody had attacked the morals and commercial enterprise of Johannesburg, however, and the lengthiest editorial was a defence of that now celebrated town. The critic, it seems, had claimed that the town offered no opportunities to workingmen. The editor laughed at the critic, and afterward, growing serious, asserted most positively that the business of the town was as stable as could be, and that workingmen need never lack employment. In fact, no more prosperous town existed. And the low morals—the lies of such a statement! How absurd! But not a word of President Kruger and the plucky Boers, of the rebellious Uitlanders, or of the Englishmen whom the Poet Laureate heard

I suppose we were wrong, were mad men. Still I think at the judgment day, When God sorts the good from the bad men, There will be something more to say, We were wrong, but we are not half sorry, As one of the baffled said, "That's funny."

Some of the Inhabitants.

There are some who might truthfully be called inhabitants of the room. These are the citizens who willingly attempt to prove to you that Atlas is an allegorical figure intended to portray the absurdity of bearing any of the burdens of the world. In the newspaper room they live the life of literary sponges. The life which they live outside of this room, as they would say themselves, is so trifling and fruitless as to be beneath description. Some of these men have not worked for their living since misfortune first directed them into the old reading room of the Boylston Street Library. Now they are adept time-wasters. There were a few of this ilk in that old reading room who had arrived at a comparative stage of erudition. Merely through perusing French and German periodicals they had acquired a sort of crude familiarity with those two Continental tongues; and there were a few fogies who, after reading London papers for years, had



Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

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BOSTON'S NEW LIBRARY.

In the arrangement of the main library its growth has been carefully considered, and there is ample room for extension as need requires. It is now shelved in six stories of stacks between Blagden Street and the court. To these stacks the public is not admitted; but all are provided with pneumatic tubes through which written orders for books pass from Bates Hall and the delivery room. An automatic railway of extraordinary ingenuity conveys the books thus ordered to an inner service room on the main floor, says Scribner's. These inventive triumphs supplement and concentrate the labor of the working force, which is graded by competitive examination. The attendants in the highest grades are specialists, standing ready to put their knowledge and training at the disposal of any student who may consult them.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1896.

A WORLD'S NEWS.

Visit to the Library's Newspaper Room.

South African Paper Has News About the President,

But Nothing of the Men Whom Austin Sings Of.

From a strictly local viewpoint, the most popular department of the reorganized Public Library, judging both by size and by patronage, is the Newspaper Room. Surely when munificent Mr. Todd offered to furnish this room he could not have realized, sanguine as he was, the enormous proportions which its popularity was to assume. His characteristic modesty prompted him to say to a Journal reporter a year ago, that observation of the management of public libraries had confirmed in him an impression founded on his experience as a traveler: the impression that a newspaper room is necessary for the complete equipment of the library built by and for the public.

At the time of the interview, Mr. Todd had resolved firmly to avoid the notoriety which, had he yielded to impulses in the common fashion, would inevitably have followed his active participation in the preparation of the room.

As a traveler and as a cultured man he might have lent valuable assistance to this preparation. But as one whose simplicity of life and manners induced him to make his American home in an unpretentious farmhouse in New Hampshire, associated with people of plain speech and plain tastes, he was loth to come to Boston and mingle with those to whom he might become an object of admiration, or, at least, of marked attention. Even the prospect of this disagreed with him. So he remained at his home among the hills of the Merrimack. In the very isolated, rural freedom in which he found—as he told the reporter—the essential sweetness of life.

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This lawyer was enthusiastic, to be sure, yet what he said was no exaggeration of the reality.

A Scene of Nowadays.

Nowadays, particularly in the afternoon, the room is so crammed with readers that its atmosphere is almost as dense as it is offensive. On standing shelves, which line the walls to the left of the entrance, are spread the Boston dailies and a promiscuous collection of other papers of the national East. To shelves which, attached to a solid stand, extend parallel with the wall are fastened other newspapers of the country, conspicuous among which are the publications of New York's Park Row. To another similar table are attached the papers of the Middle and remote States; and scattered on the low horizontal tables are the remaining miscellaneous American papers, many of which are weeklies or semi-weeklies. On the wall which runs rightward from the entrance, and on the farthest two tables on the same side, are displayed most of the foreign papers—the Times, Chronicle, Figaro, Journal des Debats, National Zeitung, and newspapers from Spain, Italy, Constantinople, Egypt, Russia, Austria, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Yokohama, New Zealand, Australia, Cape Colony, and so on. Everything is arranged conveniently. The upright shelves are supplied with sliding rests, whereby the papers fastened to them are raised or lowered, according to the reader's desire. So, if a reader care not to stand, he can draw a comfortable armchair up to the shelf and read to his mind's content.

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7 76
JAN 22 1896
BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.
Established 1813.

A NEW SCHEME.

Making Public Library Useful to
Boston Public Schools.

Brief Outline of the Plan That
Has Been Suggested.

It Would Require the Purchase
of 10,000 Volumes—The Cost.

Some 15 years ago a plan for making the Boston public library useful to the Boston public schools was formulated and agreed upon by the library trustees and the school committee, but when the city council was asked to appropriate the comparatively small sum necessary to carry it into effect, it refused to do so, and nothing came of it. There has, however, been a general feeling on the part of citizens who have given the matter attention, that some plan should be devised by which such an institution as the library, supported as it is by taxation and at great cost, should to such extent as is possible be made a factor in promoting the efficiency of the public schools which depend upon the same source for their support.

While the subject has frequently been informally discussed, the matter was formally brought to the attention of the school committee in May last, and the board of supervisors was asked to consider and report upon it. A conference between the board of supervisors and the trustees of the library led to the appointment of Mr. Putnam, the librarian, and the superintendent of schools, Mr. Seaver, as a committee to draw up a report to be submitted to the trustees of the public library on the one hand and to the board of supervisors of the public schools on the other. One result of the conference aside from the appointment of this committee was an arrangement by which the teachers in the public schools were given additional privileges to those they had previously enjoyed. This provided that all teachers upon application might receive special cards entitling them to draw out six books at a time, and to keep them four weeks. It will be seen that if all the teachers in a school or of a district consult together they can borrow a large number of books relating to given topics and go so far towards supplying the needs of their school or district. This action of the trustees of the public library calls for no action on the part of the school committee other than thankful recognition.

The report made by Messrs. Putnam and Seaver has been made an appendix to the annual report of the school committee, and will doubtless be soon considered. The plan which they recommend may be thus briefly outlined. The trustees of the library to select from time to time such books as the pupils in the schools may find useful in their investigation of special topics connected with their studies in history, geography, science, literature, and art. The plan is for the supervisors with the aid of the teachers to draw up lists of topics related to the school studies, and for the assistants in the public library to make lists of titles of books deemed useful in the investigation of these topics. These books are to be set aside for pupils' use in the branches of the public library, also in Bates Hall, and so far as practicable in the several schools. To carry this plan into effect an appropriation of money will be necessary to meet the expenses of boxes and transportation.

The purpose of this plan is to enable teachers more conveniently to encourage and guide their pupils' reading. A special catalogue of books suitable to this purpose will have to be prepared. The pupils' cards will be collected, and the books delivered by employees of the library. To carry the plan into effect some 10,000 volumes of books will have to be purchased, representing additional copies of some 700 or more titles. There will also be the cost for boxes and transportation.

The whole cost of this plan, or rather of the two plans, of furnishing books for topical reference, and books for miscellaneous reading, is estimated at about \$12,500 for the first year and a little less than \$1000 for the second and subsequent years.

In making this report two things have been considered, first as to the books that the Public Library may be appropriately called upon to furnish, and secondly the mechanism which is to be employed in their distribution. It is agreed that it is not the function of the Public Library to supply text books proper, or books for analysis in the classroom such as would involve a great many copies for a very few titles. Nor should it be expected to furnish what is now known in the Boston and Massachusetts public schools as permanent reference books for constant daily reference, such as dictionaries, atlases, gazetteers, cyclopedias, and a certain class of manuals. Each grammar and high school ought to possess a small collection of such reference books; in fact, no school can be regarded as fairly equipped without a library of some 200 volumes in this line. The Boston schools are here most inadequately equipped.

But beyond these there are books which are used for occasional or topical reference. These have a range too great for the individual schools to possess in sufficient quantity for them to be of practical use. These must be supplied, if at all, by the library, to be consulted either on the library premises or on temporary deposit in the schools. The committee suggest a plan for their consultation at the library, but that has the disadvantage that it is impracticable for the pupils to visit either Central Library or its branches in the narrow margin of afternoon left after school hours, so the plan is proposed of placing these books on temporary deposit in the school itself where the topic is for the time being a topic of study. These same plans are proposed also for books used in collateral, and supplementary and miscellaneous reading in the different schools. In the latter branch of work the committee says: "The following might suitably be undertaken: First, the library to compile, and either the library or the school committee to print, a list of not exceeding one thousand titles classified by subject, as history, biography, travels, science, fiction, or by grade, or by both; in any event the grade for which the book is adapted to be indicated. A copy of the final list as printed to be lent to teachers and pupils, or sold to them at a nominal price. Second, the library ultimately to furnish up to twelve or fifteen copies of these books."

The matter of distribution has engaged the attention of the committee. The committee says:—"As many of the schools are distant from either the Central Library or any Branch or even Delivery Station, it would be a great gain and secure an added advantage in the supervision which the teachers may give to the reading of the pupils, if the books issued for their miscellaneous reading should be delivered directly to the schools by the library teams. This could be arranged for as follows: Slips made out at the schools or brought there by the pupils may be collected by the master's assistant or handed in at his office, may be called for by the library team once a week, or once a fortnight. The books called for to be charged at the Central Library, pupils' and teachers' cards being sent on with the call slips for this purpose. The books to be sent to the schools in boxes, an independent book for each school, and the books to be returned to the master's office and there placed in a similar box to be ready for the team calling to deliver. The distribution of the books to the pupils to be arranged for by the master's assistant in making a division of the functions of school committee and public library, the latter to select the books, the school committee to deliver them, and the master's assistant to distribute them to the pupils."

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However, a new scheme sometimes stands a better chance than one which has been voted upon several times.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

EXAMINATIONS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Ninety-eight Applicants for Positions in the Service in Three Lower Grades.

Ninety-eight applicants presented themselves at the Public Library yesterday afternoon to take the examination as to fitness for serving in the institution, in grades B, C and E, of the classified service. Some of the applicants were already employed in the building, but wished to be promoted. They ranged in age from boys and girls just out of school to persons sixty years of age. The elderly ones evidently did not realize that personal fitness is taken into account in hiring an applicant, and that an aged man would stand no chance at all of being accepted in grade E, as a runner in the stack, beside an alert, active schoolboy. The examination was not given because any large increase in the library force is contemplated. In fact, there is no need of additional employees in any grade except grade E. The chief purpose of the examination was to keep the file of applicants clear. Last year there were 1200 names on file, but just before this last examination there were about two hundred.

The requirements for admission to grade E are equivalent to a grammar school education. Those for grade C, to which most of the employees in the delivery-room belong, are the equivalent of a high school training; while those for grade B, the employees in which are kept on catalogue work, are knowledge of two or more foreign languages, knowledge of dictionary cataloging and library science, with a pretty fair knowledge of literature and history. To answer the questions in grade B, one must be well up in politics, for one thing. The Venezuelan controversy provides one of them, and the Holy Alliance another.

In grade E, for the grammar schoolboys, such questions were asked yesterday as these: "Mention a great general, a great philosopher or thinker, a great literary name of antiquity, of the middle ages, and of modern times." "Give an example of an absolute monarchy." "What are some of the great inventions of any age? Name any of them which may seem not to have been of benefit to mankind." "Mention a monument or commemorative building in Washington, Philadelphia and Boston, and tell the purpose of its erection." In spite of the fact that boys in grade E receive \$3.30 a week on entering and \$5 after six months service, there are not a sufficient number of applicants to meet the demand. Mr. Putnam says there is a need of bright, smart, honest boys, but that not enough of them apply.

TRYING TESTS.

Would-Be Librarians
Face Posers.

Insomnia Inducers
of Many Kinds.

Some Are Easier Than
Some Others.

All Hard Enough to
Merit Attention.

Small Salaries Reward Those
Who Pass the Ordeal.

Difficulties Don't Scare
Applicants Away.

Many of Them Took Chances at
Yesterday's Examination.

It is safe to say that many of those who took the civil service examination at the public library yesterday were troubled with insomnia last night, especially those who wished a position at \$11 per week in grade B.

The examination in this grade was certainly a "corker," and the man, woman or child that passed it deserves a great deal of credit.

During the past few months some 200 persons have filed applications for positions at the library, or rather they filed applications to take the next examination for applicants.

All of those who filed applications were notified last week that the examination was to take place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and 96 responded to the call.

The examination was not held because there was any absolute necessity of "help" in the library, but just to keep the file clear.

It is only about six months since the file contained some 1800 applications for positions in the library, and if it is not kept clear by means of these examinations, the matter becomes very burdensome to the officials.

It would seem as if every school graduate in New England wanted to work in the library, and, outside of police headquarters, there is not another institution in the state which seems to attract so many applicants.

These people do not seem to realize that the library has all of the help that is necessary, and that the librarian has a very long list from which to draw at all times in case of necessity. For it is almost necessary in a library to retain the services of those who have become familiar with the routine work, and not make any changes but those that are absolutely necessary.

But if yesterday's examinations do not discourage some of the applicants, it will be because they have lots of knowledge, courage and perseverance.

The examination was held on the third floor of the library, in the rooms where the special libraries are located, and where there are facilities for the examination of several hundred persons at one time.

The 96 applicants who reported represented every age from 12 years to 80, and both sexes, although there was a preponderance of women.

Several colored boys took the examination with a view to serving in the new West end branch, which it is expected will be opened next Monday.

There were 36 who took the examination for grade E, the minimum salary of which is \$3.50 per week, and the maximum \$4.50. This grade includes what is termed "runners," that is girls and boys who go after the books or do general errands around the building. The qualifications necessary are practically equivalent to a grammar school education, together with quickness of sight and hearing.

Girls and boys just out of school, and men and women old enough to be their fathers and mothers, took this examination yesterday.

Grade D is supplied from grade E. The minimum salary in grade D is \$5, and the maximum \$7.50. This grade includes typewriters and a higher grade of runners.

There is a special grade between D and C which is a reward for faithful service, with a salary of \$9 per week and a maximum of \$10. This is as high as those who can only pass the examination for grade E can hope to get.

The examination was a written one from printed questions, with the exception that in grade E 10 lines were dictated.

The printed questions in grade E were in arithmetic, geography, history, literature and general information.

Those who took the examination in grades B and C—there were 52 in all—were compelled to face a pretty stiff lot of questions. Some of them would phase a university graduate.

The minimum salary in grade C is \$7.50 per week, and the maximum is \$10.50, but there is also a special grade attached to this, in which the minimum salary is \$13 and the maximum \$13.50 per week.

The requirements in grade C are supposed to be equivalent to a high school education, with a knowledge of one foreign language, while in grade B a knowledge of two foreign languages is required. The minimum salary in grade B is \$11 and the maximum \$14.

In grade B special the minimum salary is \$15.50 per week, and the maximum \$17.50. Those in grade B are expected to qualify for the higher grades.

The limit, however, is when what is known as "grade A special" is reached, in which the minimum salary is \$23.50 and the maximum \$24.

In these higher grades a knowledge of two or three languages, literary science, including cataloging and classification and general history, is required.

Following are a few of the questions given yesterday in grade C:

1. "What was the cause of the war of 1812?"

2. "Mention in chronological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to the present."

3. "What does the Indo-Germanic family include? Is there any distinction, actually, between the Chinese and Japanese? If so, what?"

4. "What is a bibliography, a vademecum, a concordance, a digest?"

5. "What is the difference between a university and a college? What is secondary education? University extension?"

6. "Why is piracy now practically extinct?"

7. "What was the Brook Farm Community? Mention the names of any persons connected with it."

These are not ordinary questions by any means, yet it cannot be said that they are very difficult. They would phase a good many able-bodied and fairly well-read citizens, however, if plumped at them suddenly.

But they sink into insignificance when compared with those asked the applicants who wished positions in grade "B," in which the salary is \$11 per week.

Some of these questions are hair-raising, and they must have just about paralyzed at least a few of the applicants. They are simple enough if you know them, but it would be interesting to know if anybody did really succeed in giving correct answers to all of the questions.

How many of the men—or women, for matter—who consider themselves well posted in this city, could answer the entire questions that were on the examination paper, so that all who wish to find out how little they really know, and at the same time find out what is necessary to work in an institution like the library, have it is: Paper for grade B, Jan 28, 1896.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.
The candidate will understand that the general condition of his paper as to neatness, spelling and handwriting will be one of the tests of his merit. Write name in full and address at head of paper. Two hours allowed.

HISTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. State briefly the hypothesis of the European origin of the Aryans. Give a plausible explanation of the origin of the Indians of North America. Why are they called Indians?

2. Name the most important schools of philosophy. What, in a few words, are transcendentalism, hedonism, utilitarianism and utilitarianism?

3. What is "laissez faire"? Name a leading exponent and opponent of the doctrine. What is individualism, collectivism, the third estate, agrarianism?

4. Name in chronological order the various peoples which have inhabited England. What does the present British empire include?

5. Who were the members of Lincoln's cabinet, and what place did each fill?

6. What is the contention of the United States, of Great Britain and of Venezuela in the Venezuelan question?

7. What was the "holy alliance," and what bearing did it have upon American politics?

8. What do you understand by a pre-Raphaelite, genre painting, "art for art's sake"? Name five of the most celebrated paintings or pieces of sculpture and their artists. Enumerate the orders or architecture. What are the Elkin marbles?

9. Who are the leading (not necessarily living) exponents of the theory of evolution?

10. Where are the valuable gold mines of the world today, and which have been the occasion of recent disputes?

After these 10 questions come 10 on literature and library science, as follows:

1. In which of his poems does Tennyson elaborate his ideas of woman? Tell without detail his purport.

2. Write to lines of unfavorable criticism on the reading of magazines. You may make, if you prefer, a contrast of like brevity between "The Prisoner of Zenda" and any one of Mr. Howells' novels.

3. What are the main charges against present literary conditions in such a work as Nordenskiöld's "Degeneration"?

4. What do you understand by "Culturgeschichte," "Philosophie der Zeit," "Impressionismus," "Ibsenismus"?

5. Name at least one author or important book in each of the following topics: Science and religion; modern naval warfare; the history of the United States since 1801; travels in Africa; the Italian renaissance.

6. Cite an instance in English poetry of the heroic stanza or pentameter, give an instance in American poetry of the use of hexameter.

7. What events or characters does each of the following books portray or include: Voltaire's "La Pucelle," George Eliot's "Romola," Schiller's "Wallenstein," Shorthouse's "John Inglesant," Milton's "War and Peace"?

8. Who were some of the encyclopedists of the last century, and why so called? What effect did they produce on literature and history? Give some account of the best encyclopedias which you know, beginning with the earliest, and tell the special merits of each.

9. Define with some exactness what sort of books you consider suitable reading for children. How may the tendency to over-read of fiction be obviated in a public library?

10. What is copyright, author's royalty, press writing, a chap book, a picturesque novel?

That's all. Now who can answer the entire lot, offhand, in two hours, without consulting anything except what is stored away in his own thoughts?

With all due respect for the condition of Mr. Swift, the man who prepared the above questions he would find it a little difficult to write out in a lucid manner the answers to them in two hours.

Candidates for grade "B" were also obliged to translate from two foreign languages, preferably French and German, although there was a choice between these and Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek.

In speaking of the examinations Mr. Putnam said that a very high percentage was not altogether a qualification for a position in the library. Persons who passed a first-class examination, and got a high percentage, might lack other qualifications that entered into library work, such as executive ability.

As regards these qualifications, of course the librarian is the judge, and little things in the papers from which conclusions could be drawn are not of the least importance in forming his judgment.

Then again a person might lack the power of a librarian, or by reason of temperament might not be a fit person to have in the library, so that it will be even that even after the examination is passed there is still another gauntlet to run. So that a high percentage is not a final requisite by any means.

There is no doubt but that the positions in the library are pretty well safeguarded at the present time.

PUBLIC LIBRARY POSITIONS.

Examination of Candidates in Grades B, C and E.

Lasted Over Two Hours—Nearly 100 Applicants Presented Themselves and Wrote Answers to the Various Questions Submitted—Some of the Papers Very Satisfactory.

An examination of candidates for admission into grades B, C and E of the public library service was held yesterday afternoon in the north gallery of the special libraries floor. The examination began about 3:30 and continued over two hours, 88 applicants presenting themselves, of whom about a dozen were already employees of the library, but were seeking promotion into higher grades.

Applications are on file with the librarian. To all these some 20 altogether—notice had been sent by mail informing them of the time of the examination, but comparatively few showed up, probably on account of the statement in the postcard that only one or two persons would be appointed this spring. The number of registered applicants by the way, has taken a big drop since a year ago, when there were 120 names.

The qualifications for grade B are pretty technical. New members of the catalog department, for example, belong in grade B, and applicants must have some knowledge of library science. Briefly, the two foreign languages, knowledge of dictionary cataloging and library science, and history. Grade C, in which most of the attendants in the delivery room belong, requires the equivalent of a high school education. In grade E, the applicant, who, if he is successful, generally becomes a "runner" in the stacks, must have the equivalent of a grammar school education, and, in general, be bright and alert in mind and manner.

The questions asked yesterday in the various papers laid a good deal of stress

ages, and of modern times. "Give an example of an existing absolute monarchy of any age? Name any of them which may seem not to have been of benefit to mankind." "Name a monument or commemorative building in Washington, Philadelphia and Boston, and tell the purpose of its erection."

These questions sound pretty stiff to give a little boy, but it must be remembered that the marking is according to the difficulty. If a boy stumbled on the last two questions, he would not necessarily be marked down, but if he answered them, he would very distinctly be marked up.

To answer the questions in grade B one must have been well up in politics, for one thing. The Venezuelan question, very popular one of them, and he had to answer it.

Beside the matter of marking, it is plain, a word should be added about the nature of the competition. The examination is not necessarily competitive, the person getting highest marks does not always get a position. The applicant's general physical suitability and appearance of general intelligence, and

In point of fact these examinations are not taken very seriously at the library, and it is doubtful if one man in the building, outside of Mr. Swift, could get 100 percent on the examination for grade B.

And, although Mr. Swift has a head well stored with abstract knowledge, he is not said to be the most practical man in the building, by any means. He has a decidedly literary bent, and is a valuable man in a library, but there are other qualifications which other men in the library possess that make them just as valuable in another sense, and in this respect Mr. Swift is just as much removed from them as they are from him in his special lines.

In reality the examination only gives the applicant a standing on the list, and it helps to form some opinion of the breadth of knowledge of the person. The more practical things that have to be considered in relation to the applicant are judged of by the librarian, and these things really have more weight than a successful examination.

But the question naturally arises, if there is to be a civil service examination in the library, why not put some practical questions in the examination paper, and decide the whole matter once for all? As it now stands, the examination is more or less of a farce, for it determines scarcely anything, and only inspires foolish hopes in a good many people.

A reporter called on trustee J. H. Benton yesterday and asked him what he thought about the examination. He said he didn't know anything about it. The matter of examining applicants was in the hands of a committee. Personally he did not approve of the method of examination, but he did not care to be quoted. He believed practical questions were the best kind to put to applicants for places that did not call for special qualifications.

Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, professor in physiology at the Harvard medical school, is the chairman of the committee of the trustees having the examinations in charge, but he could not be found by the reporter.

A disinterested opinion of the practical value of the questions was obtained from lawyer Tom Riley, who is known as one of the best posted men on literature and general subjects in the Suffolk bar.

He had read the questions in The Globe with a great deal of interest, and he could not take them seriously. "Are they genuine?" he asked. "If they are they are the most astonishing set of questions I ever saw put to anybody."

Mr. Riley pointed to the following question: "What are the main charges against present literary conditions in such a work as Nordau's 'Degeneration'?"

"I have read that book carefully," he said, "and given it a great deal of thought, and I wouldn't want to answer that question alone in two hours, to say nothing of the other 19."

When Mr. S. A. B. Abbott, the former president of the board of trustees of the public library and the man under whose guidance the library grew to its present proportions, was shown the examination for applicants to grade "B" in the library, he at first laughed, then he grew serious as he scanned the questions more closely and said:

"That is awful. Why, I couldn't answer 20 percent of those questions, and to think of only allowing two hours for that paper—it is absurd."

He then read the first question, which is: State briefly the hypothesis of the European origin of the Aryans. Give a plausible explanation of the origin of the Indians of America. Why are they called Indians?

"Well, that's pretty good," said Mr. Abbott, "what has that to do with library work? As far as the Indians are concerned, it would depend on the point of view from which you looked at it, and there are several points of view from which you can look at it."

In regard to the second question, he said it would be rather difficult to state briefly what was meant by transcendentalism, Hedonism, epicureanism and utilitarianism. I confess I could not tell exactly what Hedonism is.

What is laissez faire? he murmured to himself with a frown. "Well, I should like to know what sense there is in that question," he then commented.

He next commented on the question: "What is the contention of the United States of Great Britain and of Venezuela in the Venezuelan question?" by remarking that "the president has appointed a commission to solve that riddle."

He then went back to the last part of question 4: What does the present British empire include? "Lord Salisbury might be able to answer that question," said Mr. Abbott, "at present there seems to be a difference of opinion on the matter—it looks as though it included about everything that Great Britain could lay its hands on."

He laughed heartily over the question in which of his poems does Tennyson elucidate his idea of woman? "Tell without detail his purport."

"And all of this is to be answered in two hours," said he, as he looked thoughtfully out the window of his office. He then took the latter part of the next question, which calls for a contrast between the Prisoner of Zenda and one of Mr. Howells' novels.

"Well," said he, "I certainly could not answer that, as I have never read one of Mr. Howells' novels through."

In regard to the question: What are the main charges against present literary conditions in such a work as Nordau's 'Degeneration'? he said: "I don't think that question is put in just the right way. I don't believe Mr. Swift means just what is said there."

He then took the question: What do you understand by 'Culturgeschichte,' 'Philosophie,' 'Zeitgeist,' 'Impressionism,' 'Dadaism'? Mr. Abbott looked at the reporter, then looked at the question again and heaved a sigh as he passed on to question 7 under "Literature and Library Science."

"Well," said he, "the boy that can answer that has got to be pretty well posted."

Mr. Abbott then expressed his opinion pretty freely in regard to the whole matter, and said that such things were no criterion from which to judge of a person's ability.

Mr. Prince might be able to answer those questions," said he, "but I'll bet a hat he can't do it in two hours."

Mr. Abbott then referred to the excellence of the employees engaged in the library in his day. There were no better in the United States, he said, and many of them are there today, but none of them were selected by means of civil service examinations.

"They passed the severe test of a personal 'sizing up' by men who had a practical knowledge both of the requirements of the library and of the



EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Several of this latter class were boys who were admitted into the library only six months ago, and who have been studying ever since to advance themselves.

The papers of some of them showed a very encouraging improvement over their first attempt. Indeed, the main purpose of the new system of promotion by examination is to encourage those in the employ of the library to keep up their studies, and not slip into a mere routine without hope of ever getting to the top.

Those who applied for new positions were about a third of the number whose

on general knowledge—for one thing, because general knowledge is what the public of a library most needs, and, second, because questions in general knowledge test pretty thoroughly the general intelligence—indicating whether the mind of the applicant is alert and wide awake. Then, too, the applicants come to the examination from all sorts of schools and trained according to a good many systems of education, so that it would be impossible to lay out such a strict paper as would be given to girls competing for promotion or graduation in a single school.

In grade E, for the grammar school-boys, such questions were asked yesterday as these: "Mention a great general, a great philosopher or thinker, a great literary name of antiquity, of the middle

his manners and the general impression he (or she) makes, all must count." "A girl in the delivery above, handling hundreds of slips a day, must have deft fingers and quick eyes, and a runner in the stacks must be sturdy and able to stand the fatigue. Yesterday, men 50 years old were trying for places in grade E, unaware that only a boy was suited to do such work."

A word more about the boys and grade E. They got on a pretty good way, and after six months' work, yet the supply is not equal to the demand. Mr. Putnam said yesterday that, though there was such a need of bright, smart, honest boys, so few had applied that he had thought about inserting an advertisement in the papers.

High school graduates, Latin school graduates, college and university graduates have all been phased by Mr. Lindley Swift's examination for grade "B" at the library, and the former president of the board of trustees, the man who fostered the growth of the library for the past 15 years, threw up his hands when he read over the examination yesterday, and he is an eminent lawyer and a Harvard graduate, too.

He said if he was obliged to pass the examination he could not answer 20 percent of the questions. So the persons who took the examination need not feel too much worried about the matter, for undoubtedly the examination was a little "bluff."

That is rather a mild way of putting it, for several persons who were asked for an opinion on the paper yesterday thought it was a joke, and some humorist has said that a joke is always a serious matter.

It may be that Mr. Swift was just having a little fun with the applicants, and if so he succeeded admirably, but at the same time he has once more proved to the world that Boston is a city of culture, and that anybody who hopes to attain any distinction in Boston in library matters must know "a thing or two," even to pass a humorous examination.

That is the view that many persons take of the examination, for they say that nobody but a humorist would expect anybody to write out lucid answers to the entire 20 questions, and make two translations, all in two hours.

The first question alone would require about 200 words to answer it, and the very least number of words for the entire paper would be about 200, nothing of the translations.

Now it takes a pretty expert penman to write 100 words an hour on a subject with which he might be familiar, but when one is obliged to scratch his head over each question a few minutes and exercise a little judgment on matters of penmanship and brevity, the task is apt to be a little more difficult.

Globe Jan 30, 1896
MADE MEN SMILE.

Those Hard Questions
Variously Viewed.

Some Eminent Citizens Seem to
Consider Them Jokes.

Library Trustees Discuss
Swift's Scorchers.

Confess They Couldn't Pass
Grade B Ordeal.

Plain, Ordinary Citizens are
Entirely Outclassed.

A SEAT IN THE WINDOW.

here are also original and fac-simile old state documents of interest and importance. These are all protected by glass, and framed uniformly in neat oak frames, which are attached by hinges to the wall, and by unfastening a clasp can be released from their position, showing another print on the reverse side.

One of the most unique papers in the collection is a rude diagram of the Boston massacre, made by Paul Revere, and which shows just four participants in that celebrated affray.

A number of interesting maps are arranged in the same way will soon be put in place. A few maps and pamphlets have recently been added to the room. All such things have an educational value, pressed with what makes the eye think that which reaches them in other ways.

A selected list of books set aside for younger readers has been published, and is placed on sale in this room at one cent a copy. This is not only to facilitate the obtaining of public books at the library by the children, but for their convenience at home. It is a list of the books which are on the open shelves in the juvenile division, and which may be loaned freely by the readers without the intervention of an



ONE OF THE GOOD FEATURES THEM CAN SELECT THEIR OWN BOOKS.

attendant, and draw a free loaner card from the public with particular prominence to certain books that are at the Bate's hall reference book, and are at a loss how to go about it, an attendant will accompany them and help them to find what they want.

Sometimes when a subject is brought before the public with particular prominence, a notice is printed cutting attention to certain books that are at the Bate's hall reference book, and are at a loss how to go about it, an attendant will accompany them and help them to find what they want.

Mr. Putnam is particularly desirous of having the library serve as an efficient aid to the public schools, and, although nothing definite in that direction has yet been done, he is looking toward a plan for making the connection between

A SEAT IN THE WINDOW.

here are also original and fac simile old state documents of interest and importance. These are all protected by glass, and framed uniformly in neat oak frames, which are attached by hinges to the wall, and by unfastening a clasp can be released from their position, showing another print on the reverse side.

One of the most unique papers in the collection is a rude diagram of the Boston massacre, made by Paul Revere, and which shows just four participants in that celebrated affray.

A number of interesting seals arranged in the same way will soon be put in place. A few busts and statues have recently been added to the room. All such things have an educational value, as children frequently seen more impressed with what meets the eye than that which reaches them in other ways.

A selected list of books set aside for younger readers has been published, and is placed on sale in this room at one cent a copy. This is not only to facilitate the obtaining of suitable books at the library by the children, but for their convenience at home. It is a list of the books which are on the open shelves in the juvenile division, and which may be handled directly by the readers without the intervention of an



ONE OF THE GOOD FEATURES THEY CAN SELECT THEIR OWN BOOKS

attendant, and drawn to home use directly from this room.

The establishment of this juvenile division does not mean the younger readers from Bates' hall, who have been reading in the old room, are to be sent to the new room. They are to be sent to the new room, and are to be sent to the new room.

Sometimes when a subject is brought before the public, with particular prominence, a notice is given in the paper, and the subject is brought before the public, and the subject is brought before the public.

Applicants Presented Themselves and Wrote Answers to the Various Questions Submitted—Some of the Papers Very Satisfactory.

An examination of candidates for admission into grades B, C and D of the Public Library service was held yesterday afternoon in the north gallery of the special libraries floor. The examination began about 3:30 and continued over two hours, 98 applicants presenting themselves, of whom about a dozen were already employees of the library, but were seeking promotion into higher grades.

The qualifications for the various grades are as follows: Grade B, a high school education, and a knowledge of English literature; Grade C, a college education, and a knowledge of English literature; Grade D, a college education, and a knowledge of English literature.

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EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Several of this latter class were boys who were admitted into the library only six months ago, and who have been studying ever since to advance themselves.

The papers of some of them showed a very encouraging improvement over their first attempt. Indeed, the main purpose of the new system of promotion by examination is to encourage those in the employ of the library to keep up their studies, and not slip into a mere routine without hope of ever getting to the top.

on general knowledge—for one thing, because general knowledge is what the public of a library most needs, and, second, because questions in general knowledge test pretty thoroughly the general intelligence—indicating whether the mind of the applicant is alert and wide awake.

Then, too, the applicants come to the examination from all sorts of schools and trained according to a well-made system of education, so that it would be impossible to lay out such a strict paper as would be given boys and girls competing for promotion or graduation in a single school.

A word more about the boys and grade E. They get on entering, \$3.50 a week, and after six months \$5. Yet the supply is not equal to the demand. Mr. Lindley Swift's examination for grade "B" at the library, and the former president of the board of trustees, the man who fostered the growth of the library for the past 15 years, threw up his hands when he read over the examination yesterday, and he is an eminent lawyer and a Harvard graduate, too.

The civil service examination which was held at the public library Tuesday afternoon, especially that for grade B, has created a sensation, and it is safe to say that the number of ambitious applicants for that particular grade will be materially increased in the future.

High school graduates, Latin school graduates, college and university graduates have all been pleased by Mr. Lindley Swift's examination for grade "B" at the library, and the former president of the board of trustees, the man who fostered the growth of the library for the past 15 years, threw up his hands when he read over the examination yesterday, and he is an eminent lawyer and a Harvard graduate, too.

He laughed heartily over the question: In which of his poems does Tennyson elucidate his ideas of woman? Well, without detail his purpose.

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Mr. Abbott then referred to the excellence of the employees engaged in the library in his day. There were no better in the United States, he said, and many of them are there today, but none of them were selected by means of civil service examinations. They passed the severe test of a personal "sizing up" by men who had a practical knowledge both of the requirements of the library and of the particular place which the applicant was required to fill in the library, and this sort of an examination was nearly always successful, at least results in the best would seem to prove it.

Without doubt, the number of applicants for positions in the new library is a serious burden to the officials, and one with which the old library did not have to contend with. It is a large extent, and perhaps Mr. Lindley Swift's examinations are about the best method of keeping the file clean, even if they are "stiff" and impractical, as far as time is concerned at present.

Mr. Swift, by the way, graduated from Harvard in the same class as ex-Governor Russell, and he has worked in the library for over 15 years. He works in the reading room, and he has charge of the civil service examinations, under Dr. Bowditch.

A SAMPLE OF REAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The recent examination of applicants for positions in the Boston Public Library has served to bring to public attention the system—or at least one of the features of the system—on which selection is made of assistants in the several departments of that institution. This system is not a recent innovation. It has been in operation for some time, having been established, indeed, before the late reorganization of the board, by the trustees under whose administration the new building was constructed. It forms part of the development of the Public Library along the lines tending to the most efficient public service, and it was made necessary by the growth of the library work and the increasing exactions of the service.

Like pretty much every occupation in these days, the work of librarians and assistants has become specialized. As regards the head of a library, a specialist has always been required; but with the extension of the scope of the work, it has come about that specialists are needed in every grade. To be sure, the boy who trundles the carrier laden with books or runs with the slips need be no specialist, provided he be quick of eye, careful of hand, intelligent. But if this boy has ambitions pointing above the position of messenger to those grades in which the service brings employees into closer contact both with the public and the books, in which some degree of special information is required, up to those in which nothing short of expert knowledge is sufficient, he must show that he possesses the qualities required to fit him for each step.

The grading of the Public Library employees and the fixing of tests of their possession of special knowledge when passing from grade to grade, the same tests being applied to outsiders seeking employment, has been a step toward a system which, if consistently adhered to, will establish a model of civil service reform in that institution. The examinations by which these tests are made do not represent in full the ground on which selection or promotion is made. The "personal equation" controls in this as in the choice of employees in every business or profession. The fact that a person possesses the necessary technical knowledge counts for nothing in case he clearly lacks the temperamental, the ability, to make his knowledge useful in the service. But he must first have the knowledge; and this it is which the examinations will show.

Some of the examination papers for the highest grade but one of Public Library employees have been published. They propound questions which not one in a thousand men in business or professional life could answer off-hand. Neither could one in a thousand of these same men answer the questions propounded to the candidate for admission to the bar, or for the diploma of a doctor of medicine. And the service of a great public library is, in its higher grades, as truly a specialty as the practice of medicine or law. When these tests show the applicant to possess the information, in a general way, regarding matters desirable to be known in the line of work which he seeks, he takes his place in the line for appointment or promotion according as his other qualities are found to be fit.

Whatever may be said of the application of a civil service system of examination to branches of the public service in which specialists are not required, there can be no doubt of its advantage in the organization of the corps of Public Library employees on a basis of efficiency; and it is to be hoped that the system now established will be maintained and enforced without evasion.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1833.
The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1896.

THE LIBRARY

And How It May Really Help the Schools.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: I am most earnestly in favor of a faithful trial of the plan to make the Public Library a somewhat closer coadjutor of the public school, and rejoice in the spirit which seems to animate the library authorities. That the plan is a possible one if the city authorities stand ready to furnish the adequate equipment of material and the working machinery I have no doubt. In spite, however, of previous trials in other and smaller cities, I believe the present is a new one, at least in its conditions, in a city of a half million people. That it is practicable here can only be ascertained by an earnest trial, and the chances of success appear great enough to warrant the attempt.

In my judgment it will be necessary to make the schoolhouses branch deliveries, for it will not be possible to induce a large majority of the boys in an afternoon to attend the public library, especially the central building, and the girls ought not to be urged to do so.

The difficult problem now is how to keep them out of doors as much as they ought to be after school. In the high schools the demands for library assistance will come chiefly in history and English literature. Even in those schools which have for years been equipping themselves from the small income of a fund, as in Dorchester, the supply of books has been inadequate, for it frequently happens that the teacher wishes for a short time to put into the hands of each member of a class of from fifty to one hundred the same book.

If the proposed plan will be able to meet this demand, the greatest of all, it will be a boon.

Should it fall short of this, however, I cannot but feel that some of the less exorbitant calls of the topical or laboratory methods of instruction will be supplied. We shall be able to cultivate a somewhat closer acquaintance with books, shall be able to put the needed book into the hands of the young person instead of asking him to go and obtain it himself (a world wide distinction for our purposes), we shall have a much wider range to draw from, and in some degree perhaps show how to use the library.

I shall be glad to take on the additional care which will inevitably be demanded if some practical gain can be made. Yours very truly,
Chas. J. Lincoln.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

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The Official Paper of the State.

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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1896.

BOOKS ON WOMAN.

Col. Higginson's Gift to the Boston Public Library.

Nearly 1000 Volumes, Some of Them Very Old.

By the gift of Col. T. W. Higginson the Public Library has come into possession of a valuable and altogether unique collection of books relating to the history of women. The collection comprises about 1000 volumes, brought together by Col. Higginson during 50 years of persistent collecting. The volumes will, for the present at least, be kept strictly together, and will probably be finally shelved as a department of the library's great collection of sociology.

Col. Higginson's offer was made known to the trustees at their weekly meeting last Friday.

Col. Higginson attaches but one condition to the gift, that the books be placed, at least for the present, in an alcove or alcoves by themselves, in the hope that they may be used freely by students, and that other donors may co-operate in building up a department of some permanent value.

The collection has hitherto borne the name of "The Galatea Collection of Books Relating to the History of Woman," and is roughly catalogued under that appellation. The books have been in process of collection for nearly 50 years, and include a good many that are rare and curious. They are in a variety of languages, and many of them would now be duplicated with difficulty.

The name of the collection is printed in full on the label or bookplate, which is pasted on the inside first cover of each volume, except those most recently acquired. It was suggested by a lady from the old family of Pygmalion and Galatea.

The most interesting volume of all is the blank book, in which Col. Higginson has carefully written in his own hand the titles of the collection. On the first page is the following "note," dated April 3, 1841:

"This collection properly began with the purchase (August, 1840) of Mrs. Hugo Kelly's 'Thesis for Women,' probably the first that interested me in the subject. This was followed by Parsons' 'Mental and Moral Dignity of Woman' (Nov. 18, 1846) and the collection has been continued off and on ever since, most of the rarer books having been imported. I used to think I might write a book, 'The Intellectual History of Woman,' and still hope that the collection may be kept together and be used by some competent writer."

Many of these volumes are old and curious. Here, for example, is a "Galerie des Femmes Fortes"—a history of the life and actions of various "strong-minded women"—printed in Paris in 1763. It is one of a number which relate the history of remarkable women, like DePoe's "Life and Adventures of Mrs. Christian Davis, Commonly Called Mother Ross," a remarkable personage, who was a foot-soldier and dragoon in the Duke of Marlborough's wars.

Others are: "The Female Orators; or, the Courage and Constancy of Divers Famous Queens and Illustrious Women, Set Forth in Their Eloquent Orations, and Noble Resolutions: Worthy the Perusal and Imitation of the Fair Sex" (London, 1714); several little books on the famous spiritualistic imbroguio of the nuns of London (one copy dated Amsterdam, 1719); "A Short History of Philosophers and Celebrated Women," dated Paris, 1773; Lady Southwell's "Description of a Very Woman, and also of the Male Sex" (London, 1810), and many other such curious varieties.

It is in the books which treat directly of the "woman question," however, or describe the social status and privileges and restrictions of women, that Col. Higginson's collection is fullest and strongest. In the "Woman's Book" there are all the modern books we needed, from the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft to those of Lucy Stone—and not a few of them. There is a good deal of material, especially on the subject of women before the law.

Then there are a number of attacks on the sex, most of them written more or less jealously. One of the most interesting is a classical burlesque called "Alceste, the Original Strong-Minded Woman," which was produced on the London stage in 1800. Another is a French "Paradoxe sur les Femmes," being an attempt to prove that they—the women—"do not belong to the human race." It was published in Paris in 1758, a copy of which (dated 1839), is also in the collection with the words, "Mulieres non homines esse" on the title page. Still a third curiosity of this sort is a little French "Proposal for a Law to Forbid Women to Learn to Read."

Col. Higginson's Galatea Library will still be kept together after its removal to Under 21. It is hoped and probably with reason, that it will attract many gifts of books on the subject of woman's social condition. The collection of its sort in the world, and there would seem to be no reason why the library should not be at the front.

It has just received the notice of a splendid new edition of Thomas Aquinas, the schoolman, from Pope Leo XIII. The notice is printed on hand-made vellum. Eight volumes in all, and more are to come.

Boston Journal.

TEN PAGES.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

MAKE LIBRARY PRIVILEGES.

During the recent cold weather, Dr. Syntax's "Councilmanic Dialects" has advanced rapidly, the only serious delay being due to the annoying habit of a certain Councilman, who, though classed in the work as an Innysite, has of late changed his pronunciation of "any" and must now be classed with the Annysites. The Ennyites, by the way, are the only consistent division, and to them the doctor feels very grateful. He is obliged to pursue many of his investigations in the Public Library, and since the questions at the civil service examinations have been made public, he has changed his methods of research.

The doctor asserts, and we gladly agree, that if a \$50 per week employe at the library is expected to know what is meant by pan-slavism, Jacquerie, fetish, totem and Chauvinism, a \$10 per week employe ought to know almost everything. Consequently, he formulated the plan of conducting his orthoepic and etymological researches in Socratic conversation with the assistants in the library, thereby saving a strain upon his eyes due to fine and archaic print, and a risk to his throat, consequent upon handling very dusty volumes.

His first experiment failed, distressingly. He met one of the presumably precocious "runners" in the delivery room, and started conversation by asking if the mural decorations were the work of Puvlis de Chavannes. "Naw, them's Abbey's," came the reply, and the boy marched along whistling. "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," leaving the doctor astounded. The doctor himself was a remarkably clever boy, and was familiar with the Iliad and the Odyssey, and capable of translating Cicero and Nepos at sight when only twelve. Moreover, by a singularly fitting coincidence, his own middle name is Leibnitz, and his precocity is thus suggested in a way upon his book plate.

A second trial was more fruitful, another small boy throwing down an armful of Mary Jane Holmes and Laura Jean Libbey on a Bates Hall table, to discuss with the doctor the difference between troubadours and mcclstersingers. Then they digressed to a chat about Brook Farm, and were becoming congenial acquaintances, when the boy was called away to find the Boston Directory for a bill collector. The doctor wished to thank the press for publishing those examination questions, because thereby he received the idea of using the library assistants instead of the library books.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

THE BONAPARTE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Permit me to announce through your columns that there is one more chance of obtaining the matchless philological collection of Louis Lucien Bonaparte for the Boston Public Library. After all my efforts in that direction, I was grievously disappointed last summer to learn of the arrangements by which the collection was to be bought for the Guildhall Library of the city of London. I can now give some particulars of that arrangement which will be of interest. A London committee was organized which agreed to raise the purchase money within six months, to present the collection to the Guildhall Library. The six months' limit expired at the end of January, 1896. What progress has been made in collecting the required sum I know not, but I am aware that the library is not yet taken over, and that a suitable offer after the end of January would be at once accepted, if the friends of the Guildhall Institution are not in condition to at once fulfill their proposition. Of course, if no other offer is forthcoming, they will doubtless be granted further time. The interesting fact can, in all probability, be secured for the Boston Public Library by a prompt effort at the present moment. It seems almost superfluous to expatiate on the value or desirability of this Bonaparte library. The trustees of the Public Library have already expressed their warm approval of the scheme for its acquisition for their institution. Such acquisition would make the Boston Public Library remain forever without a rival in the matter of European philology. The Boston Public Library should be an all-around foundation from highest to lowest, a resort for university study as well as for public circulating purposes. It should also live up to the level of its new home. The palace at Copley square will indeed be something to boast of if its kernel is made to be on a par with its shell. The recent rage in the United States for erecting gorgeous structures, without anything particular to put in them, and dubbing them "libraries," is too apt to remind the irreverent of Mr. and Mrs. Venetian. Perhaps the people responsible for these reverberating receptacles of emptiness think they can be filled as George Peabody doubtless supposed his off-hand order could be filled when he propounded to Henry Stevens the famous query: "What price are books today?" Such was not the spirit of Thomas Bodley, or of Federico Borromeo, or of Francois de La Rochefoucauld, or of Hans Sloane, when they laid the foundations which cause so many generations of students to call them blessed. Dummies to fill shelves can easily be gathered, but a collection of books with a purpose requires brains, experience, and life-long patience. It is not many times in a generation that the life-work of such a man as Louis Lucien Bonaparte can be had to lay the foundations of future greatness and of future blessings. With all their pretentious outsides, there is yet no library in the United States of any real world-wide importance. There is no man in the United States of any thorough culture who has not had to go abroad to acquire it. The reason of this is that our people have not yet learned to bring, when they have a chance, the genuine materials to our doors. Even the history of our own land we have to study in London, in Paris, in Madrid, and in Rome. When are we going to begin to remedy all this? Let us hope, before long, unless Mr. McKinley is going to put a prohibitive tariff on brains.

Belleville, N. J. LUTHEROF WITHINGTON.

4 Feb 24 - 1896.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

THE LIBRARY OPEN.

The Public Library was open Saturday for the first time on a public holiday. The experiment was a complete success. During the eight hours from 2 to 10 P.M., there must have been as many as 6000 people present, either as readers or sightseers. At 2 many people were waiting for admittance on the steps. A count was taken at 8:30 of actual readers only, and the result was the handsome figure of 650. There were even more sightseers at the same time. It recalled the old opening days.

In Bates Hall it was hard to find a vacant seat at any time during the afternoon, and the delivery room was packed all the time. Sargent Hall and the periodical room were also crowded. It is likely that, after this successful beginning, the library will be left open at least some of the holidays during the year. It will depend probably on the holiday. Christmas, being distinctly a home holiday, it may be that the library will be closed, but such days as Labor day, Patriots' day, etc., it will almost surely be open. The expense of lighting, etc., and the extra pay of attendants, amounts to about \$100.

LIBRARY WILL BE OPEN TODAY.

Washington Relics Will Be Exhibited in the Patent Room.

The Public Library will be open today, as on a Sunday—that is, from 2 in the afternoon to 10 in the evening. It is the first time the institution has ever been opened on a holiday. It is open because it is thought that very many people can use it to advantage. If this proves a wrong guess, it is likely that the experiment will not be repeated.

Those who are inclined to do honor to Washington today in a quiet, conservative and instructive way may like to know that a case of Washington memorials has just been placed in the patent room of the Public Library. The Washington gold medal—awarded to Washington by Congress for his successful conduct of the siege of Boston, and purchased and presented to the city by a number of gentlemen 20 years ago, and the chief relic of the father of his country—is absent from the collection, presumably because of its unique and invaluable character, which would not allow the trustees to remove it from its safe without extraordinary precautions for its safety.

There are, however, many interesting things to be seen. Conspicuous among them are a dozen engravings of portraits after the Peales, Sharpless, Stuart, etc. A broadside issued by the selectmen of Boston in 1789, having reference to the approaching visit of President Washington, gives the modes of his presentation which is to meet and escort him. The trades are distributed in order—linners and portrait painters, riggers, wharfers, seamen and scores more. It is requested that the leader of each trade carry a white flag, and flags of every kind are to be a yard square and carried on a pole at least seven feet long. Other relics are autograph letters of Washington and Martha Washington. One of the letters was written to the widow of Gen. Montgomery (slain at Quebec), and has reference to the death of Washington.

It will be of interest to all who use the library for study and compilation to know that there is now at the library a public stenographer and typewriter, attending to ordinary stenographic work. Typewriting work is prepared to make transcripts or abstracts from books or documents in the library, at the compensation usual in such cases.

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SATURDAY - EVENING, FEB. 23, 1896.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Some Spicy Discussion Indulged in by Senators.

The bill in relation to the public library of the city of Boston, on second reading, was the subject of a lively debate in the senate and its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday. The bill provides for the removal of a collection of rare books, the gift of Charlotte Harris to the Charlestown public library, to the Boston public library.

Senator Corbett opened the opposition in behalf of his Charlestown constituents and thought the bill was unjust because it deprived his district of the possession of a collection of which it was justly proud. Sen. Corbett was supported in the debate by Senators Maccabe and Sullivan. Senators Prevaux, Everett, Sprague and Sanger spoke in support of the bill. The fire proof accommodations of the Boston Library and the large number of students who consult it were given as arguments in favor of the bill. Senator Everett said it was supported and endorsed by Mayor Quincy. Sen. Corbett replied: "I don't care anything about Mayor Quincy. I am looking after the interests of the people of Charlestown."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. XCIX., NO. 65.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

THE NEWSPAPER ROOM AT THE LIBRARY.

Though little has been said about it in the papers, the great room devoted to newspapers in the Public Library has been a great and gratifying success. It is provided with newspapers in nearly every known language, and gathers people of all nationalities to read them. One who sits in that room for an hour will obtain a sense of cosmopolitan Boston which he could never otherwise have. Here the Chinese, the Russians, the Japanese, the Armenians, the Hebrews, the Hungarians, the Germans, the Italians, the Spanish, the Egyptians and the Turks may obtain the news of the world, each in his own language. Europe, Asia and Africa are not better represented than North and South America, and the influence

of this supply of newspapers is felt in placing our people of all races in a close and living relation with the world in which they live. Few benefactions have been made which are serving a more immediate interest or meeting a wider response than this newspaper reading room. It has helped greatly to put the Public Library into touch with all our people, and has given to Boston a special distinction in the eyes of foreigners.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1896.

TO BE OPEN EVENINGS.

Public Library Trustees Vote to Try Experiment.

Branches in Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston Selected.

Hope to Give Workingmen a Chance to Indulge Taste for Reading.

A movement of much interest to the citizens of Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston was decided on by the trustees of the public library at their meeting yesterday afternoon.

It was voted to throw the branch libraries at these places open to the public, evening and Sundays.

It will be in the nature of an experiment at first and will not go into effect until the forces in these different branches have been organized for the purpose.

It is proposed to keep the reading rooms open until 10 p m every weekday and on Sundays to open the libraries at 2 p m and keep them open until 10 in the evening.

This has been tried at the central library in Copley sq. and all through the winter months Bates hall and the different reading rooms have been pretty well crowded with readers until 10 every evening. Formerly the hour of closing was 9.

Some of the branches are kept open until 8 evenings at present, but this does not give the workman who gets through his day's labor at 6 and his supper at 7 much time to indulge whatever taste he might have for reading, and it is thought that many of the people, especially the workingmen, would take advantage of the reading rooms if they were kept open later than 8 o'clock. The library officials will try the system for about two months, and if it is found that the places are patronized the system will be continued.

THE MODERN LIBRARY.

When it is understood that there is but a handful of towns in Massachusetts without a public library of some sort, and that Boston contains the largest and best appointed public library in the United States, it is not difficult to see that the education of the people by the reading of books has taken such a place in the ordering of life that it is a distinct part of our social existence. Everywhere one can obtain books to read for himself and his family, and there is no reason why the average intelligence of the people should not be greatly increased by this means. It is said that the buying of books has been greatly curtailed on this account, and that it is more difficult to make good books pay for themselves than it used to be. The library brings fiction, biography, travels and works of science, as well as the periodicals of the day, within reach of every one who has leisure to read, and it is an adjunct to the family of the man of average means which cannot be too highly appreciated. The first approach to the public library in the modern sense was made when Horace Mann, fifty years ago, persuaded the Massachusetts Legislature to place small and well chosen libraries in every school district in the state. These books went into the hands of the bright boys and girls of those days, and their influence was felt in bringing to the young people in the country some of the best literature. Undoubtedly the present advance of Massachusetts in the recognition of the value of the modern library of today is largely due to this fact. The library stands between the school and the church. The school leads to it, and it is one of those moral and civilizing agencies which have much to do with the enlargement of views and the bringing of men and women into vital contact with our own time.

It is impossible for those who are thinking and feeling with others to depend upon social intercourse or the daily paper for their culture. These have much to do with the making of a ready man, but it is those who have mastered some of the best books and have gained larger views of life who have prepared themselves for social activity. The modern library has become a part of our homes, and the men and women who do not take out books and read them are mostly those who have been outstripped in the work of life. How much these libraries mean is to be estimated, however, not by what the older ones read so much as by the suggestion and awakening which books taken from the library impart to the young. Almost every person who has done much notable work in the world is found to confess that it was largely the reading of a book that started him when a boy into a higher idea of life. The modern library has, perhaps, its largest sphere of influence in the homes of the poor. When a boy or girl begins to take books from the public library, and is wisely directed by a teacher so as to avoid rubbish, it is the beginning of an education which affects the whole family. It seems but a small thing for the children to be using their leisure hours in the reading of books, but the seed of ideas thus dropped into bright and active minds is sure to bear fruit, to create a thirst for something wider than the narrow home life. In hundreds of cases this acquaintance with books obtained through the public library has determined the careers of boys and girls who would not otherwise have advanced beyond their home surroundings.

It is from this point of view that the modern library commands attention. It is the people's university. It educates individuals who have left school and who are capable of working upon certain definite lines of study or thought

or entertainment. If one wishes to know what the public library is doing for the people of today, he should visit the institution on Copley square and see who come on a Saturday to take out or consult books. It will be a revelation of the interest of the people and will give him an idea of the popular side of a great library that he never had before. When the present building was erected it was said that the building would be so expensive and choice that only well-bred people would visit it, and that the poor would have to be served elsewhere; but the Public Library of Boston has been so wisely handled that neither the poor man nor his children are restrained from using it. It is to be said with pride and satisfaction that the present management of the Public Library has been such as to rapidly overcome the feeling of hesitation on the part of the poor people to use its privileges. Through it and through its branches Boston is one great university of the people, and it has become a living illustration of what the modern library can do when it reaches out freely into the homes of the people and becomes a light to their eyes and a guide to their life. It would not do to say that the library has accomplished all that it is likely to do, but it has moved forward within a year into a larger field than it has ever occupied before, and the present policy is to make it not only a place of resort for scholars, but a large part of the intellectual life of the people of Boston. If those who founded it fifty years ago could look into its operation at the present time and see the way in which its ministry of education is carried on, they would feel that they had "built better than they knew."

A Glimpse of Forthcoming Facts and Figures.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PROBLEMS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FORECAST.

A Glimpse of Forthcoming Facts and Figures.

Latest Amounts of Expenditures and Trust Funds—Commensurate Increase of Value and Circulation—New Ideas for the Branches—Plans for Purchase of Many Volumes.

The forthcoming report of the trustees, and also the examining committee of the Public Library, will be one of unique interest as giving results of the transition period through which the administration has been passing, and particularly the increased outlay as compared with growing bulk, circulation and available value to the community.

From advance figures of the auditor's report, which The Herald is enabled to present through the courtesy of the department, it is learned that the precise expenditure of the central library and branches for current expenses during the year, from February, 1895, to February, 1896, were \$210,833.48. This sum, which includes the amounts laid out for running expenses of the new West end branch, shows a fair reservation within the expected requirements, as before the opening of the year in question the report said:

"It will not be practicable to properly maintain the library and branches during the coming year for less than the sum for which the trustees ask an appropriation, \$215,000."

Of the money paid out for the running expenses of the library, it is to be noted that the income from the trust funds does not form a very appreciable portion, the income of all the funds committed to the city for the benefit of the library being little more than \$10,000.

From the coming figures in the auditor's statement it is seen that the trust funds have increased to a present total of \$201,337.69, but owing to the reduced interest available for the class of investments in which the funds can be placed, there is no special gain of income.

For the coming year the trustees of the library will have for running expenses the full amount that they ask for, \$225,000.

Chairman F. O. Prince of the board of trustees says: "This sum is indispensable to the effective administration of the department, since a careful estimate of the necessary expenditures which can now be foreseen is \$220,000."

Of the latter amount, the expenses of salaries and administration for the coming year will be \$127,064. It is suggested that \$25,000 of the appropriation for the year be used for books, and \$100,000 for maintenance.

It is interesting to note that, while the trustees state that "the annual appropriation must be larger in the future than heretofore if the public are to enjoy the benefits of the library," the institution has shown a commensurate development in bulk and circulation each year. In 1892, when the expenditure amounted to \$171,500.66, the circulation was 1,715,869; in 1893, though the outlay was reduced to \$168,000.25, the circulation was increased to 1,628,192; and in 1894 the expenditure was \$175,957.24, and the circulation rose to 2,100,694.

As the amount of circulation is not the only element in its usefulness, it is interesting to note that there has been a greater relative increase in the useful books that form Bates Hall Library than in fiction. In keeping with an expression of opinion from the examining committee, it is understood that "it is important to extend further the system of branch libraries and reading rooms."

The new West end branch will be a special object of interest to the librarians, the fine accommodations having enabled them to adopt a system of classification distinct from that of any other in the city. It is the Dewey system, by which the books are classified with such well defined sub-division as to make the shelves practically a catalogue in themselves, and to permit the moving of any section without alteration of the printed catalogue.

The operation of this system and the probable extension of its improved method of printed slips to the other libraries, as well as the investment in valuable works of a large amount of the Bates, Schofield, Phillips and other trust funds will form distinctive features of the coming library year.

"It is said that a library has no right to donate to the people. A journalist's comment upon recent decision of a public library read as follows: 'It is one thing to consider this author's novel per se, but it is another and quite a different thing for the foremost library in the country, maintained at public expense, to deny to a large and reputable portion of the public an opportunity to judge for themselves whether the work of a man of this author's culture and standing is pernicious or

BOSTON HERALD

MARCH 26, 1896.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PROBLEMS.

Some of Those Met with in This Municipality.

Librarian Putnam Speaks Before the Twentieth Century Club—Principal Difficulty, He Declares, Is How to Supply People Uniformly with Fitting Books.

The members and guests of the Twentieth Century Club, who listened last evening to an address on "The Public Library in Modern Life," by Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, and to informal speeches by the librarians of Worcester and Providence, were treated to a deal of expert talk that was up to date and of great value.

It is seldom that the members of any Boston literary society get a chance to profit by the presence on one evening of three men acknowledged to be, as President Mead said of last night's speakers, the best librarians in New England, and the Twentieth Century Club was not at all lagging in appreciation. It gave special heed to the masterful exposition by Mr. Putnam, and was interested and clearly proud to make a running comparison of his views and accomplishments with those of his less prominent, but unquestionably able, fellow-workers. There were so many similar instances in the experiences of the three—so many big local problems on which they had been laboring long and unselfishly, so many seeming trifles which had grown under their care into matters of daily importance, so many varied aspects of the needs of their respective communities—that the remarks of the three chiefs really made one splendid revelation of the intellectual calibre of contemporary New England.

The address of Mr. Putnam, the first speaker, lay especially along the line of his observations of Boston conditions. He pointed out plainly the recent rapid increase in demand for current literature, and explained the methods by which his library was meeting it with success. What he said about the relationship of the Boston Public Library to the schools of this and neighboring communities was of great, timely interest. It showed an immense growth of educational enthusiasm.

Mr. Putnam said, among other things: "What I propose this evening is to outline to you certain problems with which the Boston Public Library has now to cope, as these problems appear to me after a year's study."

"The city contains a half-million of people, scattered over an area of 43 square miles, in a population varying in density from 100 to 100,000 persons per square mile. The problem is to supply these people with books; but it is something more than this—it is to supply these people uniformly with fitting books. The first question is as to the choice of books; the second is as to the distribution of books."

"The task of the selection of books is very different from that of a library whose constituency is either limited or trained or homogeneous. There must be considered the needs of the community as a whole but there must also be considered the needs of the diverse elements making up the community. By the census of 1880, when the population of Boston was 145,000, 158,000 of these were persons of foreign birth; 14,000 more, though native born, were born of foreign parents. If there is literature which will help to assimilate the foreign population, it is the duty of a municipal library to provide it, for it is the duty of a municipal library to assist in making intelligent citizens of those who are to undertake the responsibilities of citizenship."

"The value of a book to the community is not to be measured by the number of readers that it may have when placed in the library. Nevertheless, it is not true, as so often assumed, that the specialist on the one side and the general reader on the other constitute each a class by himself. There is no class of specialists in antagonism to the class general reader. There are specialists by profession, there are specialists by library provided for them, but every librarian of a library in an American city will tell you that there is a multitude of inquiry requiring for its resolution literature, which comes, not from the specialists, but from the general

"This is one of the happiest auspices for the intellectual future of the United States, this present curiosity on the part of the public as to special departments of knowledge. To a public library is not the man who is a specialist in a profession so much as one who is interested in the inquiry of the particular man."

"It is said that a library has no right to donate to the people. A journalist's comment upon recent decision of a public library read as follows: 'It is one thing to consider this author's novel per se, but it is another and quite a different thing for the foremost library in the country, maintained at public expense, to deny to a large and reputable portion of the public an opportunity to judge for themselves whether the work of a man of this author's culture and standing is pernicious or

"I have nothing to say in regard to the rejection of the particular book referred to. The library may have erred in deeming it pernicious (though the decision for rejection does not necessarily involve that judgment). But consider the principle involved in that criticism. Here is a book universally condemned by the press critics who have read it. The Public Library, an educational institution, is called upon to expend public funds to supply it to certain citizens who have not read it, who concede that it may be pernicious, but who wish an opportunity to judge for themselves whether it be pernicious or not."

"Censorship has, to us, an ugly sound; but does the library act as censor when it declares that a certain book is beyond its province? Does it dictate what the people shall read when it says we decline to buy this book for you with public funds?"

"To supply a city of a half-million inhabitants with books and adequate facilities for the use of them is impossible. Adequate library facilities for a city of this size and character can never be secured. The need is incommensurable, for the use grows as the facilities for use increase. Nor can the public funds suffice to buy books enough for a population of this size. Of the \$225,000 appropriated for the library this year, but \$30,000 can be spared for the purchase of books, and but \$5,000 for the purchase of periodicals. It is evident that for additions to the great special collections which have given fame to the library among the scholars of the world the library must look chiefly, if not wholly, to private donors."

"Can a scheme be devised whereby, still preserving the legal rights of special proprietors and institutions, the aggregate collections of books in Boston and Cambridge should be mobilized, so that any one of the 1,500,000 volumes could be made accessible to any inquiry of serious moment?"

"Three objects are to be sought: First, differentiation in purchase, the avoidance of purchasing in duplicate books one copy of which would suffice for the community as a whole; second, co-operation in cataloguing, so that, as regards specialized literature, there may be, without undue expense of administration, ample information in each library of what the others possess; and, third, a system of ready interchange by which the books in each library are made to respond quickly to a need expressed at any one of the others."

"I do not prophesy how such a mobilization is to be effected. But I suggest that if there is to be one central library which shall help to amalgamate the interests and render mutual the services of this group of libraries; if there is needed one which shall serve as a central exchange and clearing house for the whole; if there is needed one which shall, if necessary, be the first to make concessions and the foremost to assume expense; that the library which of

munity as a whole, the library which of all the group professes to concern itself with the interest of the public as a whole, the library at which individuals do, and institutions might, meet on an equal footing, is the Public Library of the city of Boston."

The next speaker, Mr. Green, librarian of the Worcester Public Library, recounted several amusing incidents in the early history of his institution as evidences of what apparently small matters it had sprung from.

"Long ago," said he, "I established a department of inquiry where any man, woman or child might apply for answers to questions of all kinds. Once, in those primeval days, a woman came to me for the meaning of the word 'scallop.' She had no idea what kind of thing it was; neither did I. After two hours' hard labor I put before her all the scientific and other references I could collect. Yet either of us might have got the finest information on the subject in the clearest, briefest language from any fish market. There were thousands of queries thrown at me no less significant than that. And after a while I was obliged to employ assistants. I have a dozen now, trained experts in the answering business. And I find they are of tremendous value to the people."

"Then I have always given much attention to the connection of the library with the teachers and pupils of our

public schools. I encourage the teachers to take home books that will facilitate their subject in hand and brighten the interest of the pupil. My library is a kind of workshop for the pupils of Worcester. It raises the pupils by providing for them, retaining reading to elaborate their study of their study. This is so truly in the study of literature. As a matter of fact, the Public Library has come to be in days a second edition of a library in which the children and the high schools employ their time with voluntary diligence, with enthusiasm and with great profit."

A Librarian Green had finished his comments on the progress of things in Worcester, Librarian Foster of Providence, R. I., who is said to be the most expert book list maker in the country, discussed the nature of a

"I am entirely impartial, he declared, as far as to one side or the other. The Republican and the Democrat should be supplied as possible with the literature of their respective parties. And so with the advocates of any theory or belief or doctrine."

Above all, there is the positive side of the library. It should stand for truth and for the good, which are always stimulating and making new. The educating influence of a library is first in its business with the people. Like your Museum

it should aim invariably to the public as closely as possible. It is wholesome and uplifting, and to put out what is transient and what is harmful."

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

PUBLIC LIBRARY VENTILATION.

Trustees Are Considering a Plan Which Will Greatly Improve It.

Persons who have occasion to use Bates Hall, in the Public Library, have frequently made complaints of the lack of ventilation there, and in other parts of the building. The air, it is stated, appears to be the most foul in the morning, when it would be expected to be purest. To such, and to all others who take an interest in the Public Library, it will be of interest to know that the trustees are considering a plan for an improvement of the ventilation. The fault seems to be not with the apparatus, or the method of ventilation, but is rather due to the fact that it has not been possible to run the ventilating apparatus as long as it should be operated. Of this defect the trustees are fully aware, and they are taking steps to remedy it by putting in an auxiliary engine to run the ventilating fans. A test of the efficiency of the present method of ventilation was made this week, and the report of the expert, Frederic Tudor, who conducted it, is soon expected. Estimates of the cost of an auxiliary engine are now being considered, and in a short time it is expected there will be no further occasion for complaints. When the matter was brought to the attention of Librarian Putnam Saturday, he said:

"The system of ventilation in the Public Library was not devised by the architects, but by an outside expert. There is an exhaust fan under the roof which is supposed to draw out the foul air, and a ventilating fan, 18 feet in diameter, in the basement, which is supposed to bring in and force through the building fresh air from the court. The ventilating plant is supposed to have a capacity of 40,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute. The fan is operated by the engines. It is not ordinarily started until nine o'clock in the morning, though recently we have started it a little earlier. So that the special deadness of the air, if it exists, would be apt to be noticed prior to 9.30 o'clock, instead of later. The fan cannot run after five o'clock in the afternoon or thereabout, because of the load the engines have to carry in supplying power for the electric lights.

"The trustees are not unaware that there are certain defects in the ventilation which will have to be remedied. These defects are not necessarily due to the method of ventilation or the form of apparatus employed. The trustees are now making a careful investigation of the matter, and have under consideration the plan of securing an auxiliary engine, which, among other things, will enable us to run the fan until ten o'clock at night and to start it earlier in the morning."

TO SEE LIBRARIES.

Pupils of N. Y. State Library School Here.

Extensive Itinerary Planned in Massachusetts.

Young People Systematically Trained for Work.

Thirty-three young women of a scholastic stamp and two young men, all of whom are studying to be librarians, arrived in Boston last night, and being very tired, almost immediately "turned in" at their quarters at the Hotel Bellevue. Thirty-two of the young women and both of the young men are pupils in the two upper classes of the New York State Library School, from Albany, N. Y., who are making a tour of Massachusetts and New England for the purpose of studying our libraries and their management. The 33rd member of the party is Miss Mary S. Cutler, Vice Director, who acts as guide, philosopher and friend, and has general charge of the expedition.

Although, as Miss Cutler assured a Journal reporter last night it was by no means a pleasure excursion, yet the young people contrive to extract considerable entertainment from the tour. The itinerary of the party extends over two weeks and is full of business. They left Albany at 9 o'clock Monday and the first stop was made at Springfield, where the City Library was investigated. Then they hastened off to Hartford, Conn., and "called" the Public Library and the Watkinson Library of Reference.

Yesterday the program included the Hartford Theological Seminary Library and the Connecticut State Library in the morning; and the Forbes Library and the Smith College Reference Library at Northampton in the afternoon. Then it was: Ho! for Boston.

At peep of day the girls will get breakfast and skip across Beacon Street to the Athenaeum, where Librarian W. C. Lane will be ready for them. The committee assigned will tackle such matters as building, shelves, cataloguing and classification, quiz the attendants and take notes unceasingly. After lunch they will visit the Boston Book Company on Beacon Street, the Massachusetts State Library, the Library Bureau, 19 Franklin Street, and in the evening, the Watertown Public Library.

Friday will be a holiday devoted to walking on the Common (so much of it as is allowed to the public), and climbing Bunker Hill.

Saturday the Riverside Press at Cambridge and the Brookline Public Library will be the objects of visitation. Sunday the long-anticipated visit to the Boston Public Library will occur. The class saw the building two years ago, before it was occupied. They are particularly anxious to get a look at the celebrated "book railway." The pupils are also enjoined to observe the class of readers that patronizes Bates Hall. There is no respite with the new week. Here is the itinerary: April 6—Harvard College Library, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge Public Library.

April 7—Salem Public Library, Essex Institute, Peabody Academy of Science, Salem Athenaeum.

April 8—Massachusetts Library Club, Bridgewater.

April 9—Boston Public Library, Wellesley College Library.

The members of the party are: Miss Mary S. Cutler, Albany, N. Y.; Senior class—Miss Myrtilla Avery, Katonah, N. Y.; Miss E. D. Bischoff, Albany, N. Y.; Miss W. L. Bullock, Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. K. Corwin, Greendale, N. Y.; Miss Esther Crawford, Missouri Valley, Ia.; Miss F. B. Curtis, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Miss F. J. Elliott, Nassau, N. Y.; Miss N. M. Pond, Woonsocket, R. I.

Junior class—Miss Etheldred Abbott, Norwalk, Conn.; Miss A. S. Ames, Washington, D. C.; Miss E. P. Andrews, Wethersfield, Conn.; Miss Jane Atkinson, Holmden, Pa.; Miss D. D. Felt, Norwalk, Conn.; C. A. Flagg, Sandwich, Mass.; Dr. E. S. Pringle, Albany, N. Y.; Miss J. A. Hopkins, Palmyra, N. Y.; Miss C. W. Kuefner, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Louise Langworthy, Alfred, N. Y.; Miss I. E. Lord, Essex, Conn.; Miss M. W. McNair, Oneida, N. Y.; Miss Alice Newman, Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss H. W. Pierson, Florida, N. Y.; Miss B. R. Smith, Wellesley, Mass.; Miss M. S. Terwilliger, Alfred, N. Y.; Miss M. S. Thompson, Albany, N. Y.; Miss E. G. Thorne, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Miss L. D. Waterman, Gorham, Me.; Miss J. E. Willard, Watertown, N. Y.; Adelaide Underhill, 90, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Ada Bunnell, 91, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.; E. M. Edwards, 98, Holley, N. Y.; Irene Earl, special student, Syracuse, N. Y.; Martha Vano, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

There are at present some seven or eight library schools in this country, and their object is the training of librarians, for which a three-years' course in any of these institutions is necessary. Perhaps the most important and older of these schools are the New York State Library School at Albany. It was founded by Melvil Dewey, the State Librarian of New York, in connection with Columbia College, and was the result of a need of well-trained librarians. As collegians and their professors deal largely with books and as the librarians of large institutions have not the time to train librarians for other institutions, and as the work of the librarian was fast becoming a profession, it was thought best to start these schools in colleges.

The New York State Library School was opened Jan. 5, 1887, as an experiment, at Columbia College, with a class of 20, and a three months' course of study. In a few months a three years' course of study and a larger school was demanded. For two years this school was continued at Columbia, when it was transferred, with its founder, to the State Library at Albany, where it has since remained.

The course of training gives the pupils an insight into the most approved methods of management and systems of classification adopted by the larger libraries in the country, and by occasional visits to those libraries they are able to see how the work is carried on. It insures to trustees competent employees.

The Periodical List Being Constantly Increased—No Sunday Closing.

The Jamaica Plain branch of the public library is taking on some of the improved methods contemplated by Mr. Putnam, the public librarian, and is in evidence that he is accomplishing at least a part of his purpose to make the branch a very efficient for the suburban portions of the city.

A majority of Jamaica Plain seem to be aware of the fact that the branch library in Curtis had is thoroughly equipped for the general library purposes of a large and intelligent community. There are over 12,000 volumes on the shelves, and the reference and periodical departments are fully supplied and practical. Within the last two months the following magazines and periodicals have been added to the collection: weeklies and monthlies:

Cassier's Magazine	Union Signal
English Illustrated Magazine	Punch
Illustrated American	Judge
Garden and Forest	Life
Kodak Magazine	Illustrated American
McClure's Magazine	McClure's Magazine
Schopenhauer's Magazine	Modern Houses

In addition to the periodical department help very much to make it attractive to the patrons of the library. When this is once understood in the community, and the fact that the library in Curtis hall is large and efficient, the registration of names on the list of patrons will be decidedly increased.

Whatever may be done in other branches concerning the opening of libraries during certain days, nothing of the kind appears to be contemplated in Jamaica Plain. There is no demand for the privilege of using the library on Sunday, and a good purpose appears that could be accomplished by such opening.

A YEAR OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY UNDER MR. PUTNAM.

The publication of the forty-fourth annual report of the Public Library furnishes an opportunity for estimating this institution in its present working, and to show what has been accomplished by Mr. Herbert Putnam during his first year as librarian. In an institution of this kind, whose efficiency depends greatly upon the wisdom with which it is managed, the librarian has much to do with its success. He is the chief executive officer, and the trustees have wisely made him responsible for the development which the library has already reached. In entering the new building during the past year, he had the opportunity of introducing many changes which have added much to the usefulness of the library and to its closer touch with the public. While his report is largely occupied with details, it shows that a single mind has been diligently applied in many directions to a great work. It was not an easy thing to move from the old building to the new, or to enlarge the field of operations to the growing needs of the community. Very much of the work of last year was experimental. It was the finding out of defects in the working of the institution, and the providing for their removal. The new Bates Hall had to be managed in a different way from what was expected, and the newspaper and periodical halls and the children's room required special attention. In order that they might be developed to advantage. Then the branches, long neglected, had to be brought up to a proper degree of efficiency. The effort to bring about this change has been no small part of the care of the librarian during his first year. Perhaps the most notable thing that Mr. Putnam has done has been the bringing of the Public Library into co-operation with the schools. The full results have not yet been obtained, but a start has been made, and it only needs an appropriation to supply the schools with all the books which they need.

In the routine work of library management. Without neglecting any duty, he has risen to the conception of what the Public Library should be to the people of Boston. He has administered it in a liberal spirit, showing a willingness to accommodate the people wherever it was possible, and granting to scholars more and more the privileges which they desire. At the same time, he has kept the expenses of running the institution below the limit of expenditure provided by the city. How this could be done it is not easy to see, but it shows a control of details which will give the public the confidence that whatever may be asked for by the trustees of the Public Library will be worthily expended for its needs. The conclusion reached by most readers of this report will be that the administration of the library is in safe hands, and that it is destined in the near future to be far more influential in the best directions than it is today. Mr. Putnam has not only gained the confidence of the public, but has won the respect of the employees in the library to such an extent that their loyalty in carrying out his wishes is something unusual. There is a disposition on the part of all those connected with the library and its branches to make it as useful as possible.

One looks with much interest to the work of the examining committee for the present year. It is known to have been an unusually competent board, and to have given a large amount of intelligent study to the working of the library. It has many suggestions for the better working of the entire institution. The ventilation in Bates Hall needs to be improved, and it is possible that the delivery room will have to be in the future on the first floor. In the newspaper room the lights are not what they should be. It is felt that more money should be devoted to the purchase of popular books, and that the funds granted by the city for this purpose should be chiefly expended in adding works which are useful and interesting to the general public. Another point is that the Public Library shall not try to duplicate special features found in large development in other collections in the neighborhood. The most vital problem is to increase the number of interesting books which the people desire to read. The committee suggests that books purchased for popular circulation should be classified for a while, apart from the permanent collections of the library, and should be added to them only after a second scrutiny. The committee has much to say about the branches and the delivery stations, urging that they shall be in closer touch with the library, and that the books in particular branches shall be changed from time to time so that persons in particular sections of the city shall have new books to read. In this way the whole library will be kept alive for the mass of readers.

Another point much urged is that readers shall be allowed to go to the shelves in the branches, and pick out books to take home, and that they shall be better supplied with periodicals and with books of reference. In other words, the branches are no longer to be starved by the efforts to keep up the Central Library, but the whole institution is to be so thoroughly alive that it shall be felt in every part of the city. The idea is thrown out that the library should be a great public teacher, and that the children's room should be the most important place in the city for the training of readers. No one can spend an hour in this room in watching the reading of these children without agreeing to this statement. The committee are aware that if this higher ideal of the working of the Public Library is to be realized, it will cost an increasingly larger sum to run it, but the justification will be found in the vastly greater usefulness of the library to the people. It suggests that the unused parts of yearly appropriations shall be applied to its special needs, as they arise, and that the income from the lease of the old building during the next five years shall be applied to its extension into a still larger field.

While this report is full of important suggestions from the committee, it is true that it has consulted freely with Mr. Putnam in making them. A more valuable exposition of the working and the needs of the Public Library has never been made, and it is due to Mr. Putnam to say that at the end of his first year he has shown to a remarkable degree that he is the right man in the right place.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Trustees Report Constantly Increasing Use, with New Plans on a More Extensive Scale for Supplying Books at the Branches and Delivery Stations.

The report of the trustees of the Public Library for the forty-fourth year of work, ending Jan. 31, 1919, devotes a good deal of space to showing the evidences of increased use of the library since the change to the new building. It says:

"The circulation of books for home use and reference use in the old building during October, November and December, 1914, was 170,054, that for the same months in 1915 was 190,780, an increase of 20,726. In the old library the number of persons reading at one time could not exceed 200. In the new library it commonly exceeds 700. At one time by actual count there were 650 readers of books and 178 of newspapers. The periodical room and children's room are both overcrowded. These facts show that the Public Library created for the advancement of knowledge among the people is accomplishing its purpose."

"During the last year 30,611 volumes were added to our collection. Of these 15,582 were gifts. Among them are: From the King of Siam, 39 volumes of sacred writings of the Southern Buddhists; from Hon. Josiah Quincy, 21 scrapbooks made by various members of the Quincy family; 9 volumes of orations by Josiah Quincy; from Leo XIII., the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, in eight folio volumes, published at Rome, 1882-85. A notable gift, also, the original manuscript of 'El Castigo sin Verganza,' by Lope de Vega. This was the property of the late George Ticknor, and is given by his daughter, Miss Anna E. Ticknor."

"The whole number of volumes now constituting the library is 628,267, of which 138,423 are in the branches. We would invite attention to the new arrangement by which visitors are now allowed, without the intervention of an attendant, freely to take down and use about 15,000 volumes; 6,000 in Bates Hall; 5,000 in the patent library, and 3,000 in the children's room. In the old library the visitor was allowed direct access to about three hundred volumes only."

"The management of the library, in its purely business aspect, requires the proper disbursement in very small amounts of at least \$250,000 annually, or more than \$20,000 every thirty days. The trustees note and agree with the suggestion of the examining committee that there is 'urgent need for more delivery stations,' and also that 'more money should be spent on the branches.'"

Each of the nine delivery stations in existence at the beginning of the year was no more than a desk in a shop, whose proprietor undertook to send in the application for books, and deliver the books when received. For this service he was paid a fixed compensation of \$250 per annum. The Blue Hill Avenue Station being relocated, a new system was undertaken in regard to it. The proprietor of the shop agreed to furnish a separate room (lighted and heated) for it, and to receive for this and her services a compensation based on the number of volumes circulated per month. The room was equipped by the library with a desk, a table, chairs and a case of books. A few hundred volumes were placed on deposit, to be drawn direct from the station, and the daily delivery from the central continued as before.

This plan was so successful that on a change of proprietors of the store at Allston it was adopted there. The feature of a temporary deposit of books especially to serve disappointed applicants for books from the central is being gradually introduced at all of the stations. One hundred and thirty-five volumes were placed at the Tyler Street Vacation School last summer and twenty-five volumes recently with ladder company 17. The total of such deposits has been 1115 volumes. Such enterprises, however, require a multiplication of copies of popular books such as can be brought about but gradually with our available funds.

Only one new delivery station has been established—that opened Jan. 10, 1918, at the Ellis Memorial Free Reading Room at 202A Harrison avenue. The delivery from the central to the branches had been by local express. Beginning June 1, 1915, a team in the sole service of the library was engaged at a fixed sum—\$25 per week. This has covered an inner circuit, consisting of the South End, North End, Charlestown, East Boston, South Boston and Roxbury branches, and Crescent avenue, Blue Hill avenue and Harrison avenue stations. Its cost is but a fraction (five per cent) in excess of the express, and the service more effective. A special wagon is furnished, built expressly for the purpose, and lettered "Boston Public Library." The compensation includes the services of a driver and two horses.

The completion of the West End branch was an important event in the history of the Public Library. For many years there was an earnest demand by the residents of the vicinity for the establishment of a branch library to be located in the old West Church building, which had ceased to be used for church purposes. Last year the property was purchased by the city, and an appropriation made to fit it for a branch library. As it was expected that this extensive building would also accommodate those who were using the North End branch library, the latter was discontinued in June last. The West Church branch has accommodations for 250 readers, and already a library of 8000 books and eighty current periodicals.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS.

Recommendations Concerning Their Purchase and Distribution Made by the Sub-Committee on Books of the Examining Committee of the Library.

An interesting report included in that of the examining committee of the Public Library is the one made by the sub-committee on books, consisting of Professor Barrett Wendell, E. H. Clement, editor of the Transcript, and Dr. George M. Garland. It is as follows:

"The committee on books have the honor to report:

"1. That in their opinion a clear distinction should be made between funds devoted to the purchase of special books—i. e., curious and rare books, or books useful only to scholars and investigators—and those devoted to the purchase of popular books, under which term they would include books useful and interesting to the general public."

"According to the statement in the report of the trustees for 1914, the library derives from its trust funds an income of about \$89,000. Of this, \$12,000 is specifically required to be spent for maintenance; \$850 for the Charlestown branch; \$4 for South Boston; making a total of \$12,854. The remainder, which may roughly be called \$77,000, seems freely at the disposal of the trustees for the purchase of books, except for the following conditions: (Howells) Mathematics, etc., \$300; (Ticknor) Spanish, \$100; (Green) American history, \$95; (Franklin) political economy, \$40; total, \$545. A balance of at least \$62,500 seems left for the purchase of books unrestricted."

In the opinion of the committee, this income of the trust funds should generally be devoted to the purchase of special books, and the funds derived year by year from grants of the City Government should be wholly devoted to the purchase of books which, in the broadest sense of the word, may be called popular, i. e., of use and interest to the general public. Under the latter head would come books of reference, standard literature, treatises of such nature as to be comprehensible to intelligent laymen in the subject concerned, etc. Under the former head would come highly technical treatises, such, for example, as special works in law or medicine, divinity or science, rare and curious editions of works substantially accessible in cheaper form, and in general all books the possession of which may be regarded as a distinction. It is obvious that from time to time opportunities for the purchase of special books may arise which clearly demand far more money than the trust funds supply, such opportunities as were availed of when the Barton collection was bought, and when valuable books were bought from the collection of the late Mr. Barlow. In the opinion of the committee, however, such contingencies should never be met, even in part, by drawing on the regular city grants; but should always be made wholly the subject either of a special city grant, of private gift, or of public subscription. The committee would add an expression of opinion that one result which might reasonably follow from definite and openly stated adherence to the policy they recommend might be increase of trust funds at the hands of citizens interested in special subjects, and thus assured that only by enlightened endowment can special subjects be kept up in an institution so various in its functions as the Public Library."

2. That in their opinion the present state of the Public Library, considered in relation to other large collections of books in this neighborhood, renders it highly desirable that the trustees shall, at their earliest convenience, decide upon some definitely announced policy as to what special subjects shall be kept up by the Public Library and what shall be disregarded. To make any single library totally comprehensive is manifestly impossible. Meanwhile the number of endowed and otherwise established libraries in the neighborhood of Boston, all of which are virtually accessible to properly qualified students and investigators, is such as to make probable, by means of co-operation and mutual understanding, the ultimate presence in this region of an indefinitely comprehensive system which shall render all manner of special study possible. In connection with this matter, the committee addressed to Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, the following questions: a. What special collections are in the Public Library? b. What others are in the neighborhood? c. By what means may these collections be made mutually available?

the committee append to this report, with their fullest approval. That needless duplication of special material in any neighborhood is a serious waste of resources seems obvious. The committee would recommend this subject to the trustees as one of prime importance. From this recommendation, it naturally follows that, in the opinion of the committee, the acquisition or even the acceptance of any special matter of a kind not already in possession of the Public Library should always be a matter of peculiarly grave consideration. For example, in the opinion of the committee, it would be in any case injudicious to add to the library such a collection of eccentric and unusual works on philology, etc., as was made by the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte; while, should either the city or private benefactors be disposed to contribute so very large a sum as is demanded, the collection of rare and curious early printed books lately offered for sale by the Messrs. Sotheby of London might add greatly to the distinction and the interest, though hardly to the practically useful value, of the Public Library."

3. That in their opinion the chief function of the Public Library is that which in this report they have generally designated as popular, viz., the placing at the disposal of the general public of books which in the broadest sense the general public may find either useful or wholesomely interesting. Under the former head—useful—the committee would include all general, standard books of reference, and whatever, in any subject, may give accurate information to readers not engaged in highly specialized investigation. Under the latter head—interesting—the committee would include all books read for the pleasure of reading them. Books of the former class—useful—will generally be in less demand than the books of the latter. Often costly and bulky, they are obviously of a kind which is generally more conveniently useful in easily accessible collections than in free circulation. In the opinion of the committee, at least one copy of all such books in possession of the Public Library should regularly be kept at the central library, to be consulted on the spot. Duplicate copies, for outside circulation, should be provided in accordance with actual demand. In accordance with actual demand, too, permanently deposited copies of such books should regularly be kept at branches of the library, to which branches duplicate copies for outside circulation may conveniently be sent, for any length of time, from the central library, as they may be called for. In any event, it is obvious that at least one copy of each of such books should be kept as a permanent part of the main collection. In the opinion of the committee, the convenient collection in given spots of such useful books is the chief function of the branches. It would follow that any considerable extension of the present system of branches would seem, in view of its expense and of the present accessibility of both branches and central library, a doubtful policy."

Books of the second class among those designated as popular—interesting books—present perhaps the most vital problem of all. The library certainly has no more important function than that of providing with wholesome reading for leisure hours such residents of Boston as may be disposed or persuaded thus to occupy their leisure. In the opinion of the committee definite policies might well be adopted concerning both the purchase of such books and their circulation. In the matter of purchase, the chief question appears to be whether it is wiser to buy a few copies of many works, or more copies of fewer works chosen with more care. In the opinion of the committee the latter course is preferable; books bought as interesting for general circulation should be scrutinized as carefully as possible, and once approved, should be provided in as many copies as demand, considered in relation to resources, may require. Among such books, however, it is obvious that many, admirable for this purpose, are of small, if any, permanent value. The committee would suggest, then, that books purchased for popular circulation be classified for at least one year and perhaps two years, apart from the permanent collections of the library, and be added to the permanent collections only after a second scrutiny."

In the matter of circulation, the committee is of opinion that the more frequently the actual books in question can be brought to the notice of the reading public, the better. The impersonality of titles even in the best catalogues is not stimulating to interest not already active. The presence of even a small collection of books, on the other hand, often proves stimulating to interest not before consciously alive. The experience of ordinary book-clubs, that of the Boston Athenaeum, where all shelves are accessible to proprietors, and the use of the reserved books in Bates Hall and of the juvenile books selected for children's reading in the central library, combine to convince the committee that the admirable new system, lately devised by Mr. Putnam, of delivery stations at which occasional deposits of popular books are kept on the shelves instantly accessible to the public, is of the highest value, and should be indefinitely extended, as demand occurs. At one of these stations, the committee are informed, where the deposits of books is less than 300 nearly 80 have been taken out in one day. For purposes of popular circulation, the system of accessible delivery stations seems immeasurably superior to the multiplication of stations so fixed and costly as regular branches. Anything like the expense of a new branch might reasonably be expected to do indefinitely increased work, if devoted to multiplication of delivery stations. In the opinion of the committee, too, such stations, as well as the branches, might conveniently be advertised more conspicuously than at present. If at all railway stations, at all stations of the electric cars, at all branch post offices, and at all schoolhouses, a conspicuous notice might be posted stating where the nearest branch or delivery station of the Public Library may be found, a decided increase in the use and efficiency of such branches and stations might be confidently expected."

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1896.

Forty-Fourth Annual Report of
Trustees and Librarian.

A Remarkable Growth and Some Obvious Needs.

The 44th annual report of the library department, including the report of the board of trustees, the librarian and the examining committee of the free Public Library has just been issued.

It shows the large and growing utility of the institution to Boston and its immediate surroundings. Some stress is laid on the greater usefulness of the library owing to the simpler rules of obtaining books, and emphasizing the necessity of developing and extending the reading facilities for children.

The librarian shows, as evidence of the public appreciation of the library, that the number of persons holding registration cards on 1st of January, 1895, was 29,971, on Jan. 31, 1896, 34,842, an increase of 4871.

The circulation of books for home, use and reference use in the old building dur-

and reference use in the old building during October, November, and December 1894, was 170,054; that for the same months in 1895 was 190,780, an increase of 20,726.

In the old library the number of persons reading at one time could not exceed 200. In the new library it commonly exceeds 500.

700. At one time by actual count there were 550 readers of books, and 178 of newspapers.

During the last year 39,615 volumes were added to our collection. Of these 15,653 were gifts from friends of the library. Among these gift books are 498 relating to Italian art and letters, formerly belonging to the late C. C. Perkins, long known in Boston for his aesthetic culture, and presented by Mrs. Perkins; 153 volumes of the *Journal de Trévoux*, the last of the volumes of the *Oratores Attici*, the gift of Mrs. John Lowell; 38 volumes of the sacred writings of the Augustines, volume of the *Library of Aquinas Edition*, the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, the gift of his holiness Pope Leo XIII.; 52 volumes of the *Journal de la Société de Littérature* at Lowell; the gift of J. J. Little.

The completion of the West End branch was an important event in the history of the Public Library. For many years there was an earnest demand by residents of the vicinity for an establishment of a branch library to be located in the old West Church building, which had ceased to be used for church purposes. Last year a petition was presented to the Board, and an appropriation made to fit it for a branch library. As it was expected that this extensive building would also accommodate those who were using the North branch, the latter was discontinued in June last.

The West Church Branch has accommodations for 250 readers, and already a library of 8600 books, and 80 current periodicals.

When the public library building on Boylston st. was opened for public use Sept. 17, 1858, it had 70,851 books, and there were no branches or delivery stations. Since then Roxbury, Brighton, Charlestown, and Dorchester, each having a library, have been annexed, and the population of the city has increased from 175,000 to 496,000.

The growth of the library in the mean time has been so rapid that we believe its magnitude and the extent of its work, considered purely as a business matter, is not generally understood.

Its 628,297 volumes exceed in number those of any other library in the United States except the congressional library. Taking into account the large number of these volumes which are scarce, and many of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to duplicate, it may fairly be said that they represent a money value of more than \$2,000,000.

The real estate owned by the city and used for branches is of considerable value. The trust funds held by the city for the benefit of the library amount to \$201,387.69. It may safely be said that the property belonging to the city and in the management of the library department represents

The nine branch libraries and 13 delivery stations of the library are distributed over a territory extending from Charlestown and East Boston to Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton, an area of nearly 4 sq. miles.

The task of obtaining a competent and experienced librarian was so difficult that after the resignation of Mr. Dwight in April, 1894, the trustees were unable satisfactorily to fill the position until February 1895. At that time Herbert Putnam, the present librarian, was appointed.

"He has proved to be most competent and faithful in the discharge of his duties which have been unusually difficult and trying by reason of the change of the central library to the new building, fitting up the West Church branch, and other matters incidental to the general administration of the affairs of the library; and he has also served since April 16, 1895, as the clerk of the corporation, an office which involves no inconsiderable labor."

The Mattapan reading room had formerly been supported by an association of residents of the vicinity (the public library) contributing merely the \$250 per annum to constitute a delivery station. In May last the trustees assumed the entire expense of maintaining it—appropriating toward it \$500 of the rental from the old library building. Of this sum \$454.27 has already been expended.

"On January 10, 1896, a delivery station was opened at 202A Harrison Avenue in connection with the Ellis Memorial Free Reading Room (a private enterprise). The college settlement at Denison House has given out volumes of books for the young, to be placed there and circulated. In addition 200 volumes have been placed there on deposit from the central library. The regular daily delivery service is also maintained."

"The call for cards, as well as books, shows that this station is likely to reach a section of the community not heretofore reached. It is in charge of an employee of this library.

The number of volumes in central library and branches on Dec. 31, 1894, according to last year's report, was 610,375, of which 457,740 were in the central library. In spite of the fact that from April 9 to June 25, 1895, the purchase of books was suspended, the total accessions of the year have been 29,611 volumes.

For the collection of books for the young a list was compiled of 94 titles, which it was hoped to purchase in full for each branch as well as for the central library, the books being to form the nucleus of the collections uniformly. The first one list that would answer throughout. The plan was further to have these collections placed on open shelves where they might be handled by the children without formality. The list, therefore, was made up of books written for young readers, including a considerable number of books not specifically so written.

This undertaking, if fully carried out, would involve the purchase of some 13,000 volumes of which about 8500 volumes have thus far been bought.

In the old building, although the bulk of the library was visible to the eye, the only portions to which the visitor was allowed direct access were some 300 volumes of reference books in Pates Hall reading room, and the 5500 volumes in the patent library. In the new building three-fourths of the entire collection have been withdrawn from sight and placed in the stack-rooms, but the remaining one-fourth has been brought forward to the very hand of the reader.

Without the intervention of an attendant he may inspect, take down and read (as he would in his own home) some 6000 volumes in Bates Hall, some 5800 volumes in the patent library, and some 3000 volumes in the library of the British Museum.

With only such formality as is involved in registering his name and address he may directly inspect and (without a card or call slip) have taken down and read some 91,540 volumes on the special libraries floor. In the old building if he wished a periodical he had to make out a slip for it. Here he finds some 700 periodicals on the very tables where he may handle them without inquiry or formality, and 700 more which may be

In connection with the art department (art and industry) classes, upon the special library floor, systematic arrangement is made to attract readers and by intelligent exposition of the material to convert readers into students. Besides the lists of authors drawn up in connection with the most notable authors, the books themselves most valuable by way of illustration are displayed. A considerable number of classes have already come, under conduct of teachers who wish to secure and use illustrations of the subjects treated in class.

The ordinary art students, the architectural student and draughtsman come in increasing number. Tracing (except of colored plates) is permitted with the interposition of a gelatine pad which the library furnishes.

Conferences have been held between committees representing the school committee and the library trustees as to possible fur-co-operation between the Public Library and the schools. In the meantime, the library has undertaken the issue to every teacher giving instruction in any institution in the city of Boston of a special card which entitles the holder to have out six books at a time and retain them ~~two~~ weeks.

The examining committee, in the course of a broad and complete treatment of the needs of the library, makes this important recommendation:—

"The children's room should be the most important place in the city for the training of those readers without whom the library is a mere room, or at best a convenience for scholars. Instead of the nursery of good citizenship which it was meant to be, it is in the opinion of your committee, no time should be lost in filling the shelves of this room with books, and in providing the most adequate guidance for their use.

most adequate guidance for the use of the newly awakened interest in the library building. The children are now bringing many children to the library from curiosity, and they should be lured by every legitimate device to stay there for reading. All the books which the room caters to should be available. The children should hold are not too many to put in the room. The children's interest in the most helpful of the children's attendant in the library is and is very valuable to find her post in this room. In every way known to modern educators the room should be made attractive. Large maps, a fine modern globe, and some good pictures, especially of the great American statesmen, such as Jefferson and Lincoln, should be placed in the children's room.

"The juvenile magazines should also be accessible there, and there should be several copies of the better ones. The placard which mark the room as belonging to 'The Young,' a phrase objectionable to many children, should come down, and in their place should be posted carefully prepared lists of books available on the various subjects of interest to talk about books."

The report of the committee on the resolution of S. A. B. Abbott and W. B. R. of the board of tru

SUNDAY OPENING OF LIBRARIES.

It Has Been Fairly Tested and the Custodians Are Considering Its Usefulness

Sunday opening of the Public Library branches has had a far trial and the success is reflecting on its usefulness. The West End and the Charlestown branches are fair examples of the good of the whole movement, as they are well patronized generally and by every class of the community. There is more socially useful work being done by the more centrally located branches, as it occupies a central position among a number of schools. The run of the Sunday opening has not greatly surprised anybody, save, possibly, the English. Everywhere we have found them serving largely in the majority of readers during the last week or two. The average circulation of books there on Sundays has been about 140, with on some days more than 200. The reading is more popularly used comparatively more. Elizabeth F. Cartée, custodian of the Charlestown branch, speaks with caution concerning the future of Sunday opening, and plans to well advocate its discontinuance during the summer months, most of her visitors being grown up people, who will naturally seek recreation in the open air during the warm weather. The success so far, though however small, is a success so far, though the average attendance in the reading room is but a hundred, as there are new classes of visitors, and the number of books thus far increased. The winter is approaching, and the colder part of the year is not as doubt.

Insurance Literature

AT THE

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

[NOTE: This interesting article was written by the officials of the Boston Public Library for the *Insurance News* in response to a request for information, hence it is an official communication and thoroughly accurate.—Editor.]

The library has already a reputable gathering of insurance literature, quite sufficient to satisfy the demands of usual patrons, but inadequate to aid a business man of to-day who cares nothing for the theory but much for the practice of his calling. Naturally a considerable fraction of these books has drifted in sporadically by gifts or occasional purchases made at the request of persons following up special lines of study. Any library of size is bound to buy for its constituents such universal books as Walford's "Insurance Cyclopaedia," a noble work left unfinished by the death of the compiler in 1885, but monumental and unexcelled in its way. Another work which a library must have is Bigelow's five volumes of "Reports of Life and Accident Insurance Cases," although it may properly decline to furnish all but a few of the numerous works on insurance law continually appearing in England and America. A good library will also provide itself with such works on insurance as bear upon allied topics, and especially upon the sciences. Books on the law of Averages, Probabilities, State Insurance, Pensions, are all valuable and necessary because they illustrate phases of other and larger topics, and do not merely strengthen one somewhat restricted branch.

According to its usual methods, the catalogue of the Boston Public Library throws all titles of the larger subjects together, and relegates to co-ordinate and subordinate classes such works as properly belong in them. The result approximately is as follows:

Insurance proper, 107 titles; Accident Insurance, 5; Compulsory Insurance, 5; Annuities, 32; Averages, 3; Friendly Societies, 11; Life Insurance, 104; Lloyds', 3; Marine Insurance, 7; Tontine, 13; Vital Statistics, 71; something over 350 titles. To these must be added numerous titles to be found under the names of separate insurance companies, and what is more important, valuable public documents issued by countries and states, whether by Insurance Commissioners or by other responsible boards. Insurance has a close affinity with such other topics as agricultural Insurance as developed through Land Banks, Co-operation, Co-operative Societies, Loan Societies, Infant Mortality, and many other phases of the greater subject of social science.

The library has now on the stocks a comprehensive catalogue of Political and Social Science, which, when issued, will cover this ground in a systematic manner. While it is fair to assert that in all or most of the usual authoritative works the Public Library is well supplied, it is profitable to note for a moment one or two instances of the irregular way in which an immense collection of books is apt to develop. There are five titles on Accident Insurance, of these only one is American, while

three are German and one French. A noticeable number of Dutch titles appear, due, no doubt, to a present interest in the business law in the Netherlands, as shown in recent Inaugural Dissertations or "Proefschriften" as they are called. Recent good works from Germany, where a scientific consideration seems especially to have been given to this subject, are well represented by such writers as Braemer, Eger, Grossmann, and by the publications of the Reichs-Versicherungsamt. French publications are not so numerous, while English and American works of importance are about equally divided.

Persons acquainted with the historical development of this topic will find interest in two curious broadside policies of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Co. dated 1798 and 1803.

One of the most interesting phases of the whole subject of insurance is the origin and rise of the Friendly Societies in England, the predecessors of our beneficiary orders. The library is so fortunate as to own some works now difficult to replace which illustrate the early history of this movement. None of the library's books date back of the middle of the last century, and it is equally true that some important publications of more recent years do not appear on its shelves.

It would appear that the Public Library's strength in insurance literature is considerably greater than that shown at Harvard, but it is by no means remarkable. The collection needs to be re-inforced by fresh statistical and encyclopaedic works, and more recent works in Insurance Law. The library is, however, a library general in scope. The amount which it can spare for books from its appropriation is but \$20,000 a year, and this barely suffices, indeed does not suffice for the purchase of general literature. To construct departments of specialized literature, to strengthen those which it already has, the library must depend chiefly upon private gift. Certain other special departments are endowed, mathematics for instance.

A fund that would yield an annual income of even \$100, would in course of time build up a strong department of insurance literature. It is amazing how much a small fund centered upon one class of books will in time accomplish. It would be eminently fitting that this library which is the most important library in New England where centre such important insurance interests, should have a thoroughly representative collection upon the literature of insurance. The library would gladly house, gladly catalogue, gladly make accessible such a collection.

Here is a signal opportunity for some citizen identified with insurance interests to contribute the endowment for such a collection which may lead to a broader understanding on the part of the public, of what insurance has been, what it is, and what it ought to be.

BOSTON, MAR 12, 1896.

THE BRANCH LIBRARY.

Important Addition for Juvenile Readers Which They Will Appreciate.

The public librarian, Mr. Putnam, has instigated a measure of great usefulness by setting apart in each of the eight branches of the public library a department of eight hundred volumes for juvenile readers.

The patrons of the library in Curtis hall will therefore find book shelves in the youth's section of the reading room containing eight hundred volumes of choice literature. Of this number, three hundred are absolutely new, and nearly all the rest are new editions, and newly bound volumes, and make an attractive library for the young people. The least restrictions possible are put upon them in the selection and handling of the books. They can go to the shelves, take down the books, scan them at leisure, and replace them without the intervention of the librarian or assistants present.

The young people will in time learn to fully appreciate this privilege, and become careful in their handling of the books. The boys are well provided for in this section of the library, since that class of books which seems to appeal more to them is large, and the selection of it has been made with great care, but the girls have not been neglected, and they will find many volumes specially written for them by bright, inspiring authors.

On the shelves, one sees quite a number of series, such as "The Story of the Nations," including forty-five volumes; the "Books of Travel" published by the Religious Tract Society of London, including volumes of "pictures" of many lands and peoples, and of the sea; the "Boy Travellers" series; a new edition of the Waverley novels; and an edition of Irving's works; the series written by Dr. and Miss Hale; A Family Flight through Mexico, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Egypt and Syria, Spain and "A Flight Around Home." All the Rollo books are there, the "Zigzag Journeys," "The Vassar Girls" in their travels, all of Henty's bright historical stories, Stoddard's frontier series, and all the other standbys which have been such a delight to the boys and girls. They will now find many new and attractive books of travel, history, fiction, biography and many other departments of knowledge.

Mr. Putnam has aimed in this selected list of books not to show a model of representative literature for the young people, as he says, nor is it to be taken as the complete list of the books in the library for young readers, but is intended primarily to act as an attraction and stimulus to the boys and girls of the community, and if they will just look over that library, take down the books and carefully look them over, they will become permanently attached to that part of the library, and they will have found a source of great pleasure. The following books have been added to the branch library in April:

The wrong man, Dorothea Gerard	329.2
The track of a storm, Owen Hall	329.3
Strangers at Lisconnel, Jane Barlow	329.4
The Big Bow mystery, J. Zangwill	37.25
Comedies of courtship, A. H. Hawkins	329.5
When Greek meets Greek, M. Hatton	329.6
Dr. Warrick's daughters, Rebecca H. Davis	329.7
A lady of quality, Frances H. Burnett	329.8
The comedy of Cecilia, Caroline Foth. erg II	329.9
The gallery of antiquities, Balzac	329.10
Cleg Kelly, Arab of the city, S. R. Crockett	329.11
In the Blue Pike, G. M. Ebers	329.12
The great war in England in 1897, W. Le Queux	329.13
Australasia, A. R. Wallace	1427.2
The animals of the world, A. E. Brehm	1911.17
Life of Henry D. Thoreau, H. S. Salt	1128.2
The bicyclers, and three other farces, J. K. Baugé	1617.24
The parson's proxy, E. W. Hamilton	349.5
Earth's enigmas, L. G. D. Roberson	239.6

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

THE NEW CHAVANNES.

The new decorations for the Boston Public Library at the Champ de Mars are quite as highly appreciated by the French critics as the first ones now in place in this city.

After a general survey of the exhibition of the Société Nationale, M. Arsène Alexandre speaks as follows of the works exhibited by Puvion de Chavannes: This is the only work here which gives us an absolute security. It is by a great artist and a great man. You will notice it as soon as you enter, and from whatever point, from whatever distance, your eye meets it. It will be for you a breach suddenly opened upon regions of freshness, of meditation and of harmony. It will dominate and invade you in all gentleness, and when you return to it, your eyes wearied by so much howling times, your mind confused by so many useless virtuosités, again you will find there a rest and a certainty. The great poet and the great painter who has imagined these noble apparitions, rhythmized these gestures and those attitudes, combined these broad and pure harmonies, has never soared higher.

These compositions, in which are imaged and generalized each great domain of human thought and knowledge—astronomy, poetry, history—are destined for the active silence of a library. They are to cross the seas and will go to Boston, where they will plead for the soul (so misjudged and at times it is true so painfully erring) of France.

In that New World they will bring to enterprising and ardent minds some of the wisdom and of the dream of old Europe, and over there perhaps they will contribute to create some great man.

What greater intellectual pleasure can one wish for than to work peacefully, and from time to time, raising one's eyes to see these visions wandering among these deep landscapes! The Chaldean Shepherd, in the blue night, observing the march of the planets! Virgil, lost in a long thrill of genius leaning against a slender laurel tree and listening in order out of them to compose the *Georgics* to all the voices and the perfumes which come to him from all sides of this admirable nature, from the hives and the meadows, from the ponds and the woods! *Ecchylus*, seated in the hollow of a rock which dominates the sea, and from where he sees, hallucinated by the inspiration, the plaintive *Oceanides* raising toward the chained *Prometheus* the tribute of their useless sorrows, masterpieces of melancholy and azure, of poetic serenity and of lyric impulse. Homer, crowned by the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, "with the cloak the color of an agitated and angry sea!" History, finally, the most impressive of these impressive pages, where one sees accompanied by a genius as torchbearer, the muse with the red peplum, filled with austere grandeur and with pride, discovering with a gesture full of emotion, and dominating, the mysteries of the hyposges, while upon the treasures of the past, a few steps away, the grass and the trees have grown again in their fertile unconsciousness. Ah, how great and luminous is this pictorial conception of history! What a thinker, what an arranger of lines, what a colorist has imagined this work and caused to arise with a few shovelfuls of earthy colors the most delicate and the richest harmonies of tones which can be imagined!

Marseilles, Rouen, Amiens, Lyons, Le Pantheon and La Sorbonne, all places which Chavannes has rendered glorious, may, however rich they may be, consider Boston as a rival, and we must congratulate the Americans to have understood that the great works of this painter are to become later, for all thinkers and all who have suffered, consoling pilgrimages.

M. Puvion de Chavannes has consented to show the intimacies of his art in a numerous series of his drawings. Of yore it was said with bursts of laughter that he did not know how to draw. He did not hasten to prove their error to those who understood so ill and who did not see what science these great simplifications demanded; he would only have had to exhibit ten drawings in one frame. I will not describe the sketches which this reaper of expressions and gestures spreads liberally before us. You have no need of guide in your *tete-a-tete* with his beautiful drawings, with these studies of movements as true as life and ennobling as antique fragments; with these indications, the most subtle expressions, graces, melancholies, attentions, hopes. But look at them with profound attention, these drawings, before they are dispersed, for then you may be able to say that you have been the privileged witness of the thought and of the labor of an artist great among all, and one of the most glorious of our school.

The interest of the exhibitions of the Société Nationale has been increased again this year as before by the adjunction of several special exhibitions destined to make you penetrate deeper into the thought and work of the artists. So while the Boston Library panels occupy the wall adjoining the Salon d'honneur, the latter is completely given up to the aforesaid drawings and studies of the master, which are thus analyzed by Roger Marx, one of the most eminent art critics: "They resume the carrier of the master and initiate to his method of work. In examining them, it seems that the genesis of each mural painting can thus be reconstituted: a summary sketch established the composition in its great lines; the first rather vague strokes are taken up again, strengthened, precisized. Then follow fragmentary drawings very finished, very close, in which each figure, each group is studied separately in its detail, with an admirable conscience; they are ordinarily red chalk drawings of the loftiest character, without absolutely French and which need fear no rivals in the Louvre; these drawings furnish Puvion de Chavannes sufficient indications to carry out his task to the end.

Brush in hand he will forget the minute science which his preparatory work has testified to. Instinct alone guides him, and he reaches at once the simplifications which monumental art demands. The subject never fails to comment the destination of the building while belonging to the history of humanity and being at first glance intelligible to the universal soul. Having to embellish the staircase of the Boston Library, M. Puvion de Chavannes developed last year on the largest obtainable wall surface, the general idea of his decoration; the five panels which remained for him to paint have been employed to complete his first thought by particularizing it with examples. M. Puvion de Chavannes had placed in the heavens the procession of the inspiring muses; we stop today to show the investigations of history, exhuming the past; the ardent questioning of the heavens by astronomy; he evokes the radiant geniuses of Greek and Latin letters; Virgil in the Roman campaign; Homer stopped on a dusty road of Greece, insensible to the sweetness of the glorifying palms waved before his closed lids; *Ecchylus* on the shore, writing his *Prometheus*, while afar arises the vision of the terrible tragedy, and the Titan, chained to his rock, confides his plaint to the *Oceanides*, "suddenly appearing with a flutter of wings in the blue ether." There can hardly be found in the whole work of M. Puvion de Chavannes a more exquisite invention than this serial group of the nymphs of the sea, who hover consoling around tortured *Prometheus*; it is a sort of leitmotiv, a reminiscence of the principal composition; then the undulating lines of the moving draperies contrast so happily with the repose of *Ecchylus* wrapt in his meditation! Also, the attitude given to the figures is sculptural, severe, almost hieratic; life, drama, are in the landscape, and never was its beauty more eloquent; never was better expressed the sadness of the bare, gray rocks, the calm of the waves edged with foam, the peace of the rosy, purplish, bluish shores, the languor of the skies reflected in the surface of the still waters. How truth appears transfigured, metamorphosed here by a poet. I.e., a thousand times, this radiant work is not the issue of the sole contemplation of reality. It is in his own emotion that M. Puvion de Chavannes has found the secret of his sublimest harmonies.

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The patrons of the library in Curtis hall will therefore find book shelves in the youth's section of the reading room containing eight hundred volumes of choice literature. Of this number, three hundred are absolutely new, and nearly all the rest are new editions, and newly bound volumes, and make an attractive library for the young people. The least restrictions possible are put upon them in the selection and handling of the books. They can go to the shelves, take down the books, scan them at leisure, and replace them without the intervention of the librarian or assistants present.

The young people will in time learn to fully appreciate this privilege, and become careful in their handling of the books. The boys are well provided for in this section of the library, since that class of books which seems to appeal more to them is large, and the selection of it has been made with great care, but the girls have not been neglected, and they will find many volumes specially written for them by bright, inspiring authors.

On the shelves, one sees quite a number of series, such as "The Story of the Nations," including forty-five volumes; the "Books of Travel" published by the Religious Tract Society of London, including volumes or "pictures" of many lands and peoples, and of the sea; the "Boy Travellers" series; a new edition of the Waverley novels; and an edition of Irving's works; the series written by Dr. and Miss Hale; A Family Flight through Mexico, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Egypt and Syria, Spain and "A Flight Around Home." All the Rollo books are there, the "Zigzag Journeys," "The Vassar Girls" in their travels, all of Henty's bright historical stories, Stoddard's frontier series, and all the other standbys which have been such a delight to the boys and girls. They will now find many new and attractive books of travel, history, fiction, biography and many other departments of knowledge.

Mr. Putnam has aimed in this selected list of books not to show a model of representative literature for the young people, as he says, nor is it to be taken as the complete list of the books in the library for young readers, but is intended primarily to act as an attraction and stimulus to the boys and girls of the community, and if they will just look over that library, take down the books, and carefully look them over, they will become permanently attached to that part of the library, and they will have found a source of great pleasure. The following books have been added to the branch library in April:

The wrong man, Dorothea Gerard	329.2
The track of a storm, Owen Hall	329.3
Strangers at Liscannel, Jane Barlow	329.4
The Big Bow mystery, I. Zangwill	329.5
Comedies of courtship, A. H. Hawkins	329.6
When Greek meets Greek, M. Hutton	329.7
Dr. Warrick's daughters, Rebecca H. Davis	329.8
A lady of quality, Frances H. Burnett	329.9
The comedy of Cecilia, Caroline Foth	329.10
The gallery of antiquities, Bulzac	329.11
Cleg Kelly, Arab of the city, S. R. Crook	329.12
In the Blue Pike, G. M. Ebers	329.13
The great war in England in 1867, W. Le Queux	329.14
Australasia, A. R. Wallace	329.15
The animals of the world, A. E. Brehm	329.16
Life of Henry D. Thoreau, H. S. Salt	329.17
The bicyclers, and three other farces, J. K. Haug	329.18
The parson's jockey, R. W. Hamilton	329.19
Earth's enigmas, C. G. D. Roberts	329.20

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

THE NEW CHAVANNES.

The new decorations for the Boston Public Library at the Champ de Mars are quite as highly appreciated by the French critics as the first ones now in place in this city.

After a general survey of the exhibition of the Société Nationale, M. Arsène Alexandre speaks as follows of the works exhibited by Puvis de Chavannes: This is the only work here which gives us an absolute security. It is by a great artist and a great man. You will notice it as soon as you enter, and from whatever point, from whatever distance, your eye meets it, it will be for you a breach suddenly opened upon regions of freshness, of meditation and of harmony. It will dominate and invade you in all gentleness, and when you return to it, your eyes wearied by so much howling thirst, your mind confused by so many useless virtuositities, again you will find there a rest and a certainty. The great poet and the great painter who has imagined these noble apparitions, rhythmized these gestures and these attitudes, combined these broad and pure harmonies, has never soared higher.

These compositions, in which are imaged and generalized each great domain of human thought and knowledge—astronomy, poetry, history—are destined for the active silence of a library. They are to cross the seas and will go to Boston, where they will plead for the soul (so misjudged and at times it is true so painfully erring) of France.

In that New World they will bring to enterprising and ardent minds some of the wisdom and of the dream of old Europe, and over there perhaps they will contribute to create some great man.

What greater intellectual pleasure can one wish for than to work peacefully, and, from time to time, raising one's eyes to see these visions wandering among these deep landscapes! the Chaldean Shepherds in the blue night, observing the march of the planets! Virgil, lost in a long thrill of genius leaning against a slender laurel tree and listening (in order out of them to compare the Georgics) to all the voices and the perfumes which come to him from all sides of this admirable nature, from the hives and the meadows, from the ponds and the woods! Eschylus, seated in the hollow of a rock which dominates the sea, and from where he sees, hallucinated by the inspiration, the plaintive Oceanides raising toward the chained Prometheus the tribute of their useless sorrows, masterpieces of melancholy and azure, of poetic serenity and of lyric impulse. Homer, crowned by the Iliad and the Odyssey, "with the cloak the color of an agitated and angry sea!" History, finally, the most impressive of these impressive pages, where one sees accompanied by a genius as torchbearer, the muse with the red peplos, filled with austere grandeur and with pride, discovering with a gesture full of emotion, and dominating, the mysteries of the hypogæa, while upon the grass and the trees have grown again in their fertile unconsciousness! Ah, how great and luminous is this pictorial conception of History! What a thinker, what an arranger of lines, what a colorist has imagined this work and caused to arise with a few shovelfuls of earthy colors the most delicate and the richest harmonies of tones which can be imagined!

Marseilles, Rouen, Amiens, Lyons, Le Pantheon and La Sorbonne, all places which Chavannes has rendered glorious, may, however rich they may be, consider Boston as a rival, and we must congratulate the Americans to have understood that the great works of this painter are to become later, for all thinkers and all who have suffered, consoling pilgrimages.

M. Puvis de Chavannes has consented to show the intimities of his art in a numerous series of his drawings. Of yore it was said with bursts of laughter that he did not know how to draw. He did not hasten to prove their error to those who understood so ill and who did not see what science these great simplifications demanded; he would only have had to exhibit ten drawings in one frame. I will not describe the sketches which this reaper of expressions and gestures spreads liberally before us. You have no need of guide in your tête-à-tête with his beautiful drawings, with these studies of movements as true as life and ennobling as antique fragments, with these faces in which passion, firmly indicated, the most subtle expressions, graces, melancholies, attentions, hopes. But look at them with profound attention, these drawings, before they are dispersed, for then you may be able to say that you have been the privileged witness of the thought and of the labor of an artist great among all, and one of the most glorious of our school."

The interest of the exhibitions of the Société Nationale has been increased again this year as before by the adjunction of several special exhibitions destined to make you penetrate deeper into the thought and work of the artists. So while the Boston Library panels occupy the wall adjoining the Salon d'honneur, the latter is completely given up to the aforesaid drawings and studies of the master, which are thus analyzed by Roger Marx, one of the most eminent art critics: "They resume the carrier of the master and initiate to his method of work. In examining them, it seems that the genesis of each mural painting can thus be reconstituted: a summary sketch established the composition in its great lines; the first rather vague strokes are taken up again, strengthened, precisized. Then follow fragmentary drawings very finished, very close, in which each figure, each group is studied separately in its detail, with an admirable conscience; they are ordinarily red chalk drawings of the loftiest character, withal absolutely French and which need fear no rivals in the Louvre; once enlarged and placed on the canvas, these drawings furnish Puvis de Chavannes sufficient indications to carry out his task to the end.

Brush in hand he will forget the minute science which his preparatory work has testified to. Instinct alone guides him, and he reaches at once the simplifications which monumental art demands. The subject never fails to comment the destination of the building while belonging to the history of humanity and being at first glance intelligible to the universal soul. Having to emphasize the staircase of the Boston Library, M. Puvis de Chavannes developed last year on the largest obtainable wall surface, the general idea of his decoration; the five panels which remained for him to paint have been employed to complete his first thought by particularizing it with examples. M. Puvis de Chavannes had placed in the heavens the procession of the inspiring muses; we stop today to show the investigations of history, examining the past; the ardent questioning of the heavens by astronomy; he evokes the radiant geniuses of Greek and Latin letters; Virgil in the Roman campagna; Homer stopped on a dusty road of Greece, inaudible to the sweetness of the clarifying palms waved before his closed lids; Eschylus on the shore, writing his Prometheus, while afar arises the vision of the terrible tragedy, and the Titan, chained to his rock, confides his plaint to the Oceanides, "suddenly appearing with a flutter of wings in the blue ether." There can hardly be found in the whole work of M. Puvis de Chavannes a more exquisite invention than this aerial group of the nymphs of the sea, who hover consoling around tortured Prometheus; it is a sort of leitmotiv, a reminiscence of the principal composition; then the undulating lines of the moving draperies contrast so happily with the repose of Eschylus wrapt in his meditation! Also, the attitude given to the figures is sculptural, severe, almost hieratic; life, drama, are in the landscape, and never was its beauty more eloquent; never was better expressed the sadness of the bare, gray rocks, the calm of the waves edged with foam, the peace of the rosy, purplish, bluish shores, the languor of the skies reflected in the surface of the still waters. How truth appears transfigured, metamorphosed here by a poet. No, a thousand times, this radiant work is not the issue of the sole contemplation of reality. It is in his own emotion that M. Puvis de Chavannes has found the secret of his sublimest harmonies.

IT IS KEPT UP TO THE TIMES.

The Public Library's Collection of Social Science.

To Catalogue 10,000 Volumes of Political Economy Separately—How the Library Hopes to Make Its Economics the Best in the Country—Importance of Waifs and Strays.

Mr. Robert Treat Paine, speaking a few days ago in Connecticut, before the national conference of charities, said he hoped that some day he should see a library in Boston devoted to social science, and equipped with the countless books and pamphlets necessary to study the history of the subject in every country, at every period and in every phase.

It is interesting to note that for the last year the trustees of the Public Library have been diligently forming a collection something like what Mr. Paine hoped to see, not complete—that would be impossible—but reasonably full, and well adapted to all ordinary use.

By the end of a year, perhaps, though it may require a longer time, the library will print a catalogue of all its books on political economy, taking the phrase in its broadest sense, and including, for a guess, some 10,000 titles. Political economy is not the whole of social science, indeed, but it may well be called its backbone, and it is that part of it which the library has given the most attention.

When it was decided to issue some such catalogue—a year or more ago—the library started in on the work in its usual thorough way. All the bibliographies of political economy—and there are several very extensive ones—were carefully gone over, and the books recommended as the most valuable to the student were checked off. Such of them as were not already in the library were included in a list which contained, by the time the work was through, about 1200 titles. The work was begun by the late Mr. Hubbard, and was continued, after his death last summer, by a member of the catalogue department, who had given special attention to social science.

The list was complete a little before the old building was abandoned. The books selected as the most needed to round out the department satisfactorily were in half a dozen languages, and included everything published during the century which was needed to fill up the most serious gaps in the library's already large and important collection.

This list was immediately sent abroad to the agencies—the French books to the Paris agency, and so on—and bids for furnishing the whole asked for. The books for which excessive prices were demanded on account of their bibliographical curiosity were stricken off—modern reprints being substituted wherever these existed—and search was at once begun in the big European book markets for the others.

More than half of them have already been found and shipped to Boston. The rest will come in due course. Fortunately for those who care about such books, the orders were sent out while the library was still in funds, and before the present financial depression which prevails in Copley square was foreseen.

As a result of all this work the library will be able to offer the student a collection of political economy which will be, perhaps, as comprehensive and serviceable as any in the country. Most of the scarce "original documents," the innumerable early pamphlets especially, which would be necessary to make a thorough history of the subject, are not there, and never will be. But the broad history of the science from the beginning and in all countries may be studied in Boston as well as anywhere.

The whole will be made doubly accessible and usable by means of the special catalogue which is to be printed. "It will be of great value to American students," said a Columbia professor who was visiting Boston the other day, "for it will tell us not so much that such and such a book exists, but that it exists in the Boston Public Library, where we can lay our hands on it when we want it."

There is another thing, in the same line of work, which the library would be glad to do, and which, through the kindness of one of its friends, it has already begun to do, with some system and comprehensiveness. It would like to gather the pamphlet literature of the labor movement, especially in this country, which is being printed nowadays in such huge quantities. And not only of the labor movement, but of social science generally.

The big books, the important books, which come forth in fine raiment, from the regular publishing houses—these the library can secure without trouble, for these are the books which every one hears about.

But it is a different matter with the thousands of leaflets and pamphlets which appear annually, are read each by a limited circle, and then are thrown into the waste basket. It is extraordinary what a number of such things there are. During its issues of two months an English periodical recently recorded the publication of no less than 131 books and pamphlets—most of them pamphlets—bearing upon one branch or another of social science. And there were probably as many more which escaped its notice.

But these pamphlets and leaflets count, insignificant as they may appear, they are largely the foundations of the knowledge of social science. The big histories are taken from them; the orthodox books are written to confute them, it may be. But the big book without them lacks its supporting foundations and the orthodox book half its significance. What the library wants to get is the constitution of the labor union, the report of the strike committee, the address of the employer to his men, the bulletin of the college settlement, the sermon of the pastor of the institutional church.

The library can't get these things without outside assistance. It can do something, but not much, for the library has no way of keeping itself informed of what is being printed. From England, indeed, it has secured, but by gift, a considerable body of this ephemeral literature, including files of some of the more notable papers published on one side or the other, among them a complete set of William Morris' "Commonweal."

In this matter the library must rely on its friends. If those who desire to see in Boston a library of social science which, as far as America goes, shall be the most complete in the world, they must see to it that as many as possible of these waifs and strays find their way into the Public Library—not spasmodically and casually, but regularly. Broken sets of the publications of a society are hardly worth storing. To the student they might even be misleading. But continuous files of the leaflets and pamphlets of any society whose work lay along economic lines—labor union, statistical club, tariff association or Nationalist society—would, if received in sufficient number, make the library, say those who best know, the resort of students of social science all over the country.

The Evening Post, NEW YORK.

From the issue of June 3 1896

—One of the most curious among the many quaint and out-of-the-way volumes included in the "Galatea Collection" of books about Woman, now being catalogued at the Boston Public Library, is a work consisting of two thick volumes, bound in vellum, devoted to the saintly women of the early Christian ages who lived in solitude among woods and mountains. The title is "Le Eroine della Solitudine Sacra, ovvero Vita d'alcune delle più illustri Romite Sacre, del P. Maestro Girolamo Ereolani." It was printed in 1654 at Bologna, with four different commendations of approval, in Latin or Italian, on the part of the priesthood, as might well be the case, seeing that the author was prior of the convent of S. Agostino at Bologna. The thirty saints whose lives are recorded range in the date of their deaths from about the year 3, when the first, namely, Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist, is reported as having died—although the worthy prior declines to name the exact day of her demise, but says that the *Martirologio Romano* places it on the 5th of November—to the latest, "Genevieve Paistina," princess of Brabanza, who died April 2, A. D. 760. The biographies are in Italian, with many marginal comments in Latin and citations from the fathers; but the most curious characteristic is afforded by the pictures. Each of the thirty heroines of solitude is portrayed in her favorite retreat—either hut, tent, tree, or rock, according to the preference of each; some text from the Vulgate being usually inscribed. In some cases there are in the background houses or churches of the quaint Albert Dürer style of architecture, indicating that the sacred solitary, like Thoreau, stayed tolerably near home; but most of the scenes are laid in woods or deserts, and the heroines are often accompanied by angels and sometimes by saints.

The Evening Post, NEW YORK.

June 10 1896

—The forty-fourth annual report of the Boston Public Library records the opening of the new building during the past year, the development of the plans and policy of the new librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, and a revolution in the personnel and evidently in the ideas of the board of trustees. Steps are being taken to make the work of the nine branches and thirteen delivery stations more effective. The latter are now given something of the character of branches by having on deposit in each a small supply of books, frequently changed, from which applicants may select something if their call-calls sent to the library fail to secure what they want; by telephonic communication with the main library it is proposed still further to increase their efficiency. The West End branch has lately taken possession of its new home, the old West Church, which has been remodelled sufficiently for the purpose while retaining most of its interesting features. This is the church in which James Russell Lowell, as a boy, listened to the excellent sermons of his father, Rev. Charles Lowell, and which was later perhaps equally famous as Dr. Bartol's church. What more fitting use for "abandoned" churches than this? It was to the founders and supporters of a free library that Lowell himself applied the Scripture, The teachers shall shine as the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever. The main building, while it provides seats for nearly four times as many readers as the old building, and seven times the floor-space in public rooms, has already been quite fully occupied by the public. Contrary to the expectations of the trustees, the remoteness of Copley Square from "down town" seems to make no difference to the frequenters of the library, while the greatly increased facilities attract multitudes who shunned the crowd and the discomforts of the old building. The most significant improvement in the present arrangement is the placing on practically open shelves nearly 200,000 volumes, which may be consulted with almost no formalities, and which, we remark in passing, are particularly sought after for genealogical research. It is in this direction that the best "library science" is tending. It is no matter for surprise that the annual expenses of the library are increased to the extent of \$30,000 by the new building, so that some \$225,000 must now be appropriated yearly by the city. This sum, capitalized at 4 per cent., represents an investment of five and a half millions, which must be added to the six millions which the present plant is said to be worth, to show how distinctly Boston is still in the lead as to its provision for its free library.

NEW YORK
FOR SALE AT
THE OFFICE AND
AT BRENTANO'S

The Critic

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LONDON
FOR SALE BY
B. F. STEVENS
4 TRAFALGAR SQ.

The Boston Public Library

THE FORTY-FOURTH annual report of this institution, lately issued, is a document of unusual interest, covering the first year, not only of the use of the new building and of the librarianship of Mr. Herbert Putnam, but also of the service of practically a new Board of Trustees. Two of the Trustees resigning early in the year, the Board of five received by the Mayor's appointment two new members, and the same causes that led to this resignation also evidently carried the balance of power over to the newer element and a new policy. The retiring President had been for eight years in that position, and for sixteen a member of the Board, and had been allowed to assume almost absolute control of its affairs. He was the father of the new building, and it was under his guidance that the policy of the Library in many respects had been changed from what it was when its fame as a free and liberally managed institution was national, if not world-wide.

It is difficult to measure the loss sustained by the Library when Dr. Winsor was called to Cambridge, in 1873. He, as well as his predecessor, Prof. C. C. Jewett, was entirely in sympathy with the public-spirited and generous intentions of the founders of the Library, and by his remarkable executive ability developed to the full the capacity of the Library as a ministry of culture for the whole people, and of special helpfulness to all scholars who might seek its aid. Dr. Winsor's departure arose from the inability of the Trustees to fix the amount of his salary, owing to the control exercised in the matter by the Common Council. So seriously did this embarrassment threaten the welfare of the Library, that a new act of incorporation was soon after obtained, by which the institution was made nearly independent of the Common Council and of every form of political control and influence.

But in thus escaping Scylla, it fell into Charybdis, and for years served increasingly to illustrate the danger that a practically irresponsible Board of Trustees will become a one-man power. Gradually the position of the Librarian came to have less and less significance, and that of President of the Trustees more and more, so that in the extremely important matter of the erection of the new building, no one but the President seems to have had a controlling voice or hand. To him, undoubtedly, belongs whatever of credit is due for its fine artistic effect. But it has become evident that, as well in the planning and erection of the building, as in the other departments of his work as Trustee, he had a singular lack of appreciation of the real needs and functions of the Library.

The denial to intelligent, even scholarly, readers of access to books on account of some arbitrary rule, was of a piece with the disregard of the ordinary standards of utility and economy shown in the new building. Not only has the city been beguiled into spending over \$2,000,000 on it, double what it was ever intended to cost, but it proves in attempted use to be seriously inadequate and unfit, so that considerable sums must be expended for alterations and for extension. The stacks will contain over 1,000,000 volumes, and there is probably storage-room for the Library's normal increase for twenty-five years. But that the new stacks do not provide for the most convenient possible arrangement of the Library seems apparent from the fact that, for all the introduction of an elaborate mechanical system of book-delivery from the stacks, forty-three attendants are required in this department, as against twenty in the old building. In this connection it may be remarked that, according to the report, the annual expense of "running" the Library is increased \$30,000 by the demands of the new building.

It is clearly shown in this report that in two main features the building must be improved before it can be used advan-

tageously. The delivery of books for home use must be removed to the lower floor, as in the old building. To have it combined with the delivery in the main hall for reading in the building, as it now is, seems intolerable. The second and most important change needed is a much larger general reading-room. The report of the "examining committee" says on this point, after showing how inferior is the present Bates Hall to such a reading-room as that of the British Museum, especially in lacking any possible means of making a large number of volumes immediately accessible to readers, that "it may be necessary to look for a place for such a room in some extension of the building yet to be made." Leading librarians and library directors the country over have for years been urging that a library building should be erected with a view mainly to meet the requirements of its own internal economy just as truly as a railroad-station, a chamber of commerce, a school-house, or a bank. It may well be regarded as a serious calamity that so expensive a building as this in Copley Square should have to be accepted as only one more example of "how not to do it." It is perfectly clear that a building entirely suitable for the functions of the central library (the twenty-three branches and stations doing a large share of the whole work of the institution) could have been erected for \$1,000,000, with an equal book capacity, much larger provision for readers and a general adaptation to its practical uses, and with as much of architectural style and decoration as could well be asked. It is to the credit of one of the Trustees, Mr. W. H. Whitmore, that he perceived, in 1887, how matters were tending, and in a minority report, signed by himself alone, made a manly protest in the interest of what may be called an economic plan of building on an economic financial basis; finding his protest unavailing, he resigned from the Board.

In his article in *The Forum* for June 1895, entitled "The Great Libraries of the United States," Mr. Putnam, the present Librarian, said:—"In the new building for the Boston Public Library there has been a definite and pronounced design to produce a work of art. Such a structure has in itself undoubted educational value; but its erection cannot, of course augment the functions of the library which is to inhabit it. It represents chiefly a sort of apotheosis of the confidence which the American people have come to feel in the public library as a branch of education." It is interesting to observe that there never was any "design to produce a work of art," rather than a library building, on the part of the people or the city government of Boston, but only on the part of a few men in a position of trust, who failed to appreciate their responsibility. One need only go a little below the surface of the history of the structure to perceive the fine irony of the inscription on its front, "Built by the People." To vote \$450,000, and afterwards unwillingly to raise the sum to \$1,000,000, for a library building, and then be served with an "apotheosis" at a cost of \$2,500,000, is too much like asking bread and receiving a (precious) stone. Over \$200,000 will now be required annually for the ordinary expenses of the Library, in addition to whatever may yet have to be spent on the building. The support of the Library, therefore, comes to be a serious question of city finance, particularly as there are almost no trust funds, their income not exceeding \$10,000. It remains to be seen with how good grace the people of Boston will stand so heavy a tax for the Library. That so large a share of it must go to repair the mistakes of the past is especially aggravating.

Under its new management, the Library seems to be immediately resuming its traditional wise and liberal policy. Efforts are making to renew its former close relations with

The Item.

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Ward 25. Allston office, 379 Cambridge St.

Our library sustained a loss by the sudden death of the late librarian, Miss Mary E. Brock. She was a character never to be forgotten by all who knew her—genial and always agreeable and very accommodating. During the last few years of her service she was sadly handicapped by the fact that the central library was without a librarian, and our library was grossly neglected. Since the advent of Mr. Putnam, who has charge of all the public libraries of our city, new life has entered into the work. As successor to Miss Brock, he has given our library into the charge of Miss Harriet Rice, a young lady with great natural abilities and highly educated. She is a native of Brighton and has entered her work with enthusiasm. A number of changes have been made and, fortunately, Mr. Putnam is equally earnest in making our library more highly appreciated by the citizens. Greater facilities are given to scholars and a large inflow of books is expected. Miss Rice is aided by a corps of three assistants, headed by Miss Ellen F. Conley, who had the experience of ably assisting Miss Brock.

The grounds about the library have remained the same since the building was first occupied. There were then two larch trees in front but one was destroyed and the other is in such a sickly condition that it should be removed. The stone wall greatly needs repairs. The grounds should be adorned with trees, shrubbery and plants. Nearly all the libraries of Massachusetts have their surroundings in better condition. The young people of our ward should interest themselves in all such improvements.

The citizens should now renew their interest in our library. It is designed for the education of old and young. Its purpose is to aid and elevate artisans, mechanics, scientists and all others, and should be appreciated for the great good it can accomplish.

J. P. C. WINSHIP.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896.

The three latest compositions painted by Puvis de Chavannes for the stairway of the Boston Public Library are on exhibition this month at the Durand-Ruel galleries in Paris. The subjects of these panels are "Philosophy," "Chemistry" and "Physics." In the first panel Philosophy is personified by Plato, who is supposed to sum up in a celebrated phrase the eternal antagonism between spiritualism and materialism: "Man is a plant from heaven, not from earth." In the Chemistry panel a mysterious transformation takes place under the magic wand of a Fairy, amongst attentive Genii. Physics is embodied in the form of the marvellous agent of electricity: The Word furrows space, bearing with the rapidity of lightning good and bad news.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

Three Puvis de Chavannes panels for our public library are being shown in Paris. They represent Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics. Let us hope, when they get here, that more care will be used in putting them up than was given the large canvas. That had to be hacked and mutilated to get it to lay flat, which even now a number of ridges prevent. Just a little care, please. We know it can be remedied partly, if it is bunched, but do not let us see that kind of cleverness again.

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A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT.

Trustees' Room in Boston Public Library
Fitted up in Magnificent Shape.

Probably the trustees' room in the Boston Public Library is the most magnificently furnished small apartment in any public building in Boston or New York. This could not have been said until the other day, when sofas of the empire, and chairs to match, an immense solid mahogany table and side tables, with mirrors, arrived and were set appropriately about the room.

Yesterday Librarian Putnam showed the display to a representative of The Herald. It is remarkable for its great intrinsic worth, its admirable fitness for the dark plush walls and the gilded panels of the ceiling and for its richness in handiwork. The great table, 11½ feet long and 4½ wide, has a top made of three lengths only and stands on stout, beautifully turned mahogany legs, which are decorated with gilded metal designs of scrolls.

The gold against the deep, mellow-looking, cherry-colored wood makes a rich effect. There are two side tables, marble-topped and backed with plate mirrors, and there is a small, but exquisitely decorated, round table, of heavy mahogany. The sofas are true antiques, upholstered with heavy satin, emblazoned with a wreath, enclosing a lyre, the symbol of the empire.

There are six arm chairs and four side chairs, that is, chairs without sides, emblazoned and embellished with metal scrolls, covered thick with gold leaf. They are upholstered with broadade. This whole set of solid mahogany is worth travelling a long way to look upon.

Incidental to the inspection of the trustees' room, The Herald man was informed that on Monday the board took a vote, and advised the librarian to inform Mr. Elmer E. Chickering, photographer, West street, that an album of photographs, taken by him and presented to the library, could not possibly be accepted. It seems that a year ago, Mr. Chickering wrote to the trustees, notifying them of his intention to make the library such present. At that time the gift was declined.

The album arrived, however, at the library on Sept. 15, 1896. It is heavy, six or more inches thick, and the covers are two or three feet square. One, the front cover, is a presumably silver plate, inscribed: "Celebrated Men of Boston"; on the back is another plate, "Photographed and Presented to the Boston Public Library by Elmer Chickering."

Some of the officers of the library say that Mr. Chickering has advertised his intention to present a sample of his work to the library, and they complain because they are troubled with inquiries concerning the same.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, NO. 86.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1896.

THE TRUSTEES' ROOM

The fact that the trustees of the Public Library have furnished a room for their use with antiques which have come from the French empire will be commented on variously by the people of Boston. While it is in keeping with the luxurious appointments of the Public Library to have a room for their use which is richly furnished, it seems like a useless expense to enter into extravagances of this sort, and many will regret that this step has been taken. Recently, there has been no cause for taking exception to the completion of the new library. It has been kept, in its expenses, within the bounds of prudence and wisdom, and we cannot but think that it would have been better if the room in which the trustees meet had been less expensively appointed.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD. A Sunday Paper. EMPIRE.

Luxurious Room for Trustees. Furniture That Sets Town a-Talk.

There is a great deal of talk about town over the fact that the trustees of the Public Library have furnished a room for their use with antiques which have come from the French empire.

The appointments of the Public Library are luxurious as it is, but they are for the public eye.

It seems like a useless expense to enter into extravagance of this sort, and many will regret that this step has been taken. This is something of the arbitrary sort of procedure, public be thumped view, which the trustees took about three years ago, and which got them very much into disfavor.

How many have seen the trustees' room in the public library?

It is the handsomest room in the magnificent building. It is really the reception room, as it is the only place of the sort under the roof.

The room is on the third floor on the Huntington ave. side, and is in shape a spacious oblong, well-lighted by an immense window with triangular shaped panes of glass and a double door of glass which leads out on to a balcony.

The style of furnishing in the Empire and the coloring is very beautiful. The walls are smoothly hung with a rich shade of bronze green velvet with a fringe of ivory tinted and gold moulding. Your attention is at once attracted to the ceiling, doors and wainscoting for they are of exquisite riparian white, and brought from an ancient hotel of Paris which was in its prime in the empire period.

The square panelling in ivory and gold tints have in the centre tiny color designs; the panels are set in beams of gold and ivory, moulded.

The effect of the ceiling entire is that of quaint, crests richly framed. This came swelling with bronze coloring in the center is used for the rest of the room. The folding doors are made of 8 panels, the single door is of three panels, and the wainscoting is of larger panels.

The floor is of inlaid oak which is almost entirely covered with an immense Turkish

There are two bonafide empire sofas in brocade with inlaid golden pink and greenish blue. The rest of the furniture, however, is strictly Empire in style but was manufactured according to order in Boston. The chairs are upholstered in a light shade of bronze green tapestry. Upon the solid green background are wreaths and harps in gold thread. The legs of the chairs are carved with claw feet of gold.

Several side tables with marble tops have wall-backs of mirrors. The immense side window, and the glass door opening on to the balcony, have heavy draperies of green velvet, the same as that which hangs on the wall.

The pictures look especially well upon the velvet background. Over the fireplace, which is at the end of the room, hangs a large oil painting of Joshua Bates, and on each side are the oils of Benjamin Franklin in Florentine frames.

The large picture hangs over the sofa which stands near the fireplace. It is painted by Copley and depicts the scene when Charles I. demanded of the speaker of the house that he should point out the five impeached members of parliament.

Another picture of interest hanging on the wall opposite the fireplace is of the old state house in flames. This picture is supposed to have been painted by Salmon and is in the original frame. At the right of the entrance hangs an excellent oil of Edward Everett.

This room costs a little less than \$300. Had the architects had their way it would doubtless have cost a million as the rug which they first selected cost \$10,500.

"NOT REALLY SO SUMPTUOUS."

Ex-Mayor Prince, a member of the board of trustees, said: "I have no particular explanation to make for the manner in which the trustees' room has been fitted up. All of the decorating has been done as originally planned by the architects. Mr.



F. O. PRINCE.



INSIDE THE TRUSTEES' ROOM

FIG, the center of which is solid Egyptian red and deep, border of many different colors.

A BEAUTIFUL TABLE.

In the center of the room is an immense square mahogany table with carved legs in bronze and gold offset. In front of each chair is a drawer in the side of the table, and on top is a writing pad and a complete writing set. Reading lamps with dirty green silk shades are placed about the table.

From the ceiling above the center of the table, suspended by a huge golden chain hangs a chandelier with cut glass globes. Around the walls are also placed lights.

The most noticeable thing in the room, perhaps, is the imported fireplace of old Italian marble. The carving on this is remarkable.

McKim went abroad and other ornaments part of the mahogany and other ornaments. They were purchased at small cost and are not nearly so sumptuous as some might think. They have been polished up, refinished and made to look much more expensive than they really are.

The furniture and all wall decorations are entirely in accord with the idea of the architect when the building was constructed, and as ordered by the city government. The trustees have no personal feeling in the matter. They care not, as far as they are concerned, whether the other is they are concerned, whether the other is they are concerned, whether the other is they are concerned.

"It has all been done in honor of

were chosen to look after the interest of the public and have sacrificed our own interests to accomplish that end. No matter what we do there are a certain number



REV. JAMES DE NORMANDIE.
One of the Trustees.

who find fault and it is very discouraging. "The board has acted in every instance as it thought best for the improvement of the library and all I can say is, if the people are not satisfied they should turn us out. They have the power."

Gen. Walker refused to talk about the matter.

Ex-Mayor Prince's replies to the petty criticisms of those who have accused the Trustees of the Public Library of extravagance in fitting up their rooms in the new building, ought to make the critics ashamed of themselves. Of course everything was misrepresented, for all who know anything about the Trustees know that they are not gentlemen who could be concerned in any wasteful use of the public money for private enjoyment.

Journal 211-10

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C. NO. 91.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1896.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DECORATIONS.

One of the directors of the Public Library of Boston writes to The Herald to correct impressions which seem to be abroad as to the nature of the ornamentation of the directors' room in that building. He states that none of those are unreasonably costly, and that nearly all of them have been made by Boston firms at reasonable rates, instead of being procured at great expense abroad, as has been stated. The room had, as a matter of taste, to be fitted up to accord with the style of its architecture, but it is far from being extravagantly decorated by the present board of directors. The relatively costly features that appear there were so placed when the library was constructed. The directors have endeavored to make this part of the building correspond with its general plan, but they have made no luxurious expenditure beyond this.

THE GALATEA COLLECTION.

The collection of books under this provisional title presented by Mr. T. W. Higginson to the Public Library of this city, as the basis for a special department relating to the history of woman, comprises nine hundred to one thousand volumes, but is not yet delivered. About half of it consists of comparatively recent and modern books by or about women, and to be obtained with little difficulty. The other half consists largely of what may be called in bookseller's phrase "nuggets," books collected through a long period, mainly from the catalogues of old booksellers in Europe—books which are probably in many cases the only copies that have crossed the Atlantic. It contains the principal histories of woman in English, French and German; many biographical dictionaries of eminent women in those languages and in Latin; books about the eminent women in special cities, as Padua and Bologna. There are celebrated books about women, in various editions and translations; thus, Cornelius Agrippa's work on the "Nobility and Excellence of Woman" (about 1500) is here in Latin, French, German, Dutch and English; and Sylvain Maréchal's proposed law to prevent women from learning to read is here in a series of editions (1801 to 1837), with Mme. Gacon-Dufour's serious answer to it, and various other works by Maréchal. There is "The Ladies' Library," written by Sir Richard Steele, but under a lady's name; it went through eight or more editions (1714-72), and was translated into French at Amsterdam in 1727, of which version there is also a copy. There are curious books on marriage customs and laws; the treatise of the Venetian Lombrano, in 1554, the Latin treatise of Brissonius in 1692, and the black-letter "The Lawes Resolutions of Women's Rights" by Sir John Doddridge (1632). There are three academical discussions as to whether a woman is, strictly speaking, a human being, "Fœmina non est Homo"; one of these being a public one at Wittenberg, in 1672, between Hoeltich and Casparus. There are many curious university theses: That of Brissonius, "De Jure Connubiorum" (1684); of Smalcus, "De Fœminarum Emendatione" (1671); of Eichler, "De Fœminarum Imperio" (1662); of Cramer on "Marriages Between Rich Wives and Poor Husbands"; of Eckhardt on the "Difference Between Roman and German Laws in Respect to Marriage."

There are books which were in their time and places the oracles of good manners and the laws of love; as Cardinal Bembo's "Degli Asolani" (Venice, 1750); and still earlier, Castiglione's "The Courtier" (Il Cortegiano) in Italian and English, first published in 1520 and having a long discussion on "The Character and Dignity of Woman," also the "Lois de la Galanterie" (1644, reprinted 1855); and Marquise de Valois' "La Ruelle mal assortie." There is Boccaccio's "Donne Illustri," written about 1350, and Scudéri's "Les Femmes Illustres," translated under the name of "The Heroic Harangues of the Illustrious Women" (1681); Don Francisco Manuel's essay on "The Government of a Wife," translated in 1637; Pére Lamoignon's "La Galerie des femmes fortes" (5th edition, Paris, 1665), with the Italian translation. There is a full series of the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, with books written about her; and a great many English books about the position and education of women, dating within two hundred years. There are a good many books on political economy by English women, Miss Martineau, Mrs. London, Mrs. Marcol, Mrs. Fawcett and others, some of these having passed through many editions. A good many books relate to especially noted women, as Sappho, Mary Queen of Scots, Christina of Sweden, Catherine II. of Russia, the old Duchess of Marlborough, Mme. de Genlis and Bettine Brentano. There is an unusually full collection of poems by recent British poetesses—Augusta Webster, Michael Field, Emily Pfeiffer and Mme. Darmesteter, as well as, of course, many by American women. Of Alexandre Dumas *filis*, there is the remarkable essay, "Les Femmes qui tuent et les femmes qui votent," and several plays expressing views which seem remarkable in France. There are several books on the fabbed Amazons, one or two on Popo Joan, and two autobiographies by supposed women, both books turning out to have been written by men. "The Life and Adventures of Christian Davies, commonly called Mother Boss," by De Foe, and "Hannah Howitt, or the Female Crusoe," by Charles Dibdin, the writer of sea songs. These books are, however, only the beginning of this interesting collection, and it is understood that its donor does not regard it as in the slightest degree complete, but merely as a nucleus about which a library department of similar books may gather.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C. NO. 92.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1896.

KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN.

The litter of papers and unsightly refuse in the streets this autumn seems to be worse than usual, whether because of the reconstruction of many roadbeds or because people are more indifferent to appearances we do not pretend to say. As a matter of fact, however, the least frequented sections of the city are the most unsightly in this regard, and even where the quality of the neighborhood justifies complete cleanliness the ground is strewn with fragments that should be in the refuse barrels. The excuse is made that the high winds carry these unlovely objects from one locality to the other, and the residents are not responsible for their presence; also that it is the duty of the city to remove them. This is all very true, but the litter should not exist anywhere, and could not if the ordinances were properly enforced. Take, for instance, the condition of the sidewalk and steps of the Public Library, Boston's prize building, during the daytime, when sightseeing strangers chiefly visit it, and crowds of well dressed people are constantly passing, and what does the order-loving citizen behold? A litter of papers of all sizes, paper bags, banana skins and the rubbish of fragments that have collected in a few hours, owing, may be, to the wind that has brought them from neighboring side streets, and the thoughtlessness of the very public who should strive to preserve the integrity of that noble structure's surroundings. The sweeping of this section of Copley square should not be confined to the night. Our Public Library deserves the same care that is accorded to public buildings in foreign lands, and Boston can well afford to keep an overseer to pick up this unsightly litter if the authorities do not deem it worth while to enforce the law against throwing papers, etc., into the street. Yet what is true of Copley square is true of other quarters of the city devoted to residence. When the Back Bay is enjoying a whirlwind, as happens frequently, the air is laden with unwholesome fragments coming from nobody knows whence. The distribution of advertisements, circulars, sample story papers at the house door accounts for much of this litter. Few of the householders ever receive these contributions, they lie on the stoops until a breeze carries them into the gutter, and eventually they drift into the dust heaps collected by the city department for future use. In several of the pretty South end squares the residents are so determined to keep such litter out of the way that a boy is engaged at so much per house to pick up the bits of paper that accumulate during the day. The chiffonniers of Paris would revel in such "light work," and their picturesque ugliness would compensate for the necessity of Boston adopting the Parisian idea in order to maintain such surface beauty. Through the North end streets there has been a marked improvement in this respect, but the majority of our citizens are still ignorant that a fine of \$10 attends the thoughtless breaking of the ordinance. The gentleman who turns up a letter and casts the pieces to the wind is as liable to punishment as the tramp who throws away a greasy paper and the fragments of victuals it contained. Children must be the public's censors. If they are instructed at home in the first principle of nature, that order is heaven's first law, and the ground is not the place on which to hang things, they will exert, in their turn, a beneficent influence and eventually insure to Boston uncluttered streets.

passed through. No waters would be passed through.

Q. Describe two famous naval battles of any age?

A. The battle of the Nile, which was fought in 1798, and the battle of Trafalgar, which was fought in 1805.

Q. Mention in chronological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to the present?

A. Not having been an officeholder during any of the periods referred to, these facts have escaped me.

Q. What was the French revolution? Give dates, and tell in a few words what causes produced it.

A. The French revolution was an uprising among the French people. I am not "give dates," because this revolution only occurred once. It was caused by the desire to kill those whose faults were different.

Q. How may the races of mankind be chiefly divided?

A. Losers and winners.

Q. Is there any distinction ethnically between the Chinese and Japanese? If so, what?

A. Yes. The Japanese can fight.

Q. What is a troubadour?

A. The troubadour is now extinct, and the question should inquire as to what a troubadour was.

Q. What do you understand by the phrase, "blank verse"?

A. General weariness.

Q. Name an English author who used it.

A. I never had any use.

Q. What do you understand by an "oration"?

A. A speech over the dead body of Caesar.

Q. Of what persons are the following pseudonyms: Mark Twain, George Elliot, Currer Bell, Jean Paul?

A. Their real names don't count.

Q. Why are these pseudonyms used?

A. To create mystery—for advertisement.

Q. What is the difference between a university and a college?

A. It is merely one of degree.

A. Taking things on hearsay.

Q. What do you understand by university extension?

A. The Yale boat race in England.

Q. What do you understand by the word "fetich"?

A. A yellow dog for luck.

Q. Tell what you know of the origin of penny postage, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the discovery of anesthetics.

A. I know nothing, and I claim full marks for this, as entirely complying with the direction.

Q. What, in a few words, are transcendentalism, epicureanism and utilitarianism?

A. The first means thinking on the roof while living in the basement; the second means living high on \$250 a week; the third is the study of how to do so.

thought of as a witness to democracy, as furnishing nutriment for the reading of the masses, but its highest usefulness is not in this popular education, and, if judged by what it does for the elevation of the masses, the Public Library could not justify its work for a moment in Boston. If it did not circulate more than half as many books as it does, and did its work on its present conservative lines, it would more than repay all that it costs. It is a great institution for supplying the man who wants a particular thing that he can find nowhere else. The usefulness of the Harvard Library, with its wonderful treasures, is largely in supplying students with such information as can readily be absorbed into their education. The Boston Athenaeum has long been the resort for scholars and special readers, and enjoys a distinction that is almost without a parallel in Boston. It is especially rich in the historical accumulations and in the materials that have come to it during its existence of over a century, and it is consulted far more for its treasures than its books are taken out for general reading.

In fact, after young people have read the books which mean steps in their education the miscellaneous reading furnished by a large library is rather a detriment than an advantage. The danger today is that persons shall fill themselves so full of the ideas of other people that they have no ideas of their own. The large amount of fiction, now considered indispensable to every public library, and the chief element in its popularity, is to be thought of not to its advantage. It entertains, but does not help on those who depend upon it. Though everybody reads, the number of those who read with the understanding alert and open is comparatively small, and the libraries that count up a large circulation must discount, in most cases, very largely for those who read nothing but stories. It is not for the glory of the Boston Public Library that it should excel in a circulation of this kind. The Worcester Public Library, through the persistent efforts of Librarian Green, has obtained a circulation of a higher grade than, perhaps, of any other library in Massachusetts. He has aimed to secure a circulation that has stood for a special purpose, and his work has been crowned with great success. This shows that the circulation of books may mean something, and that the character of the books used is an indication of the value of the library to the community. The work of Bates Hall in the Public Library at Boston is greater than the usefulness of all the other parts of the library combined. The books here circulated represent works of a character that is unique. They are the volumes which give the library its character and strength. It is from a circulation like this that the library acquires a character and a name that are above price. What the Public Library does for Boston is to be measured by the circulation of books in Bates Hall, not so fully by its general circulation, or by the work of its branches. It is by a choice circulation, rather than by a large one, that a library acquires its fame and power.

is only fair to accord a part of the improvement to the progress of the soap mission, as well as to those refining influences of the architecture of the library, which incessantly causes readers who erst were soaps to prepare themselves by at least occasional baptism for entrance into the great temple of literature.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1896.

M'KIM'S GIFT.

Art Commission Considering Propriety of Accepting Bacchante.

The art commission met yesterday at the Public Library to discuss among other things the question of the acceptance of the statue of a Bacchante by Macmonnies, presented by Architect McKim. This is the nude over which there has been such a storm of debate.

The art commission finally decided, after a two hours' discussion, during which they considered the oral report of the committee of experts, to postpone the decision to Monday next. It is understood that the commission stands divided upon the question.

The subject of the acceptance of the bust of Whittier by Partridge, who is also the donor, was taken up, but this too went over without a verdict. The opponents of acceptance criticize the bust as too much idealized.

The bronze bust of Dr. Holmes, R. E. Brooks, sculptor, provided for by the \$250 special appropriation of the 1894 city government, has been approved by the art commission, and will be accepted by the library. Mr. Brooks exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1895.

Ex-Mayor Prince of the board of trustees said:—

"According to the newspapers it would appear that the question of the nudity of the statue alone is under consideration. This is quite contrary to fact. The statue is that of a woman holding a child upon one arm and with a bunch of grapes in the other hand. The figure is poised as if about to join in a dance. It is a magnificent piece of bronze seven feet high and if accepted will stand in the court yard, as the centre of a fountain, jets of water playing over it.

"From the standpoint of art there is no question as to the beauty of Mr. Macmonnies' work, and there would be no question about accepting it but for the subject. The nudity is not considered at all, but there is some debate as to whether a monument to sobriety is exactly the proper thing for a Public Library.

Boston, October 3, 1896

Vol. III FIVE CENTS No. 4

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1896.

The ordinary citizen of Boston would not suppose that it would require any very long consideration on the part of the library trustees to decide whether to put a figure of Bacchante at the entrance of the public library. If it must be done, certainly the board will see to it that a statue of a policeman is placed near by, in order that the Boston idea may be fully represented.

of the marble staircase, and the other for the upper gallery that opens into the main reading room.

The three pictures just finished are now on exhibition in Paris prior to being shipped for their destination. French critics hail them as the master works of the veteran painter. They are large allegorical compositions representing Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics.

Homage to the human mind is symbolized in "Philosophy." In a magnificent garden, in an Elysian landscape, essentially Greek in its atmosphere, Plato is holding high discourse with a pupil, while other students walk and meditate in the background. In the accompanying description that Plato "synthesizes in a famous phrase the eternal antagonism between matter and spirit, 'Man is a plant of heaven, not of earth.' A calm nobility reigns over the landscape. Nothing can be finer or more simple than the figure of Plato in his blue robe.

PHILOSOPHY, PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY.

Homage to science is expressed in the companion pictures, which preserve the same simplicity and grandeur, together with a singular beauty and vivacity of invention. "Physics" is represented by a ravine along which run two electric wires. A white figure floats above one line with a radiant expression; beneath, another figure, clad in black, its face hidden in its hands, flies with unwilling haste over the other wire. It is good news and bad news cleaving through space and carrying their respective messages of joy and woe.

"Chemistry" shows us a fairy standing upright in a cleft of the earth, a lantern in her hand. At her feet a number of little genii watch over the action of the soil which they have lit under a retort. Mineral ores are scattered hither and thither, while at one side a blustering animal, making ready for flight, reminds us what a mysterious retort is the earth itself and symbolizes organic chemistry.

Says Arsene Alexandre in the Figaro:—

"These works of M. Puvion de Chavannes will doubtless excite discussion in America, as their predecessors have excited discussion here. But all minds which by choice and experience live a little more than the frivolous worldlings in the exploitation of the past and the aspirations toward the infinite can affirm that these works will be ranked



PUVION DE CHAVANNES.

among the future glories of humanity, whatever shocks and changes it may endure, and the time will come when even the frivolous and the ignorant will feel instinctively, without any need of being told, that they are in the presence of something great and enduring.

STRUGGLE FOR RECOGNITION.

Since the death of Meissonier, Puvion de Chavannes is the most conspicuous survival of the great age of French art. But Meissonier won his laurels almost immediately, while Puvion de Chavannes had a long and painful struggle for recognition. Misunderstood by his fellow workers, ridiculed by most of the critics, condemned by the public, which, unable to read his work at a glance, troubled itself little to penetrate its central idea, each of the salons in which he exhibited proved the stations of his Calvary.

And now everything is changed. The salons welcome with open arms the masterpieces which at first they rejected and then grudgingly admitted, and the public renders him honor equal, if not superior, to that accorded to Meissonier. Is it because the fruits of his green old age are superior to those of his youth and of the maturity of not the art of Puvion which has been perfected and aggrandized so as to disarm criticism, but the public taste which has been clarified? It is the new birth of idealism that has brought it to a comprehension of an art that formerly baffled the critics and the mob.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Born seventy-three years ago at Lyons, Puvion de Chavannes studied under Henri Scheffer, the brother of the more famous Ary Delacroix and Couture, and then gave up all masters to develop his talent in his own way in his own atelier. Every year he sent a picture to the salon, and every year until 1859 it was refused. But though he had conquered the salon, he could not for a long time conquer the public. His first real success was not won until 1862, when his "Pro Patria Ludus" carried off the medal of honor, or highest possible prize, and filled all Paris with its fame. Since then his brush has been in constant demand.

The imagination of Puvion de Chavannes reveals in the colossal. Where ordinary painters are content with square inches he demands square yards. Canvas suffices for them, but he needs the wall itself. In this manner he covers municipal buildings, museums and churches with allegorical designs. "For intensity of sentiment," says Hamerton, "few living painters may be compared with Puvion de Chavannes. His art is a poetical abstraction. The region that he paints is not the world, but a painter's dreamland. His figures are the phantoms of a powerful yet troubled imagination.

Nevertheless, these phantoms have won recognition, he has been well paid for his paintings. I have no knowledge of how much he is to receive for his mural contributions to Boston's Public Library, but I do happen to have the figures. For his two canvases in the palace of Louvchamp at Marseilles he received 10,000 francs; for two at Poitiers, 12,000 francs; for four at Lyons, 20,000 francs; for the "Sainte Genevieve" in the Pantheon, 20,000 francs; for one large and two small enormous pictures in the Sorbonne, 25,000 francs; and for his paintings in the Hotel de Ville at Paris, 10,000 francs.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

Baltimore Idea of What Boston Demands of a Library Janitor.

A competitive examination of applicants for the positions of porter and errand boy in the Boston public library was held recently, says the Baltimore Sun.

One of the candidates for porter shocked the examiners by his display of frivolity in evading questions which he could not answer. He did not get the position. The paper as printed is as follows:

Q. Describe briefly the difference, as recorded in history, between a Pilgrim and a Puritan.

A. One was a centerboard and the other a fin keel.

Q. Through what states does the Mississippi river pass?

A. Its usual state, mud and water; does not alter.

Q. Where are Louisville, Detroit, Caracas, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, Stockholm, Budapest, Bern, the Orinoco river?

A. The exact locations of these places, as indicated in present maps, have been seriously questioned, and I cannot undertake to settle the dispute without further inquiry. The Orinoco river passes in a not altogether straight course through the Orinoco valley, and is fed by various feeders.

Q. Where is Chicago?

A. I don't know. I am a New Yorker.

Q. Where is Cleveland?

A. He won't tell.

Q. Describe a feasible course for the circumnavigation of the globe, mentioning all bodies of water which would be passed through.

A. In a balloon. No waters would be passed through.

Q. Describe two famous naval battles of any age.

A. The ships which were to contend with each other approached and an engagement ensued, in which one side got the worst of it. The fight then stopped. This describes all naval battles and of any age.

Q. Mention in chronological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to the present?

A. Not having been an officeholder during any of the periods referred to, these facts have escaped me.

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Q. Tell what you know of the origin of penny postage, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the discovery of anesthetics.

A. I know nothing, and I claim full marks for this, as entirely complying with the directions.

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SUNDAY HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE VOL. C, NO. 96.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1896

THE POPULARITY OF THE LIBRARY

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wants a particular thing that he can find nowhere else. The usefulness of the Harvard Library, with its wonderful treasures, is largely in supplying students with such information as can readily be absorbed into their education. The Boston Athenaeum has long been the resort for scholars and special readers, and enjoys a distinction that is almost without a parallel in Boston. It is especially rich in the historical accumulations and in the materials that have come to it during its existence of over a century, and it is consulted far more for its treasures than its books are taken out for general reading.

In fact, after young people have read the books which mean steps in their education the miscellaneous reading furnished by a large library is rather a detriment than an advantage. The danger today is that persons shall fill themselves so full of the ideas of other people that they have no ideas of their own. The large amount of fiction, now considered indispensable to every public library, and the chief element in its popularity, is to be thought of not to its advantage. It entertains, but does not help on those who depend upon it.

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The Official Paper of the State.
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HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Her writings, in a new Riverside edition. Thoroughly edited and rearranged, with a biographical sketch and notes. With portraits, views of Mrs. Stowe's homes, and other illustrations, on engraved title-pages. In 16 volumes, 12mo, handsomely bound, cloth, gilt top, \$1.50 each.

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THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND
AGNES OF SORRENTO.

POEMS BY CELIA THAXTER.

Appledore Edition. Edited with a charming preface, by SARAH ORNE JEWETT. 12mo, uniform with the first edition of Mrs. Thaxter's "Letters," cloth, gilt top, \$1.50; cloth, paper label, uncut edges, \$1.50; in decorative binding, \$1.50.

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To which is added an index containing the significant words not elsewhere noted. By MARIE ADA MOLINEAUX, A. M., Ph. D. Uniform with both the Riverside and Cambridge editions of Browning. 8vo, \$3.00.

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

N. Y. Herald.

Oct. 11, 1896.

THREE PANELS BY CHAVANNES.

A Series of Masterpieces Which Will Soon Be Shipped from Paris to Boston.

FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Great Allegorical Productions Now on Exhibition in the French Capital.

HAILED BY PARISIAN CRITICS.

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The three pictures just finished are now on exhibition in Paris prior to being shipped for their destination. French critics hail them as the master works of the veteran painter. They are large allegorical compositions representing Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics.

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Other light the young person through a book has his mind open to the treasures of the world, and things in a new light and in a career, is the person from whom a modern library derives its life and renown. The library is thought of as a witness to the progress of the masses, but its highfulness is not in this popular education, and, if judged by what it does, elevation of the masses, the Library could not justify its existence more than half as many it does, and did its work on its conservative lines, it would repay all that it costs. It is a institution for supplying the wants a particular thing that find nowhere else. The usefulness of the Harvard Library, with its wonderful treasures, is largely in supplying students with such information as can readily be absorbed into their education. The Boston Athenaeum has long been the resort for scholars and special readers, and enjoys a distinction that is almost without a parallel in Boston. It is especially rich in the historical accumulations and in the materials that have come to it during its existence of over a century, and it is consulted far more for its treasures than its books are taken out for general reading.

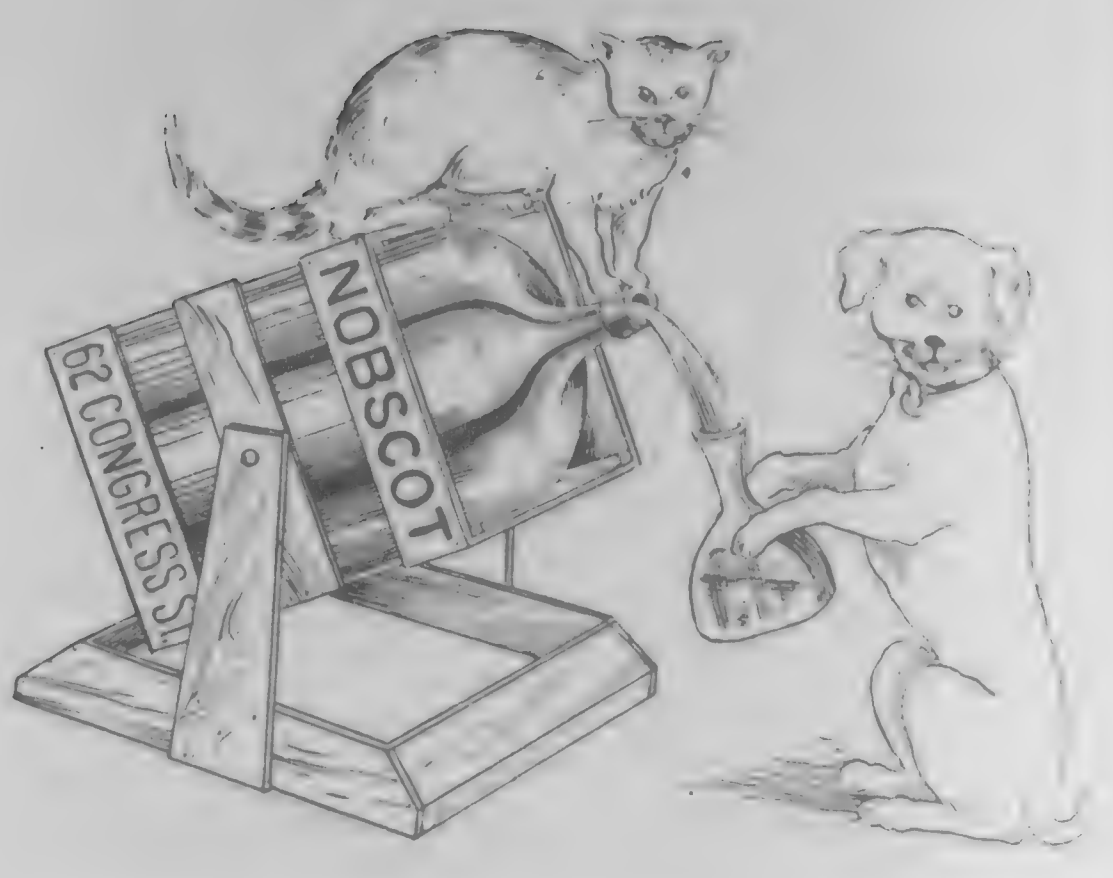
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SETH W. FULLER,
Electrical Work of Every Description.

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27 Arch Street - - - BOSTON.

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"Time and the Hour"

Vol. 3 No. 4 BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896

THE WEEK.

IN welcoming our neighbors to Cambridge, TIME AND THE HOUR offers a special greeting in the way of a reproduction of a classic which will probably not otherwise be offered to the study of the undergraduates. Yet it is so eminently a production of Alma Mater that it is deserving of the loyal interest of every son of Harvard, for Professor Lovering ate, Professor Lane versified, Professor Child Italianized, and Professor Lowell doggereled the immortal lone Fish-ball. The important parts of Lowell's translation are given in this issue, which is the first publication ever made of it.

WHEN AN ORATOR appears before a miscellaneous audience to court its favor by his presentation of his case, he invites applause to indicate the approval of his hearers, and by a necessary implication submits himself to the expression of their disapproval should his arguments be weak or displeasing. Where there is liberty to cheer, there is also liberty to hiss, and none must be permitted to characterize as a discourtesy the mere vigorous expression of dissent, though of course the Yale boys went too far.

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in a magnificent series of allegorical paintings. The first panel, 'Philosophy', shows a man in a long robe, seated at a desk, writing. He is surrounded by books and a lamp. The second panel, 'Chemistry', shows a man in a long robe, seated at a desk, writing. He is surrounded by books and a lamp. The third panel, 'Physics', shows a man in a long robe, seated at a desk, writing. He is surrounded by books and a lamp.

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United States, such as few monarchs have ventured to lay upon their subjects, would suppress free speech also by demanding acquiescence under the name of courtesy in the monstrous propositions of its candidate; just as it purposed to violate the rights to contract, to the enjoyment of order, and to the benefits of justice. Never, since the hypocritical pronouncements of the Reign of Terror, has such a programme been presented in the name of democracy.

THE BITTERNESS of the campaign grows apace. It is not so much personal as moral and intellectual. The Popocrat side, having no logical standing-ground, resorts to denunciation and excites the passions of class prejudice, stirs up strife, and all the smouldering elements of unrest and discontent are fanned into a vivid blaze. On the other side, impatience with the folly and lightness of the disorderly, vague, illogical attack of the contestants has bred something like angry intolerance. The strain upon the politicians is becoming painful.

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It may be possible that England will be able alone to take a stand in the Turkish question after all. The whole country would doubtless support the government, and the position grows daily stronger. Few people appreciate the force which that government exerts, without the bluster and brag which "warlike" sovereigns display. England's responsibility in India, with her large number of Mohammedan subjects, influences her attitude toward the Porte necessarily and properly. To appear as the foe of the head of their religion involves possible consequences of the gravest character. Nevertheless, the wheels which grind exceeding slow seem to be revolving to the doom of the "protectorate," and English sentiment is the propelling power.

THE NEW YORK *Journal*, which is sold about the streets in Boston every day at one o'clock, is probably the most developed type of sensational journalism of the time. By diligent "reporting" in a large city, a certain number of deeds of violence, infamies, calamities, can be served up every day. With head-lines, and capital letters, and pictures, these events in all their sordid and disgusting details fill up a great proportion of this paper. The important news of the world is given little space or prominence, and the latest triumph of modern journalism, upon which capital and enterprise are supposed to have lavished their greatest influence, is a kind of provincial "Newgate Calendar."

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THE BUST OF PARTRIDGE, who is also the donor, was taken up, but this too went over without a result. The opponents of acceptance circled the bust as too much idealized.

The bronze bust of Dr. Holmes, R. E. Brooks, sculptor, provided for by the \$2500 special appropriation of the 1894 city government, has been approved by the art commission, and will be accepted by the library. Mr. Brooks exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1886.

Ex-Mayor Prince of the board of trustees said:—

According to the newspapers it would appear that the question of the audit of the statue alone is under consideration. This is quite contrary to fact. The statue is that of a woman holding a child upon one arm and with a bunch of grapes in the other hand. The figure is poised as if about to join in a dance. It is a magnificent piece of bronze seven feet high and if accepted will stand in the court yard, as the centre of a fountain, jets of water playing over it.

From the standpoint of art there is no question as to the beauty of Mr. MacMonnies' work, and there would be no question about accepting it but for the subject. The nudity is not considered at all, but there is some debate as to whether a monument to Inebriety is exactly the proper thing for a Public Library.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1896.
M'KIM'S GIFT.
Art Commission Considering Propriety of Accepting Bacchante.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

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M. Y. Howard.

Oct. 11, 1896.

THREE PANELS BY CHAVANNES.

A Series of Masterpieces Which Will
Soon Be Shipped from
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FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Great Allegorical Productions Now on
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HAILED BY PARISIAN CRITICS.

PAUL DE CHAVANNES, the famous decorator of the Pantheon, the Sorbonne and the Hotel de Ville at Paris, of the museums at Rouen and at Amiens, and of many other public buildings, has just completed the three last of the great paintings ordered by the Boston Public Library. There are nine in the series, eight for panels to the right and left of the marble staircase, and the other for the upper gallery that opens into the main reading room.

The three pictures just finished are now on exhibition in Paris prior to being shipped for their destination. French critics hail them as the master works of the veteran painter. They are large allegorical compositions representing Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics.

Homage to the human mind is symbolized in a magnificent manner.

These three pictures are the last of a series of nine, ordered by the Boston Public Library, to be placed in the main reading room of the new building. The series is to be completed by the other six pictures, which are now on exhibition in Paris. The three pictures just finished are now on exhibition in Paris prior to being shipped for their destination. French critics hail them as the master works of the veteran painter. They are large allegorical compositions representing Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics. Homage to the human mind is symbolized in a magnificent manner.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

Baltimore Idea of What Boston Demands of a Library Sanitor.

A competitive examination of applicants for the positions of porter and errand boy in the Boston public library was held recently, says the Baltimore Sun.

One of the candidates for porter shocked the examiners by his display of frivolity in evading questions which he could not answer. He did not get the position. The paper as printed is as follows:

Q. Describe briefly the difference as recorded in history, between a Pilgrim and a Puritan.

A. One was a centerboard and the other a fin keel.

Q. Through what states does the Mississippi river pass?

A. Its usual state, mud and water; does not alter.

Q. Where are Louisville, Detroit, Caracas, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, Stockholm, Budapest, Berne, the Orinoco river?

A. The exact locations of these places, as indicated in present maps, have been seriously questioned, and I cannot undertake to settle the dispute without further inquiry.

Q. The Orinoco river passes in a not altogether straight course through the Orinoco valley, and is fed by various feeders.

Q. Where is Chicago?

A. I don't know. I am a New Yorker.

Q. Where is Cleveland?

A. He won't tell.

Q. Describe a feasible course for the circumnavigation of the globe, mentioning all bodies of water which would be passed through.

A. In a balloon. No waters would be passed through.

Q. Describe two famous naval battles of any age.

A. The ships which were to contend with each other approached and an engagement ensued, in which one side got the worst of it. The fight then stopped. This describes all naval battles and of any age.

Q. Mention in chronological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to the present?

A. Not having been an officeholder during any of the periods referred to, these facts have escaped me.

Q. What was the French revolution? Give dates, and tell in a few words what caused it?

A. The French revolution was an uprising among the French people. I cannot give dates, because this revolution only occurred once. It was caused by the desire to kill those whose faults were different.

Q. How may the races of mankind be chiefly divided?

A. Losers and winners.

Q. Is there any distinction ethnically between the Chinese and Japanese? If so, what?

A. Yes. The Japanese can fight.

Q. What is a troubadour?

A. The troubadour is now extinct, and the question should inquire as to what a troubadour was.

Q. What do you understand by the phrase, "blank verse"?

A. General weariness.

Q. Name an English author who used it.

A. It never had any use.

Q. What do you understand by an "oration"?

A. A speech over the dead body of Caesar.

Q. Of what persons are the following pseudonyms: Mark Twain, George Eliot, Currer Bell, Jean Paul?

A. Their real names don't count.

Q. Why are these pseudonyms used?

A. To create mystery—for advertisement.

Q. What is the difference between a university and a college?

A. It is merely one of degree.

A. Taking things on hearsay.

Q. What do you understand by university extension?

A. The Yale boat race in England.

Q. What do you understand by the word "fetich"?

A. A yellow dog for luck.

Q. Tell what you know of the origin of penny postage, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the discovery of anesthetics.

A. I know nothing, and I claim full marks for this as entirely complying with the direction.

Q. What, in a few words, are transcendentalism, epicureanism and utilitarianism?

A. The first means thinking on the roof while living in the basement; the second means living high on \$7.50 a week; the third is the study of how to do so.

SUNDAY HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE VOL. C, NO. 95.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1896.

THE POPULARITY OF THE LIBRARY.

The prevalent impression is that more books a library circulates out reference to their character.

greater its popularity, the more useful it is; but, measured by many of the great reference libraries, this country would have but showing.

Yet their usefulness fact, not that their books widely, but because they are the right persons, and that the public for which they tended.

It would seem, to the observer, that the Astor Library, the Lenox Library, were used, because their books are suited and never taken out, are more used, in a higher sense, by scholars and others, who together important facts in relation, and from whose work deriving a new civilization.

use of books in the libraries, ferent from their use in other which is of great importance other light the young people through a book has his mind the treasures of the world, things in a new light and a career, is the person from modern library derives its and renewal.

The library thought of as a witness to as furnishing nutriment for the masses, but its usefulness is not in this popular and, if judged by what it elevation of the masses, the Library could not justify its a moment in Boston. If it circulate more than half as many it does, and did its work on conservative lines, it would repay all that it costs. It is a situation for supplying the wants a particular thing find nowhere else. The use of the Harvard Library, with its wonderful treasures, is largely in supplying students with such information as can readily be absorbed into their education.

The Boston Athenaeum has long been the resort for scholars and special readers, and enjoys a distinction that is almost without a parallel in Boston. It is especially rich in the historical accumulations and in the materials that have come to it during its existence of over a century, and it is consulted far more for its treasures than its books are taken out for general reading.

In fact, after young people have read the books which mean steps in their education the miscellaneous reading furnished by a large library is rather a detriment than an advantage. The danger today is that persons shall fill themselves so full of the ideas of other people that they have no ideas of their own. The large amount of fiction, now considered indispensable to every public library, and the chief element in its popularity, is to be thought of not to its advantage. It entertains, but does not help on those who depend upon it.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, which is sold about the streets in Boston every day at one o'clock, is probably the most developed type of sensational journalism of the time.

By diligent "reporting" in a large city, a certain number of deeds of violence, infamies, calamities, can be served up every day. With head-lines, and capital letters, and pictures, these events in all their sordid and disgusting details fill up a great proportion of this paper.

The important news of the world is given little space or prominence, and the latest triumph of modern journalism, upon which capital and enterprise are supposed to have lavished their greatest influence, is a kind of provincial "Newgate Calendar."

THE LETTERS SIGNED "A Gentleman" in this paper are intended to deepen the class prejudice which is one of the vicious objects of this campaign. There is no wit in them.

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THE BITTERNESS of the campaign grows apace. It is not so much personal as moral and intellectual. The Popocrat side, having no logical standing-ground, resorts to denunciation and excites the passions of class prejudice, stirs up strife, and all the smouldering elements of unrest and discontent are fanned into a vivid blaze. On the other side, impatience with the folly and lightness of the disorderly, vague, illogical attack of the contestants has bred something like angry intolerance. The strain upon the politicians is becoming painful.

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The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1896.

M'KIM'S GIFT.

Art Commission Considering Propriety of Accepting Bacchante.

The art commission met yesterday at the Public Library to discuss among other things the question of the acceptance of the statue of a Bacchante by MacMonnies, presented by Architect McKim. This is the nude over which there has been such a storm of debate.

The art commission finally decided, after a two hours' discussion, during which they considered the oral report of the committee of experts, to postpone the decision to Monday next. It is understood that the commission stands divided upon the question.

The subject of the acceptance of the bust of Whittier by Partridge, who is also the donor, was taken up, but this too went over without a verdict. The opponents of acceptance criticize the bust as too much idealized.

The bronze bust of Dr. Holmes, R. E. Brooks, sculptor, provided for by the \$2500 special appropriation of the 1894 city government, has been approved by the art commission, and will be accepted by the library. Mr. Brooks exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1895.

Ex-Mayor Prince of the board of trustees said:—"According to the newspapers it would appear that the question of the nudity of the statue alone is under consideration. This is quite contrary to fact. The statue is that of a woman holding a child upon one arm and with a bunch of grapes in the other hand. The figure is poised as if about to join in a dance. It is a magnificent piece of bronze seven feet high and if accepted will stand in the court yard, as the centre of a fountain, jet of water playing over it."

From the standpoint of art there is no question as to the beauty of Mr. MacMonnies' work, and there would be no question about accepting it but for the subject. The nudity is not considered at all, but there is some debate as to whether a monument to inebriety is exactly the proper thing for a Public Library.

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HAILED BY PARISIAN CRITICS.

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The three pictures just finished are now on exhibition in Paris prior to being shipped for their destination. French critics hail them as the master works of the veteran painter. They are large allegorical compositions representing Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics.

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Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

Baltimore Idea of What Boston Demands of a Library Janitor.

A competitive examination of applicants for the positions of porter and errand boy in the Boston public library was held recently, says the Baltimore Sun.

One of the candidates for porter shocked the examiners by his display of frivolity in evading questions which he could not answer. He did not get the position. The paper as printed is as follows:

Q. Describe briefly the difference, as recorded in history, between a Pilgrim and a Puritan.

A. One was a centerboard and the other a fin keel.

Q. Through what states does the Mississippi river pass?

A. Its usual state, mud and water; does not alter.

Q. Where are Louisville, Detroit, Caracas, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, Stockholm, Budapest, Bern, the Orinoco river?

A. The exact locations of these places, as indicated in present maps, have been seriously questioned, and I cannot undertake to settle the dispute without further inquiry. The Orinoco river passes in a not altogether straight course through the Orinoco valley, and is fed by various feeders.

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Q. Mention in chronological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to the present?

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A. The French revolution was an uprising among the French people. I cannot give dates, because this revolution only occurred once. It was caused by the desire to kill those whose faults were different.

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SUNDAY HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE
VOL. C., NO. 98.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1896

THE POPULARITY OF THE LIBRARY

The prevalent impression is more books a library circulates out reference to their character greater its popularity, the more successful it is; but, measured by this country would have but showing. Yet their usefulness fact, not that their books widely, but because they are the right persons, and that the public for which they are intended. It would seem, to the observer, that the Astor Library the Lenox Library, were more used, because their books are more used, in a higher sense, than any other libraries in the country. Their books are consulted by scholars and others, who are together important facts in a nation, and from whose work deriving a new civilization. The use of books in the libraries—different from their use in other, which is of great importance, other light the young per through a book has his mind the treasures of the world, a things in a new light and a career, is the person from modern library derives its chief and renova. The library thought of as a witness to the as furnishing nutriment for the of the masses, but its usefulness is not in this popular and, if judged by what it does elevation of the masses, the Library could not justify its a moment in Boston. If it circulate more than half as many it does, and did its work on its conservative lines, it would repay all that it costs. It is a situation for supplying the wants a particular thing that find nowhere else. The use of the Harvard Library, with its ful treasures, is largely in supplying students with such information as can readily be absorbed into their education. The Boston Athenaeum has long been the resort for scholars and special readers, and enjoys a distinction that is almost without a parallel in Boston. It is especially rich in the historical accumulations and in the materials that have come to it during its existence of over a century, and it is consulted far more for its treasures than its books are taken out for general reading.

In fact, after young people have read the books which mean steps in their education the miscellaneous reading furnished by a large library is rather a detriment than an advantage. The danger today is that persons shall fill themselves so full of the ideas of other people that they have no ideas of their own. The large amount of fiction, now considered indispensable to every public library, and the chief element in its popularity, is to be thought of not to its advantage. It entertains, but does not help on those who depend upon it.

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Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

Baltimore Idea of What Boston Demands of a Library Janitor.

A competitive examination of applicants for the positions of porter and errand boy in the Boston public library was held recently, says the Baltimore Sun.

One of the candidates for porter, who had been in the service of the library for some time, was asked to answer a question which he could not answer. He did not get the position. The paper as printed is as follows:

Q. Describe briefly the difference, as recorded in history, between a Pilgrim and a Puritan.

A. One was a centerboard and the other a fin keel.

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Q. Where is Chicago?

A. I don't know. I am a New Yorker.

Q. Where is Cleveland?

A. He won't tell.

Q. Describe a feasible course for the circumnavigation of the globe, mentioning all bodies of water which would be passed through.

A. In a balloon. No waters would be passed through.

Q. Describe two famous naval battles of any age.

A. The ships which were to contend with each other approached and an engagement ensued, in which one side got the worst of it. The fight then stopped. This describes all naval battles and of any age.

Q. Mention in chronological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to the present?

A. Not having been an officeholder during any of the periods referred to, these facts have escaped me.

Q. What was the French revolution? Give dates, and tell in a few words what causes produced it?

A. The French revolution was an uprising among the French people. I cannot give dates, because this revolution only occurred once. It was caused by the desire to kill those whose faults were different.

Q. How may the races of mankind be chiefly divided?

A. Losers and winners.

Q. Is there any distinction ethnically between the Chinese and Japanese? If so, what?

A. Yes. The Japanese can fight.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN VOL. C., NO. 98.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1896.

THE POPULARITY OF THE LIBRARY.

The prevalent impression is that more books a library circulates out reference to their character, the greater its popularity, the more successful it is; but, measured by this country would have but showing. Yet their usefulness, fact, not that their books are widely, but because they are the right persons, and that the public for which they are intended. It would seem, to the observer, that the Astor, T. the Lenox Library, were used, because their books are suited and never taken out, are more used, in a higher sense, than other libraries in the city. Their books are consulted, as by scholars and others, who together important facts in a nation, and from whose work deriving a new civilization, use of books in the libraries, different from their use in other, which is of great importance, other light the young people through a book has his mind, the treasures of the world, things in a new light and a career, in the person from modern library derives its character and renown. The library, thought of as a witness to the progress of the masses, but its usefulness is not in this popular, and, if judged by what it does, elevation of the masses, the Library could not justify its a moment in Boston. If it circulate more than half as many, it does, and did its work on conservative lines, it would repay all that it costs. It is a institution for supplying the find nowhere else. The use of the Harvard Library, with its treasures, is largely in supplying students with such information as can readily be absorbed into their education. The Boston Athenaeum has long been the resort for scholars and special readers, and enjoys a distinction that is almost without a parallel in Boston. It is especially rich in the historical accumulations and in the materials that have come to it during its existence of over a century, and it is consulted far more for its treasures than its books are taken out for general reading.

In fact, after young people have read the books which mean steps in their education the miscellaneous reading furnished by a large library is rather a detriment than an advantage. The danger today is that persons shall fill themselves so full of the ideas of other people that they have no ideas of their own. The large amount of fiction, now considered indispensable to every public library, and the chief element in its popularity, is to be thought of not to its advantage. It entertains, but does not help on those who depend upon it.

Q. Tell what you know of the origin of penny postage, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the discovery of anesthetics.

A. I know nothing, and I claim full marks for this, as entirely complying with the direction.

Q. What, in a few words, are transcendentalism, epicureanism and utilitarianism?

A. The first means thinking on the roof while living in the basement; the second means living high on \$2.50 a week; the third is the study of how to do so.

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higher class than those gathered together in Hamilton Place that might well emulate their good behavior and spirit of fairness.

The other day the Reformer handed me a communication from a gracious lady of an old family here in Boston, observing that it might suggest a thought to me, inasmuch as it illustrates a favorite theory of mine that old Bostonians are least acquainted with those parts and features of the town which we call historic, and which strangers coming here are most apt to seek among the first. The lady writes of her rambles in the older quarters during the month of September, which she had for the first time in years spent in town, and of her delightful discoveries of its attractions, having been "prepared by interested and well-wishing friends for utter loneliness and dullness." She strolled through "Little Italy," occupying the once aristocratic North End, finding "the streets swarming with life and foreign vivacity: women carrying their babies, and, habituated to a warm climate, strolling leisurely along, gossiping with their neighbors, the bright neck handkerchief and gold earrings only intensifying the glossy black hair, closely braided around their uncovered heads as if they were in Rome or Florence; in some of the narrow side-streets hucksters of bright cloths and woollens wheeling their small hand-carts, and surrounded by an excited, gesticulating crowd;" and in this foreign setting an occasional "fine doorway or grey old tottering house, full of a certain Puritanical neatness and angularity unknown across the sea."

Our good lady looked through the gates of Copp's Hill,

8

I chanced to be in the crowd, although not of them, who stood in Hamilton Place for several hours on Saturday afternoon, waiting for the doors of Music Hall to open. The place was packed. Over the entrance to the hall there is a broad ledge, and upon this the speakers stood, addressing the throng, which was made up of delegates who had tickets entitling them to admission, and others, chiefly working men, who were in sympathy with them. They had, or at least thought they had, good reason to feel indignant, and many looked for some outbreaks of turbulence. There was nothing of the sort. There was very plain talk very vigorously put, but there was an all-pervading disposition to be orderly and law-abiding. This was to me, an independent spectator, most gratifying. So long as the American citizens, of whatever political views or of whatever station in life, respect themselves, and show it by respecting law and order, there is no danger. I have seen many a meeting of men who hold themselves as of a far

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M. Y. Howard.

Oct. 11, 1896.

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Boston Daily Globe.

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Q. How may the races of mankind be chiefly divided?

A. Losers and winners.

Q. Is there any distinction ethnically between the Chinese and Japanese? If so, what?

A. Yes. The Japanese can fight.

Q. What is a troubadour?

A. The troubadour is now extinct, and the question should inquire as to what a troubadour was.

Q. What do you understand by the phrase, "blank verse"?

A. General weariness.

Q. Name an English author who used it.

A. I never had any use.

Q. What do you understand by an "oration"?

A. A speech over the dead body of Cæsar.

Q. Of what persons are the following pseudonyms: Mark Twain, George Eliot, Currer Bell, Jean Paul?

A. Their real names don't count.

Q. Why are these pseudonyms used?

A. To create mystery—for advertisement.

Q. What is the difference between a university and a college?

A. It is merely one of degree.

A. Taking things on hearsay.

Q. What do you understand by university extension?

A. The Yale boat race in England.

Q. What do you understand by the word "retch"?

A. A yellow dog for luck.

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The bronze bust of Dr. Holmes, R. E. Brooks, sculptor, provided for by the \$2500 special appropriation of the 1894 city government, has been approved by the art commission, and will be accepted by the library. Mr. Brooks exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1895.

Ex-Mayor Prince of the board of trustees said:

"According to the newspapers it would appear that the question of the nudity of the statue alone is under consideration. This is quite contrary to fact. The statue is that of a woman holding a child upon one arm and with a bunch of grapes in the other hand. The figure is noted as if about to join in a dance. It is a magnificent piece of bronze seven feet high and if accepted will stand in the court yard, as the centre of a fountain, jets of water playing over it."

From the standpoint of art there is no question as to the beauty of Mr. MacMonnies' work, and there would be no question about accepting it but for the subject. The nudity is not considered at all, but there is some debate as to whether a monument to inebriety is exactly the proper thing for a Public Library.

passed Christ Church, and spent some time in the Old State House, with the same keen interest that the stranger "doing" old Boston displays.

But what should most interest the social philosopher is our good lady's reflections upon the influence of old landmarks in this electric world. "Can we not use them," she writes, "to graft into ourselves something of the rest and peacefulness which seem to grow out of these mute objects? Does not the solemn bell in old Christ Church, and the mere glimpse we have in passing of its dignified exterior, produce in ourselves a certain sense of repose, steadfastness, and veneration for what it stands for, and for what has gone? Again, go out of the rush and whirl of the streets into the Old State House on a warm day. The cool, white-painted stairway is refreshing to see, and the rooms are strangely quiet and pregnant with echoes of the past. How small the chambers seem compared with public rooms now, but how symmetrical and carefully constructed! There was no haste a hundred years ago, and here enters another quiet lesson for the present day. . . . On the upper floor study those delightful photographs of our good city taken forty years or more ago. Look at the picture of Franklin Street, with its pleasant little park in the middle, and those fine old houses clustering about it, and Colonnade Row, on Tremont Street, when horse-cars, even, were unknown quantities. What generous dimensions in rooms and windows on either side of the broad doorways covered with thick, clambering vines, and with indications of an abundance of quiet leisure everywhere!"

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TAVERNER.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1896.

M'KIM'S GIFT.

Art Commission Considering Propriety of Accepting Bacchante.

The art commission met yesterday at the Public Library to discuss among other things the question of the acceptance of the statue of a Bacchante by MacMonnies, presented by Architect McKim. This is the nude over which there has been such a storm of debate.

The art commission finally decided, after a two hours' discussion, during which they considered the oral report of the committee of experts, to postpone the decision to Monday next. It is understood that the commission stands divided upon the question.

The subject of the acceptance of the bust of Whittier by Partridge, who is also the donor, was taken up, but this too went over without a verdict. The opponents of acceptance criticize the bust as too much idealized.

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"THE FISH-BALL."

Translated by Professor Lowell from the Italian of Professor Child.

THE confusion about the ballad of the "Fish-ball," which has caused the attribution of the honors of its authorship to the late Professor Child, has arisen from the fact that he wrote an Italian libretto upon the theme for an "opera," containing a medley of familiar airs, which was sung in "the sixties" for the benefit of some charities. The original ballad was written by Professor Lane upon an experience of Professor Lovering's at a Boston hotel. It may be interesting to reproduce a digest of Professor Child's operetta, or of the translation by James Russell Lowell, which accompanied it. Dr. S. W. Langmaid, Mr. Francis Underwood, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Slade, and Mr. Sebastian Schlesinger sang the principal parts. Amateurs in society and Harvard supplied the chorus.

IL PESCEBALLO.—THE FISH-BALL.

Opera Seria: in un Atto.—Serious Opera: in one act.

Musica del Maestro Rossibelli-Donimozarti.—Music by Rossibelli-Donimozarti.

PERSONAGGI.—PERSONAGES.

Lo Straniero (Tenore).—The Stranger.

Il Cameriere (Basso).—The Waiter.

La Padrona (Soprano).—Landlady.

Un Corriere, Serve della Locanda, Studenti di Padova. La scena è in Padova.—A Messenger, Maid Servants, Students of Padua. The scene is in Padua.

[The first scene has a chorus of students of the University of Padua.]

SCENE II.

The Stranger. Cavatina.

S.—Behold, through shadows lowering

The waning moon slinks lowering!

Dread Fate, my soul o'erpowering,

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BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1896.

The ordinary citizen of Boston would not suppose that it would require any very long consideration on the part of the library trustees to decide whether to put a figure of Bacchante at the entrance of the public library. If it must be done, certainly the board will see to it that a statue of a policeman is placed near by, in order that the Boston idea may be fully represented.

M. Y. Herald.

Oct. 11, 1896.

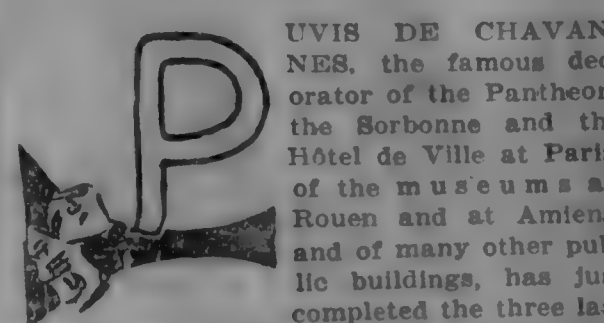
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UVIS DE CHAVANNES, the famous decorator of the Pantheon, the Sorbonne and the Hotel de Ville at Paris, of the museums at Rouen and at Amiens, and of many other public buildings, has just completed the three last of the great paintings ordered by the Boston Public Library. There are nine in the series, eight for panels to the right and left of the marble staircase, and the other for the upper gallery that opens into the main reading room.

The three pictures just finished are now on exhibition in Paris prior to being shipped for their destination. French critics hail them as the master works of the veteran painter. They are large allegorical compositions representing Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics.

Homage to the human mind is symbolized

in a magnificent garden

surrounding the English, and will be

shown at the American Museum of Natural History

in New York City, and at the same time

at the Boston Public Library, where they

will be on exhibition from October 11th to

November 1st, 1896. The paintings are

by the famous French painter, Jules

Chavannes, who has been for many years

one of the most successful and popular

artists in France. His works are

characterized by a strong sense of

color and a masterly command of

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SUNDAY HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE VOL. C. NO. 88.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1896.

THE POPULARITY OF THE LIBRARY.

The prevalent impression is more books a library circulate greater its popularity, the more successful it is; but, measured by many of the great reference libraries of this country would have but showing. Yet their usefulness fact, not that their books are widely, but because they are the right persons, and that the public for which they are intended. It would seem, to the observer, that the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries, were not used, because their books are more used, in a higher sense, than any other libraries in the country. Their books are consulted by scholars and others, who, together with important facts in relation, and from whose work deriving a new civilization, use of books in the libraries, ferent from their use in other which is of great importance other light the young people through a book has his mind, the treasures of the world, things in a new light and is a career, is the person from modern library derives its life and renewal. The library thought of as a witness to the as furnishing nutriment for the of the masses, but its fullness is not in this popular and, if judged by what it does, elevation of the masses, the Library could not justify its moment in Boston. It is a catalyst more than half as much as it does, and did its work on conservative lines, it would repay all that it costs. It is a institution for supplying the wants a particular thing to find nowhere else. The one, the Harvard Library, with its treasures, is largely in supplying students with such information as can readily be absorbed into their education. The Boston Athenaeum has long been the resort for scholars and special readers, and enjoys a distinction that is almost without a parallel in Boston. It is especially rich in the historical accumulations and in the materials that have come to it during its existence of over a century, and it is consulted far more for its treasures than its books are taken out for general reading.

In fact, after young people have read the books which mean steps in their education the miscellaneous reading furnished by a large library is rather a detriment than an advantage. The danger today is that persons shall fill themselves so full of the ideas of other people that they have no ideas of their own. The large amount of fiction, now considered indispensable to every public library, and the chief element in its popularity, is to be thought of not to its advantage. It entertains, but does not help on those who depend upon it.

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A. Its usual state, mud and water; does not alter.

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Q. Tell what you know of the origin of penny postage, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the discovery of anesthetics.

A. I know nothing, and I claim full marks for this, as entirely complying with the direction.

Q. What, in a few words, are transcendentalism, epicureanism and utilitarianism?

A. The first means thinking on the roof while living in the basement; the second means living high on \$7.50 a week; the third is the study of how to do so.

No more my footsteps dog!
Ah! sweet, ecstatic vision,
Why leave me in derision?
I perish, dream Elysian,
Unless I find some prog!

[He sinks upon a rock, weary and almost desperate; after a pause he begins again.]

Just Heaven, what splendor greets my aching eyes!
Methinks I see Hope's morning star arise!
Is it some sign transparent, or the moon?
Guide me, ye powers supreme, to some Saloon! [Exit.]

[Scenes III., IV., and V. take place in the interior of the Eating-house. Pietro, the head-waiter, makes ready for the customers and discloses his love to the landlady, who, though she longs for a husband, indignantly rejects his suit.]

SCENE VI.

[In front of the Eating-house. The Stranger knocks. Enter Waiter.]

W.—Stranger of doubtful aspect, what make you at the door?
Your face with Hunger's I O U's is written o'er and o'er;
Yet much I do suspect me you have n't nary red;
Here but our clock hath leave to tick! make tracks! vamoose!
'nough said!

S.—O gentlemanly waiter, all day have I pursued
A fleeting, fond illusion of broiled and stewed;
I am not Croesus, 't is too true, but I my stock can pay!

W.—If that 's the case, I ask no more; I pray you, step this way,—
Yet first (for I have sorrows, too,) your woful tale impart!

S.—Waiter of generous soul, I will, although it break my heart!

[The Stranger describes the vision which led him on to the portal of the Eating-house, seeming to promise satisfaction to his love and hunger.]

SCENE VII.

[The Eating-house. Students seated. Waiting-maids. To them enter the Waiter and the Stranger.]

Chorus: Popular Ballad.

There was a man went round the town
To hunt a supper up and down;

12

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1896.

M'KIM'S GIFT.

Art Commission Considering Propriety of Accepting Bacchante.

The art commission met yesterday at the Public Library to discuss among other things the question of the acceptance of the statue of a Bacchante by Macmonnies, presented by Architect McKim. This is the nude over which there has been such a storm of debate.

The art commission finally decided, after a two hours' discussion, during which they considered the oral report of the committee of experts, to postpone the decision to Monday next. It is understood that the commission stands divided upon the question.

The subject of the acceptance of the bust of Whittier by Partridge, who is also the donor, was taken up, but this too went over without a verdict. The opponents of acceptance criticize the bust as too much idealized.

The bronze bust of Dr. Holmes, R. E. Brooks, sculptor, provided for by the \$2500 special appropriation of the 1894 city government, has been approved by the art commission, and will be accepted by the library. Mr. Brooks exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1895.

Ex-Mayor Prince of the board of trustees said:

"According to the newspapers it would appear that the question of the nudity of the statue alone is under consideration. This is quite contrary to fact. The statue is that of a woman holding a child upon one arm and with a bunch of grapes in the other hand. The figure is poised as if about to join in a dance. It is a magnificent piece of bronze seven feet high and is accepted will stand in the court yard, as the centre of a fountain, jets of water playing over it.

"From the standpoint of art there is no question as to the beauty of Mr. Macmonnies' work, and there would be no question about accepting it but for the subject. The nudity is not considered at all, but there is some debate as to whether a monument to inebriety is exactly the proper thing for a Public Library.

For he had been right far away,
And nothing found to eat that day.

He finds at last a right cheap place,
And stealth in with modest pace—

S.—Now, waiter, bring to me the bill of fare.
[Aside.] Ye pangs within, what will not hunger dare?

Aria.

W.—Here is the bill of fare, sir,
Of what there is for supper,
Long as the Proverbs of Tupper,—
Command, then, *s'il vous plait!*
Soup, with nothing, twenty coppers,
Roast spring-chicken, three-and-nine,
Ditto biled (but then, they're whoppers!),
Fish-balls, luscious, two a dime,
Two a dime, sir, hot and prime, sir,
Fried codfish-balls, two a dime!

There's the bill, and cash procures ye
Any viand that allures ye;—
Cutlet, pigeon, woodcock, widgeon,
Canvas-backs, if you're a painter,
Plover, rice-birds (they're your nice birds!),
And, to cut it short, there ain't a
Thing but you can play the lord in,
If you've got the brads accordin'.

Wines? We get 'em right from Jersey;—
Coffee? Our own beans we raise, sir,
Ice? 'Cept we warmed 'em,—mercy,—
Freeze your tongue too stiff to praise, sir!

Rest of all, though, 's the fish-ball, though,
We have made 'em all the fashion;
Come to try 'em as we fry 'em,—
Presto! liking turns to passion!

There we carry off the banner,
'T ain't so easy, neither, that ain't,—

13

N. Y. Herald.

Oct. 11, 1896.

THREE PANELS BY CHAVANNES.

A Series of Masterpieces Which Will
Soon Be Shipped from
Paris to Boston.

FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Great Allegorical Productions Now on
Exhibition in the French
Capital.

HAILED BY PARISIAN CRITICS.

PAUL DE CHAVANNES, the famous decorator of the Pantheon, the Sorbonne and the Hotel de Ville at Paris, of the museums at Rouen and at Amiens, and of many other public buildings, has just completed the three last

of the great paintings ordered by the Boston Public Library. There are nine in the series, eight for panels to the right and left of the marble staircase, and the other for the upper gallery that opens into the main reading room.

The three pictures just finished are now on exhibition in Paris prior to being shipped for their destination. French critics hail them as the master works of the veteran painter. They are large allegorical compositions representing Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics.

Hommage to the human mind is symbolized

in a significant manner. The three pictures represent the human mind in its various aspects. The first picture, 'Philosophy,' shows a man sitting at a desk, writing, with a book open before him. The second picture, 'Chemistry,' shows a man in a laboratory, working with apparatus. The third picture, 'Physics,' shows a man in a study, looking at a book. The three pictures are large and powerful, and they are hailed by Parisian critics as masterpieces.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1896.

The ordinary citizen of Boston would not suppose that it would require any very long consideration on the part of the library trustees to decide whether to put a statue of Bacchante at the entrance of the public library. If it must be done, certainly the board will see to it that a statue of a policeman is placed near by, in order that the Boston idea may be fully represented.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

Baltimore Idea of What Boston Demands of a Library Janitor.

A competitive examination of applicants for the positions of porter and errand boy in the Boston public library was held recently, says the Baltimore Sun.

One of the candidates for porter shocked the examiners by his display of frivolity in evading questions which he could not answer. He did not get the position. The paper as printed is as follows:

Q. Describe briefly the difference, as recorded in history, between a Puritan and a Puritan.

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SUNDAY HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN VOL. C, NO. 98.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1896.

THE POPULARITY OF THE LIBRARY

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BOSTON HERALD

out of sight with her fascinating twists and turns in 3,500 yards or so of airy fibre.

DRAMATIC CALENDAR.

September 28 to October 3.

Hollis St. Theatre—Herrmann. *Bewildering.*
Keith's Theatre—Cinematographe. *Living Pictures.*
Boston Theatre—Same as last week.
Castle Sq. Theatre—"Nanon." *Fair.*
Bowdoin Sq. Theatre—Mr. Lewis Morrison. *Interesting.*
Boston Museum—Same as last week.
Tremont Theatre—Same as last week.
Columbia Theatre—"Siberia." *Good.*
Park Theatre—Mr. Robert Hilliard. *Dubious.*

A PLAYGOER.

THE New York correspondent of TIME AND THE HOUR sends a pleasant note upon the work of Theodore Wores, who has won a distinctive place among the distinguished artists of the day as a painter of Chinese and Japanese subjects. What Pierre Loti, Lafcadio Hearn, and Sir Edwin Arnold do with their pens for Japan, so runs this note, Mr. Wores does with his brush. After studying his pictures, a "Tribute to Spring," "Plum Blossoms in Sognita," "Offering to Jizosama," there seems no room for doubt that the Japanese woman is as winsome, dainty,

The Official Paper of the City.

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and adorably sweet and gracious as these romantic writers would have all the world believe. The former picture reveals two enchanting maidens reading love-verses which flutter among the pink blossoms of cherry-trees. The latter portrays a girl offering incense to the savior of little children, the god Jizosama. The light of a candle, which she shades with her hands, is admirably handled. It glows on her face and deepens the splendor of her rich red kimono, and glints with golden flecks the sombre bronze of the sacred statue, which, curiously enough, strikingly suggests an image in a Catholic church. The successful run of the musical comedy at Daly's, entitled "The Geisha," which is Japanese in atmosphere and treatment, has re-awakened interest in Japanese art in New York, and Mr. Wores is the artist of the hour.

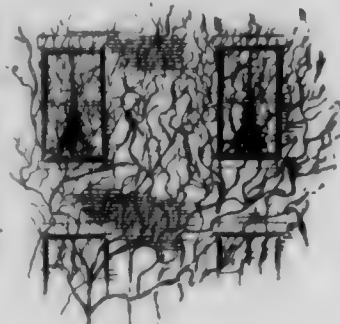
A DILETTANTE.

ON some of the public buildings and houses over which the new ivy has grown the longest the lower portions have turned wholly to wood. We do not know what this vine's true character is. Suppose that it is an up-grower and that by and by the leafage will be altogether at the top while the fronts of our houses are covered with a network of bare trunks and boughs?

Mr. BRAGDON's "Roma" in the last *Chap Book* is a very fair silhouette of Boston as seen from the farther side of Harvard Bridge.

AMERICAN CITIES ARE DEPOPULATED by society in summer because it is hot, but I fear that the reason why many of

23



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THREE PANELS BY CHAVANNES.

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a career, is the person from modern library derives its

and renewal. The library thought of as a witness to

as furnishing nutriment for the mind, but its

fulness is not in this popular and, if judged by what it

elevation of the masses, Library could not justify a

moment in Boston. If it

calculate more than half as much it does, and did its work on

conservative lines, it would repay all that it costs. It is

situation for supplying the wants a particular thing

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our friends do not like to be found in their comfortable city homes, and stay in cold country houses in cheerless autumn desolation, is that it is "English" to do so.

IT SEEMS ODD that the physician who diagnosed the case of the eight-months-old infant who died of senile debility the other day at St. Louis did not refer to the celebrated precedent recorded in the "Bab Ballads."

BISHOP DOANE of Albany signs, à l'anglaise, "William of Albany" in hotel registers when he travels. "Why not 'Buffalo Bill'?" said an irreverent commercial "gent," as he put his own name under his Lordship's in that city.

MRS. ELIZABETH BISLAND WETMORE is among the latest writers to try stage literature. It is said that Georgia Cayvan has a play from her pen under consideration.

A GOSSIP.

A few bound copies of volume one of *TIME AND THE HOUR*, with a cover designed by Miss Ethel Reed, five dollars each. Fresh sets of unbound numbers can be exchanged for bound copies of volumes one and two, with the same cover, for twenty-five cents each, after a sufficient number of applications is received. Single numbers of volume one are out of print.

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Over all other instruments is manifest. It is the only self-playing organ in which you get all that you pay for, as it is the only one where you can use every and all sets of reeds for the automatic part, and also where you play upon the *Key Board* as an organ. This, in connection with a *pure musical tone* which, unlike all others, does away with the coarse, *ready quality*, gives an instrument which has the effect of the *finest Orchestra* and not of the *Brass Band*.

Symphonies and overtures, as well as lighter music, played upon this wonderful instrument bring delight to both player and listener.

We do not ask you to believe this because we tell you—but after you have heard the others come and hear the Symphony and judge for yourself.

Free recitals daily from 10 to 5, and you select your own programmes.

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PATRIDGE & MACULLAR,

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Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

Baltimore Idea of What Boston Demands of a Library Janitor.

A competitive examination of applicants for the positions of porter and errand boy in the Boston public library was held recently, says the Baltimore Sun.

One of the candidates for porter shocked the examiners by his display of frivolity in evading questions which he could not answer. He did not get the position. The paper as printed is as follows:

Q. Describe briefly the difference, as recorded in history, between a Pilgrim and a Puritan.

A. One was a centerboard and the other a fin keel.

Q. Through what states does the Mississippi river pass?

A. Its usual state, mud and water; does not alter.

Q. Where are Louisville, Detroit, Caracas, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, Stockholm, Budapest, Bern, the Orinoco river?

A. The exact location of these places, as indicated in present maps, have been seriously questioned, and I cannot undertake to settle the dispute without further inquiry. The Orinoco river passes in a not altogether straight course through the Orinoco valley, and is fed by various feeders.

Q. Where is Chicago?

A. I don't know. I am a New Yorker.

Q. Where is Cleveland?

A. He won't tell.

Q. Describe a feasible course for the circumnavigation of the globe, mentioning all bodies of water which would be passed through.

A. In a balloon. No waters would be passed through.

Q. Describe two famous naval battles of any age.

A. The ships which were to contend with each other approached and an engagement ensued, in which one side got the worst of it. The fight then stopped. This describes all naval battles and of any age.

Q. Mention in chronological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to the present.

A. Not having been an officeholder during any of the periods referred to, these facts have escaped me.

Q. What was the French revolution? Give dates, and tell in a few words what caused it.

A. The French revolution was an uprising among the French people. I cannot give dates, because this revolution only occurred once. It was caused by the desire to kill those whose faults were different.

Q. How may the races of mankind be chiefly divided?

A. Losers and winners.

Q. Is there any distinction ethnically between the Chinese and Japanese? If so, what?

A. Yes. The Japanese can fight.

Q. What is a troubadour?

A. The troubadour is now extinct, and the question should inquire as to what a troubadour was.

Q. What do you understand by the phrase, "blank verse"?

A. General weariness.

Q. Name an English author who used it.

A. It never had any use.

Q. What do you understand by an "oration"?

A. A speech over the dead body of Cesar.

Q. Of what persons are the following pseudonyms: Mark Twain, George Eliot, Currer Bell, Jean Paul?

A. Their real names don't count.

Q. Why are these pseudonyms used?

A. To create mystery—for advertisement.

Q. What is the difference between a university and a college?

A. It is merely one of degree.

A. Taking things on hearsay.

Q. What do you understand by university extension?

A. The Yale boat race in England.

Q. What do you understand by the word "felch"?

A. A yellow dog for luck.

Q. Tell what you know of the origin of penny postage, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the discovery of anesthetics.

A. I know nothing, and I claim full marks for this, as entirely complying with the direction.

Q. What, in a few words, are transcendentalism, epicureanism and utilitarianism?

A. The first means thinking on the roof while living in the basement; the second means living high on \$750 a week; the third is the study of how to do so.

SUNDAY HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN VOL. C., NO. 86.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1896.

THE POPULARITY OF THE

The prevalent impression is that more books a library should out reference to their greater popularity, the greater it is; but, measured by many of the great reference this country would have been showing. Yet their usefulness, fact, not that their books are widely, but because they are the right persons, and that the public for which they tended. It would seem, to observe, that the Astor I. the Lenox Library were used, because their books are more used, in a higher than any other libraries in the country. Their books are consulted by scholars and others, who together important facts in history, and from whose work deriving a new civilization. use of books in the libraries ferent from their use in other which is of great importance other light the young people through a book has his mind the treasures of the world things in a new light and a career, is the person from modern library derives its and renown. The library thought of as a witness to as furnishing nutriment for of the masses, but its usefulness is not in this popular and, if judged by what it elevation of the masses, Library could not justify a moment in Boston. If it culate more than half as much it does, and did its work on conservative lines, it would repay all that it costs. It is situation for supplying the wants a particular thing find nowhere else. The Harvard Library, with its treasures, is largely in supplying students with such information as can readily be absorbed into their education. The Boston Athenaeum has long been the resort for scholars and special readers, and enjoys a distinction that is almost without a parallel in Boston. It is especially rich in the historical accumulations and in the materials that have come to it during its existence of over a century, and it is consulted far more for its treasures than its books are taken out for general reading.

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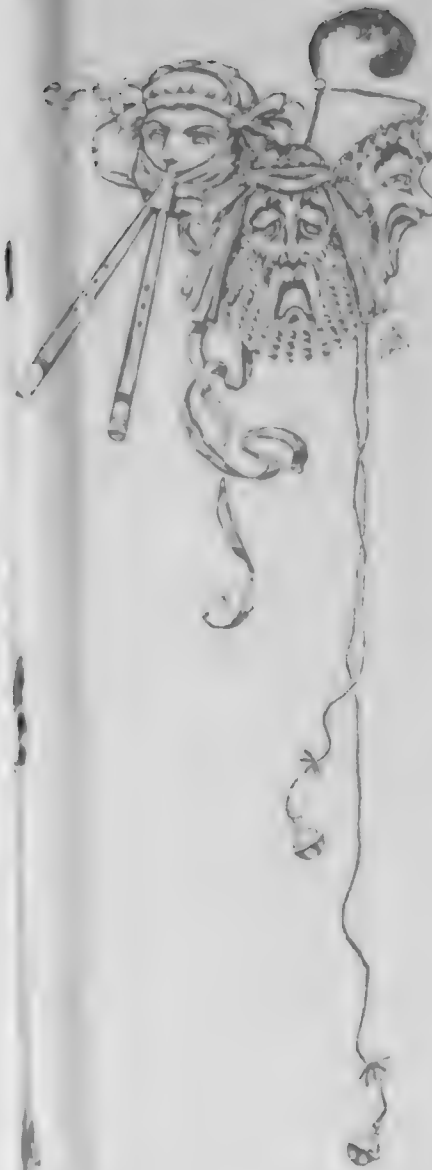
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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, NO. 104.

MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1896.

"THE BACCHANTE" REJECTED

Pronounced Unsuitable for the
Public Library.

Art Commission So Decided Last
Thursday, and Decision Was Made
Public Today—Merits of Work of Art
Recognized, but Not Its Right to
Adorn the Library Fountain.

Mr. Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante which was offered by Mr. McKim, the architect of the Public Library, to the trustees of that institution, with the design of having it used as the centre-piece of the fountain in the central court of the building, has been formally rejected by the art commission.

The vote taken was worded as follows: "Voted, that the secretary be instructed to inform the trustees of the Public Library that, while recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante as a work of art, this commission does not regard it as suitable to the Public Library building."

To arrive at a final decision in the matter of the statue, the members of the commission met in the trustees' room of the library last Thursday afternoon. Every member was present, and the meeting was a long one. It began soon after 3 o'clock and lasted until after 5. A model of the statue under discussion was in the room, and this was carefully examined before a vote was taken.

While the rejection of "The Bacchante" was decided upon on Thursday, it was arranged not to make the decision public until after a meeting of the trustees of the library. The secretary of the commission, Mr. Edward Robinson, who is also the curator of the department of classical antiquities at the Museum of Fine Arts, made public, today, the vote given above. He also explained the method by which that vote was obtained.

"In the first place," said Mr. Robinson, "when the trustees received the letter from Mr. McKim offering the statue to the library, they forwarded this to the art commission. The commission acted in this case as is its custom in every matter of importance. It took the statue and the model of it, and the model of it was not a body of experts, but that its members were appointed because of their ability to obtain expert advice. The commission referred the statue to a committee of experts. The committee of experts was ever held. Each member of it was asked to examine the statue and the model of it, and to write to the commission. No member of the committee knew the names of the other members, or, at least, they were not given such information by the commission, and, therefore, there was no chance for the operation of prejudice. The several opinions of this committee were held as confidential. The commission wishing to assume the responsibility for whatever decision was reached."

"The members of the committee of experts appointed by the commission on former occasions have been, of course, but in this case there were ten, nine men beside Mr. McKim, who, in offering the statue, had rendered the committee an opinion upon it, and an opinion which, considering Mr. McKim's standing as an architect and his general acquaintance with matters pertaining to art, could not be disregarded."

"Mr. McKim was not, however, appointed by the commission a member of the expert committee. That, however, his letter exerted was purely unofficial. "The committee of experts was comprised of some of the most celebrated authorities upon art in the country. While each opinion was heard, and each not given, it may be said that the opinions did not agree. Some were strongly in favor of the statue, but others were not in harmony with the severity of the ornamentation of the court."

"Other experts were quite as strongly in favor of both the statue and the site. Still, others approved neither. The opinions were read and carefully discussed at the meeting of the commission on Thursday. The model of the statue, which was in the room, was examined, and the opinions compared with it. The result of the meeting was the vote to reject the Bacchante."

Although he is not a member of the commission, Mr. Robinson's position makes his personal opinion interesting and valuable. When asked what he thought regarding the statue and its appropriateness as a centre piece for the fountain, he said that he approved both the site and the statue.

"The face of the statue," he said, "is coarse and vulgar, and I regret that Mr. Macmonnies should have chosen such a one, but the figure is one of the most wonderfully executed pieces of statuary in modern art. The pose upon one foot is very remarkable. But few attempts to get such an effect have been made in the whole history of art; you could count them all on the fingers of one hand. The only reason for its rejection was because it was not considered in harmony with the other decorations of the court. The questions of idealism and suitability, which would have come up had the statue been designed for the interior of the library, were not discussed. Mr. McKim's idea was that, in considering the statue, the commission should consider it merely as a piece of decoration. The figure, as the centre piece of the fountain, was to be regarded as a work of art, and not as a piece of sculpture."

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1896.

NO BACCHANTE.

McKim's Present Rejected By
the Art Commission.

The bronze Bacchante by Macmonnies will not grace the Boston Public Library. This is the decision of the art commission.

The decision reached by the commission Friday last.

Voted, that the secretary be instructed to inform the trustees of the Public Library that, while recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante as a work of art, this commission does not regard it as suitable to the public library building.

The commission is understood to have been divided on the matter of accepting the statue.

The decision of the commission is final, and the trustees of the library are relieved of action in the matter.

The art commission is composed of the mayor, the chairman of the board of trustees of the Public Library, the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the president of the Boston society of architects and the president of the board of trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, all of whom serve ex-officio.

The figure is that of a dancing female, seven feet high, in bronze, holding a child on the bend of the right arm, and a bunch of grapes in the left hand.

"The commission," said Mr. Robinson, "did in this case what it has always done when it had an important work of art to pass upon. It has taken the stand that it is not in itself a body of experts, but that the various members were appointed to their positions on the commission because of their ability to select and to obtain the best expert advice, and, therefore, their course of procedure has always been to refer any matter at once to a committee of experts. Different experts are selected each time, according to the character of the work which they are to pass upon."

"The relations between the committee and its experts have always been regarded as confidential. The commission assumes itself the responsibility of any decision that it might make, whether in favor or against a work of art. Usually the number of experts selected to pass on a matter of this kind has been five. But in the present case the commission, feeling that the work was one of which there would be considerable difference of opinion, thought it was best to increase this number somewhat; therefore, in addition to Mr. McKim, whose offer must, of course, be in itself, accepted as the testimony of an expert, they had the benefit of the opinion of nine experts, and those included some of the most prominent names in the matter of art."

"These experts never met as a committee; in fact, so far as the art commission is concerned, no information was given to any of them about who his co-experts were. Each expert, of course, has seen the statue and was given a plan of the court yard."

"The opinions of the experts did not agree. Some were strongly in favor of the statue—i. e., they expressed strong approval of the statue itself, but they questioned the appropriateness of the public library court as a site for it, on account of the severe character of the architecture of the court. Others favored both the site and the statue, and others approved of neither the statue nor the site."

"Each expert tendered his opinion to the commission in writing. These opinions were read at the meeting of the art commission last Thursday, every member of the commission being present. They were considered and discussed very carefully, and the model of the statue itself, which was in the room, was also carefully examined by the commission, and the vote passed was the result of this careful consideration."

Journal Extra.

THE LATEST

BACCHANTE BARRED.

Macmonnies' Statue Rejected by
Art Commission.

Months ago Mr. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White, the architects of the Boston Public Library, tendered to the Library Trustees the gift of the Macmonnies Statue of a Bacchante.

In accordance with the law, the acceptance of this, as well as all statues intended for Boston's public grounds or buildings, has depended upon the favorable decision of the Art Commission.

The commission has rejected the statue. Its rejection was not based upon the propriety or nudity of the statue, but upon its artistic merits and its suitability for the proposed location—namely, the fountain in the courtyard.

Apparently the fountain in the court of the Public Library will remain undorned for some time to come, for the Art Commission has rejected Mr. Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante as not suitable to the Public Library. Following is the vote as it was passed and transmitted to the Trustees of the Public Library:

Voted: That the Secretary be instructed to inform the Trustees of the Public Library that, while recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante as a work of art, this Commission does not regard it as suited to the Public Library Building.

Mr. Robinson, the Secretary of the Art Commission, was seen today by a Journal reporter, and during the interview said:

Sec. Robinson's Statement.

"I don't think the public are wholly familiar with the methods of procedure by the Art Commission, and as long as this is an important case I think it would be well for the public to know the way the Commission has arrived at its decision."

"In the first place, the Trustees of the library received a letter from Mr. McKim, offering the statue of a Bacchante as a gift to the library. The Trustees of the library forwarded this to the Art Commission. The Art Commission acted in this case as is its custom in every matter of importance. It took the statue and the model of it, and the model of it was not a body of experts, but that its members were appointed because of their ability to obtain expert advice. The commission referred the statue to a committee of experts. The committee of experts was ever held. Each member of it was asked to examine the statue and the model of it, and to write to the commission. No member of the committee knew the names of the other members, or, at least, they were not given such information by the commission, and, therefore, there was no chance for the operation of prejudice. The several opinions of this committee were held as confidential. The commission wishing to assume the responsibility for whatever decision was reached."

"The members of the committee of experts appointed by the commission on former occasions have been, of course, but in this case there were ten, nine men beside Mr. McKim, who, in offering the statue, had rendered the committee an opinion upon it, and an opinion which, considering Mr. McKim's standing as an architect and his general acquaintance with matters pertaining to art, could not be disregarded."

"Mr. McKim was not, however, appointed by the commission a member of the expert committee. That, however, his letter exerted was purely unofficial. "The committee of experts was comprised of some of the most celebrated authorities upon art in the country. While each opinion was heard, and each not given, it may be said that the opinions did not agree. Some were strongly in favor of the statue, but others were not in harmony with the severity of the ornamentation of the court."

"Other experts were quite as strongly in favor of both the statue and the site. Still, others approved neither. The opinions were read and carefully discussed at the meeting of the commission on Thursday. The model of the statue, which was in the room, was examined, and the opinions compared with it. The result of the meeting was the vote to reject the Bacchante."

Although he is not a member of the commission, Mr. Robinson's position makes his personal opinion interesting and valuable. When asked what he thought regarding the statue and its appropriateness as a centre piece for the fountain, he said that he approved both the site and the statue.

"The face of the statue," he said, "is coarse and vulgar, and I regret that Mr. Macmonnies should have chosen such a one, but the figure is one of the most wonderfully executed pieces of statuary in modern art. The pose upon one foot is very remarkable. But few attempts to get such an effect have been made in the whole history of art; you could count them all on the fingers of one hand. The only reason for its rejection was because it was not considered in harmony with the other decorations of the court. The questions of idealism and suitability, which would have come up had the statue been designed for the interior of the library, were not discussed. Mr. McKim's idea was that, in considering the statue, the commission should consider it merely as a piece of decoration. The figure, as the centre piece of the fountain, was to be regarded as a work of art, and not as a piece of sculpture."

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1896.

THE REJECTED BACCHANTE.

There has been a tempest in a teapot in regard to the Macmonnies statue of a Bacchante. The whole matter is simply told. Mr. McKim, wishing to give something to the Public Library designed by his firm, chose this statue, believing it to be an appropriate ornament for the fountain in the court. The Trustees referred the question of acceptance, as the law prescribes, to the Art Commission, which, after obtaining the opinion of nine experts, decided that, whatever artistic merits the Bacchante may have, it is not suited to the place where it was proposed to put it.

We see no prurient prudery in this decision, nor fear that inebriety may have a memorial in our Library. It is fair to assume that the experts chosen were men of judgment and artistic instincts, unaffected by the silly talk of those who beat their sides and tear their hair at the nude in art. To hurl adverse criticism at those who declined Mr. McKim's generous gift is to make up one's mind upon insufficient evidence. Those who are not very familiar with the design of the statue and of the uncovered central court cannot warrantably say that the Bacchante would be in harmony with its surroundings if it were accepted.

Leaving aside all question of this individual decision, we are heartily pleased to see that Boston will refuse something in the line of statuary. Perhaps it would be better never to refuse whatever memorials are offered us than to refuse some which might be of permanent beauty and educative value. But it has taken us so long to reach a point where we believe some standards of art essential in our architecture and sculpture, that an expression of disapproval now and then will do us good. It will call attention to the fact that it is not our duty to make our public places hideous with bronze and stone caricatures and gew-gaws simply because they are given to us.

While Macmonnies' beautiful figure is far from being a gew-gaw—so far, indeed, that many of us are very sorry to have it rejected—there is a certain compensation for those who think it a suitable work for the Public Library, in realizing that there are men in Boston now whose duty it is to protect us, as their training best enables them, from works of no merit. Perhaps this has been a mistake, though it may be that the Bacchante in the severe, angular courtyard would be as much out of place as the Athena Promachos would have been in a valley or in a thick grove.

Our Art Commission looked a gift horse in the month. But that is what it exists for.

"Other experts were quite as strongly in favor of both the statue and the site. Still others approved neither. All the opinions were read and carefully discussed at the meeting of the commission on Thursday. The model of the statue, which was in the room, was examined, and the opinions compared with it. The result of the meeting was the vote to reject the Bacchante."

Mayor Quincy who is also one of the commissioners, said that the only reason for the rejection of the statue of a bas-relief was its inappropriateness for the site, which it had been offered. So objection to the statue, as a work of art, was made. Mr. Quincy did not know what it would be accepted for some other place if again offered. It was his personal opinion that another offer would be made.

As to the vote, the mayor would say that it was made unanimous

"Each expert tendered his opinion to the commission in writing. These opinions were read at the meeting of the art commission last Thursday, every member of the commission being present. They were considered and discussed very carefully, and the model of the statue itself, which was in the room, was also carefully examined by the commission, and the vote passed was the result of this careful consideration."

[illegible]

Our Art Commission looked a gift horse in the mouth. But that is what it exists for.

INDIANS KILL GAMBLERS.

TUESDAY, OCT 13, 1896.

THE REAL MEANING OF THE STATUE.
It is curious that so discerning a body of gentlemen as those who are included in Boston's art commission should have been blind to the moral and the warning embodied in the so-called "Bacchante" and pronounce it unfitted for display at the public library.

Obviously the reason why the deftly poised maiden in stone will not permit her infant companion to grasp the bunch of grapes so temptingly held aloft is because they would not be good for the child. The so-called Bacchante is no frivolous matinee girl. She has had experience in the care of infants. She fears that those grapes, however beautiful, might give her charge a taste for strong drink later on. She suspects also that free indulgence in them would bring the baby at an extremely early period in his career to a vivid realization of the fact that among his bodily belongings he owned a vermiform appendix.

And yet our art commission utterly failed to see how well Mr MacMonnies' graceful statue might serve in the library enclosure as a solid, silent warning to all generations to come that the reckless devourer of grapes, be he young or old, runs a risk of contracting appendicitis and a heavy doctor's bill.

If architect McKim would only get Mr MacMonnies to make a nice moral statue of a Sunday school teacher, say—for the public library, now maybe the art commission would approve of it.

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1896.

THE BRONZE BACCHANTE by Frederick MacMonnies has been rejected by the Boston art commission as the center of the fountain in the court of the Boston public library. The "remarkable technical merits" of the statue are recognized, but it is not regarded as suitable in that place. Edward Robinson, secretary of the commission, and also curator of the department of classical art at the Museum of Fine Arts, says that the experts to whose consideration the statue was submitted differed greatly in their opinions; some approved both the statue and the site, others admired the statue but thought it out of character with the severity of the style of the court. Mr Robinson's personal opinion is interesting. He approved the statue for the site, yet he is quoted as saying—

"The face of the statue is coarse and vulgar, and I regret that Mr MacMonnies should have chosen such a one, but the figure is one of the most wonderfully executed pieces of statuary in modern art. The pose upon one foot is very remarkable. But few attempts to get such an effect have been made in the whole history of art; you could count them all on the fingers of one hand. The only reason for its rejection was because it was not considered in harmony with the other decorations of the court."

The embarrassing circumstance was that the sculptor gave the statue to Mr McKim, one of the architects of the library, and that Mr McKim thought it was a good thing for that particular place. Now, the figure is that of a dancing woman, holding a child on her right arm, and lifting above her head in her left hand a bunch of grapes. It represents the old pagan joyousness in life, and is undoubtedly a notable work of art in the old Greek spirit, exquisitely wrought and worthy of putting beside the Fawn of Praxiteles. Mr Robinson's criticism as to the face is correct, and it is understood that in the sober precincts of the public library the whole purpose of the statue is thought to be alien. Probably this position of the art commission will be maintained. The commission is composed of the mayor, the chairman of the board of trustees of the library, the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the president of the Museum of Fine Arts, all ex-officio. Gen Walker and Mayor Quincy did not discuss the vote when they were talked with. They agreed with Mr Robinson that the group was inappropriate for the site. Perhaps this may be regarded as a fine example of the continuous Puritanism of Boston.

TOO NAUGHTY FOR BOSTON LIBRARY.

Macmonnies' Statue of a Bacchante Rejected by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

DANCING FEMALE FIGURE.

Joyousness and Freedom Are Expressed in Every Line, and Boston Cannot Stand That.

DECIDE IT IS NOT SUITABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12, 1896.—Mr. MacMonnies' statue of a Bacchante, which was offered by Mr. McKim, the architect of the Public Library, to the trustees of that institution, with the design of having it used as the centre piece of the fountain in the central court of the building, has been formally rejected by the Art Commission. The resolution adopted declared "That the secretary be instructed to inform the trustees of the Public Library that, while recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. MacMonnies' statue of a Bacchante as a work of art,



MACMONNIES' STATUE OF BACCHANTE.
Which the Trustees of the Boston Public Library Decline to Receive as a Gift.

this commission does not regard it as suitable to the Public Library Building."
The meeting at which this action was taken was attended by every member of the commission. The Art Commission is composed of the Mayor, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the president of the Museum of Fine Arts, and the president of the Board of Architects and the president of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts. The commission was created in 1890 and must pass on all works of art that may be offered the city of Boston for a place in any public building or park.
They did not sit as experts, but called in many experts separately. The experts did not agree. Some expressed strong approval of the statue itself, but they questioned the appropriateness of the Public Library court as a site for it on account of the severe character of the architecture of the court. Others favored both the site and the statue, and others approved of neither the statue nor the site.

The figure is that of a dancing female, seven feet high, in bronze, holding a child on the bend of the right arm and a bunch of grapes in the left hand. It expresses joyousness and freedom in every line.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C. NO. 105.

TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1896.

THE "BACCHANTE" REJECTED.

The Art Commission Reports Against Mr. McKim's Gift.

The celebrated Macmonnies' Statue Thought Not to Be in Harmony with the Severity of the Ornamentation of the Court of the Public Library—Experts Divided.

The vote of the art commission by which the gift of the Macmonnies "Bacchante," offered by Mr. McKim, the architect of the Boston Public Library, to the trustees of that institution, was rejected, was made known yesterday. The vote was: "That the secretary be instructed to inform the trustees of the Public Library that, while recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante as a work of art, this commission does not regard it as suitable to the Public Library building."

The secretary of the commission, Mr. Edward Robinson, who is also the curator of the department of classical antiquities at the Museum of Fine Arts, says: "In the first place when the trustees received the letter from Mr. McKim offering the statue to the library, they forwarded it to the art commission. The commission referred the statue to a committee of experts."

"Each member of the committee was asked to examine the statue and the site for which it was intended, and to submit his opinion in writing to the commission. No member of the committee knew the names of the other members, or, at least, they were not given such information by the commission; and, therefore, there was no chance for the operation of prejudice. The several opinions of this committee were held as confidential, the commission wishing to assume the responsibility for whatever decision was reached."

"The committee of experts was composed of some of the most celebrated authorities upon art in the country. While each opinion and its author cannot be given, it may be said that the opinions did not agree. Some were strongly in favor of the statue, but questioned its appropriateness as a centre-piece for the fountain in the library court. The statue, they thought, was not in harmony with the severity of the ornamentation of the court."

"Other experts were quite as strongly in favor of both the statue and the site. Still others approved neither. All the opinions were read and carefully discussed at the meeting of the commission on Thursday. The model of the statue, which was in the room, was examined, and the opinions compared with it. The result of the meeting was the vote to reject the Bacchante."

When asked what he thought regarding the statue and its appropriateness as a centre piece for the fountain, Mr. Robinson said that he approved both the site and the statue.
"The face of the statue," he said, "is coarse and vulgar, and I regret that Mr. Macmonnies should have chosen such a one, but the figure is one of the most wonderfully executed pieces of statuary in modern art. The pose upon one foot is very remarkable. But few attempts to get such an effect have been made in the whole history of art; you could count them all on the fingers of one hand. The only reason for its rejection was because it was not considered in harmony with the other decorations of the court."

The much-discussed statue is now in the office of Mr. McKim in New York. It is not known what he proposes to do with it. Should he again offer it to the city to be placed in some other site than the one originally intended. It is probable that the art commission would be glad to accept it. This statement is not official. Indeed, it is not known that Mr. McKim has the slightest intention of giving the city of Boston another chance to obtain this work of art.

Mr. Robinson adds: "As to the reports in the newspapers regarding the propriety of erecting such a statue in a public building, such reports have been unfounded. No such question has come before the commission. The value of the statue as a work of art was generally admitted. The commission had only to decide whether the statue would add to the artistic beauty of the library court."

The World.

Published by the Press Publishing Company, 55 to 61 PARK ROW, New York.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1896.

BARRED FROM BOSTON LIBRARY.



BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The Art Commission has rejected the statue of a Bacchante by Macmonnies, offered by Architect McKim to the Public Library for use as the centre-piece for a fountain in the central court of that building.

The Commission says: While recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante as a work of art, this commission does not regard it as suitable to the public library building.

New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

Redaktion: Oswald Ottendorfer.

New-York, 13. October 1896.

MacMonnies' „Bacchantin“.

Nach Ansicht der Kunstkommission hat sie für die Bostoner Bibliothek zu wenig Reize an.

Boston, 12. Okt. Die von MacMonnies geschaffene Bronzestatue, eine Bacchantin darstellend, wird die hiesige öffentliche Bibliothek nicht schmücken. Edward Robinson, Kurator des Museums der Künste und Sekretär der Kunst-Kommission, machte heute bekannt, daß die Kommission in ihrer Sitzung am Freitag beschlossen habe, die Statue der Bibliothek davon in Kenntnis zu setzen, daß die Statue, wenngleich sie als ein Kunstwerk von bemerkenswerther technischer Ausführung anzuerkennen sei, doch nach Ansicht der Kommission für das Bibliotheksgebäude nicht passe.



Was die hochwohlwärtige Kommission an der Statue auszufinden hat, ist, daß durch die unvollständig beseitigte weibliche Figur sinnliche Infinität erzeugt würden und daß die Statue deshalb für den geistigen Centralisationspunkt in der Nähe des Weltalls nicht geeignet sei. Kunstkritiker von Fach sind darin einig, daß die Statue ein Kunstwerk von hervorragender Bedeutung ist. Die französische Hauptstadt wollte sie kaufen und ließ, als sie das Original nicht erhalten konnte, eine Kopie anfertigen. Die „Bacchantin“ ist durch eine tanzende weibliche Figur dargestellt, die ein Kind auf dem Arm trägt und in der rechten Hand Trauben hält.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C., NO. 108.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1896.

THE BRONZE BACCHANTE.

The Springfield Republican suggests that the refusal of the piece of sculpture of Mr. MacMonnies for the Public Library may be regarded as "a fine example of the continuous puritanism of Boston." Why may it not better be considered as a development of the nice artistic sense of the propriety of art in its relations to what is about it? We do not think the committee that passed upon this statue is at all to be classed among those squeamish as to the points in a statue that are supposed to be obnoxious to what are known as puritanical views. Our impression is that it was the sense of harmony rather than that of modesty that governed in the verdict of the committee. It is only fair to assume this to be true until facts in the case are known which militate against it.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1896.

"The Art Commission of the city of Boston need not have gone to the trouble of calling in a committee of experts to advise it as to the bronze figure of a Bacchante by Frederic MacMonnies. The Transcript long ago pronounced the statue—extraordinarily clever and fascinating as it is—inappropriate for the courtyard of the Public Library."—Evening Transcript.

To be sure. Why did the Art Commission go beyond the Transcript's opinion?

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1896.

Proud as our people are of our Public Library, they have many things to regret in connection with the new library building. They have more reason, therefore, to be satisfied that the statue of "Bacchante," so remarkably selected as a gift by the architect, has been refused a place at the entrance of the building. For some reason, the effort to multiply questionable statuary about the building is noticeable. The Public Library is the last place on earth to attempt that style of effort. Let us have no more of it. The building is a beautiful one, and our people should be left to enjoy it for a long time without any further attempt to bring in this kind of "art."

The Evening Post.

New York, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1896.
BOSTON'S REJECTION OF THE BACCHANTE.

The Art Commission of the city of Boston need not have gone to the trouble of calling in a committee of experts to advise it as to the bronze figure of a Bacchante by Frederic MacMonnies. The Transcript long ago pronounced the statue—extraordinarily clever and fascinating as it is—inappropriate for the courtyard of the Public Library. In face of the criticism from which we have constantly defended the architect and trustees of the library, that the art purpose had dominated the literary purpose in their plans and decorations to offer such a figure showed a lack of tact which might almost be characterized as defiance, to call it by no harsher name.

Fortunately for the board of trustees of the library, the responsibility of the decision was taken from them, and the cheap and easy comments attributing the verdict to prudery and Puritanism will have no application, as they might have had to an ordinary board of officials, not up in art. The Art Commission is not only composed of cultivated men, but it performs its duties by calling on experts and artists to aid it, so that when the Boston Art Commission acts, its verdict is final and without appeal, as has already been proved. The statement given to the public by the Secretary of the commission shows that the best technical authority and connoisseurship agree that the Public Library is not the place for this statue. We have no doubt that the sentiment of the community at large will eventually uphold this latest decision of the Art Commission, as it has done with the others it has made.

The Bacchante is unquestionably a very smart performance. Indeed, far above deserving to be classed with the mere nudities in "art galleries for business men," such as the Hoffman House bar, as a profane newspaper has recently classed it. But this great community does not exist for or by art and artists. It is only a New England Athens. All the young artists educated in France will unite in denouncing the action of the Art Commission as a piece of Philistinism. That much may be taken for granted. But with respect to questions of this delicate nature, the judgment of the artists is inevitably technical, professional, and one-sided. But in this instance it is opposed to a native sentiment which is not only justifiable and respectable, but is much finer and more delicate. It is not a subject for reproach that we are essentially different from the French.

In the discussions of questions of this kind which arise from time to time, it is the fashion among artists, cosmopolitans, men about town, and many writers for the press to assume that, because of that mendacious old saw, "To the pure all things are pure," the objections to nudity, license, and immodesty in works of art are based upon an impure state of mind which sees a semblance of evil where no real evil exists. This is a too convenient way to dispose of one's opponents. It is no argument to impugn the motives of the other side. The ingrained hostility of American women (and of American men who have not lost the American respect for women) for the sort of thing which seems to be all right in the eyes of young Frenchmen and of Gallicized young Americans, is not lightly to be thus set aside by an unworthy scoff.

Then, there is a fitness in all things, and, while Mr. MacMonnies' figure would be the gem of any private gallery of modern sculptures, it does not follow that it would be wise or sensible to place it in the Public Library court. That beautiful representation, or suggestion rather, of a cloistered academe is a spot which is and should be kept sacred to scholarship, study, and meditation; and the glaring incongruity of the leaping Bacchante and her surroundings there would have been too striking to escape criticism and even ridicule as a bit of mad, youthful excess on the artistic side of the great building's monumental purpose.—[Boston Transcript.]

THE BOSTON ART COMMISSIONERS who rejected Mr. MacMonnies' Bacchante for the Public Library certainly had the courage of their convictions. That it took courage to decline the gift of



Sent Oct. 17, 1896.

Copyright 1896 by Theodore H. Smith.
MR. MACMONNIES' BACCHANTE.

one of the finest statues made in recent years by an American sculptor, no one will deny. It was not, they say, because the statue is nude that they declined it, but because it celebrates inebriety. This does not seem to me much more enlightened than if they had rejected it on the other ground. I do not think that anyone who saw this Bacchante standing in the Public Library would stop to say to himself:—"I must turn my head away, for this statue is an offense to morals; it glorifies strong drink and therefore it is a dangerous and wicked thing." On the contrary, I believe that anyone who saw it would say:—"Here is a beautiful work of art; it is worthy to be placed in this beautiful building, and it is an honor to America that it should have been made by an American." According to the reasoning of these commissioners, the Tower of London should be torn down because the little princes were murdered there. I hope that Mr. McKim will give the statue to the Metropolitan Museum of Art now, and see if it does not find quick acceptance there.

The Pioneer Press.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1896.



BARRED FROM BOSTON LIBRARY.

The Boston art commission has rejected the statue of a Bacchante by MacMonnies, offered by Architect McKim to the public library for use as the centerpiece for a fountain in the central court of that building. The commission says: "While recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. MacMonnies' statue of Bacchante as a work of art, this commission does not regard it as suitable to the public library building."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPHS.

The directors of the great European museums know well how important, in the eyes of students, are their collections of photographs. It is, as much as printing, the art preservative of other arts, and it has made the impossible possible in allowing the comparison, side by side, of pictures removed from each other by the breadth of Europe. Morelli, it is said, could carry an ear in his mind from St. Petersburg to Madrid, but his critical system, especially as supported by the study of others, has required photography to assist the memory. In all the European capitals, therefore, there have been built up, in the last twenty-five years, collections of photographs in connection with museums, the object of the collections being mainly to illustrate the history of painting.

It is not too much to state that fifteen thousand photographs are needed in order to adequately represent the history of Renaissance painting. After that number, the more the better; the larger the photograph the better; and the more modern the better. In order to give any idea of the original color scheme. The experienced student, therefore, did not expect too much on learning that the Public Library has secured a collection of some eleven hundred photographs, bought mostly a number of years ago by a lady of limited means, and ranging in size from six inches upward.

Miss Graupner, whose collection is now open to the public, worked under three disadvantages. She was not able to spend much money, nor to buy the photographs at any price, and she died before isochromatic photography had been so extensively applied in the galleries and churches of Europe. Her taste was good, and her selection of subjects excellent, but the photographs are many of them small; they are, of course, too few in number; and they are mostly in the old style, taken either from the paintings themselves, giving a blackened result, or from drawings and engravings, giving falsity of expression. Isochromatic photography is recent; it is only within two years—and Miss Graupner has been dead that length of time—that Anderson and Allnair have reproduced, in the new process, the paintings in Venice; it is only a little longer time since even the northern galleries have been photographed as they should be; and it was not to be expected that Miss Graupner, who did much of her buying by commissions given to friends travelling in Europe, could keep pace with photographic development.

It is not to be inferred that the collection at the Public Library is valueless. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and besides, there is considerable value in old photographs as giving, even if imperfectly, an illustration of pictures as they were before recent restoration. But money is needed to enlarge and improve the collection—much money, if it can be got, in order to buy more photographs and to buy them larger; and judgment is necessary to buy only those that have been taken in the isochromatic process, which can be improved on and superadded, as it will not be in many years, by color photography alone.

Boston and the Bacchante.

The refusal to accept the artistic and jolly Bacchante of Mr. MacMonnies for the Boston Public Library may perhaps be justified by the argument that such a statue is not congruous with that studious institution and its purposes.

The theory that a Minerva would be more in place there may be sound. Moreover, the typical Minerva is clothed, and a Bacchante always cast off her garments in those old rowdy days when there were Bacchantes. She wanted to be absolutely free to be sportive; and hence she defied conventions in a way to shock the restraint and respectability of Boston. The people there do not believe that such trifling with the terrible gravity of life as the Bacchantes delighted in is proper. They don't do it themselves, and they object to anybody's doing it or having done it.

Nor is it proper. Life is a serious matter. Duty before pleasure, always. The span of human existence is short. Man's years are few and full of trouble. Some people, therefore, are said to spend their leisure moments in thinking wholly about their latter end, an inevitable occurrence. Probably there are not many such; but they are referred to with commendation in the sermons of the preachers. There are pictures of them gazing at skulls and crossbones. Their theory is that joy in bare existence is wicked. This is a miserable state, they say, and the only life worth consideration is the life beyond the grave, for which continual self-mortification here is necessary as a preparation.

Bostonians are not all of that way of thinking. Some of them are very wicked; but they are not joyful in their wickedness. It seems to make them more depressed than ever. They try to be merry, but they make a dismal failure of it. They cannot be spontaneous, for they are overburdened with the conviction that they must present an irreproachable example for their fellow beings. They feel that the eyes of mankind are upon them. They feel that they must keep up the moral and intellectual standard to the highest possible elevation. They must teach by both precept and example. They have a mission to perform, of course.

A community loaded with that sense of moral responsibility cannot have spontaneity. It must restrain its natural impulses in order to act properly its part. Hence a Bacchante, a careless and jocular figure, representing simple delight in physical existence, is not congruous with the awfully serious sentiment of didactic Boston, and, least of all, with an institution to which Boston goes to acquire information and gather material for use in its office as moral instructor and exemplar.

But the question arises if it be not desirable for Boston to take a rest once in a while from such grave occupations and heavy moral responsibilities? Might not the contemplation of the Bacchante's spontaneity afford a healthful relaxation occasionally from the strain of its heavy propriety and didactic solemnity? Is it not possible that there is something besides useful information that is desirable for man? May not the Bacchante, joyous and careless, dancing, gambolling, kicking, and exulting in mere existence, represent something Boston needs to learn, which it cannot find out simply by wasting the midnight oil over the books of the Public Library and by listening to its numerous erudite philosophers?

The Bacchante represents spontaneity; is there any place that more than Boston lacks that delightful quality?

Put up Mr. MacMonnies' statue somewhere in Boston; on the Common, perhaps, even if a place in the Public Library is refused to it; and look upon it, Boston! Forget your awful responsibility; forget the necessity of taking yourself so seriously, and contemplate the fun of pure existence unclouded by any dreadful consciousness of an obligation to make your neighbors as good as you are by your example of propriety and unobjectionable behavior!

Why is the Bacchante preserved by art? Is it not especially for such as Boston? It offers to Boston, emotionally arid, desiccated, artificial, an emblem of the beauty and delight of unrestrained frivolity. Glorious though ugly Bacchante! Art and poetry, set against a background of prosaic and monotonous restraint and self-consciousness!

What does the Bacchante say to Boston? "I do not care a rap what the Mugwump says," she cries; "I'm in for fun, and I'm going to have it!" May not her defiance and exultation afford a lesson profitable for contemplation by the staid, but somewhat dull and monotonous respectability of that exemplary community?

faithfully for 37 years. Miss Jenkins, who has served for 20 years, Mr. Tiffany, who has served 20 years and Mr. Locke, whose years of service are a score of years.

As these faithful workers feel the dismissal keenly is putting it lightly. With 37 years of service they have grown to feel a deep and personal interest in the institution—it is part of their very life.

With the greatest care each one who received a letter of dismissal observed the hint that the matter might be best quiet if the receiver would say nothing about it. Yet last week the news was known to everybody—it was the talk of the library.

When asked to say something in regard to the matter Miss Jenkins said: "I do not know how this matter ever became public. I have never mentioned it to any one, and when different ones come to me asking if I had received my dismissal I evaded the question by saying 'I have heard that letters of dismissal have been sent out.' No, I have nothing to say to the press or any one in regard to the matter. Since, you know, I admit receiving the letter, it is hard, as I shall be obliged to find another position as soon as possible."

SHE WOULD NOT TALK.

Miss Jenkins, who was at the library in charge of the department of circulation, also refused to say a word in regard to the matter.

Mr. Tiffany, in charge of the Barton-Ticknor room, when spoken to in regard to the matter, grew suddenly very moist in the eyes and turned his back squarely. In a moment more he had turned and with a flourish of his hand toward the cases which held rare treasures said: "I do not show you some of our valuable books?" In the eagerness to tell about this rare edition and that, he quite forgot his trouble and was happy in the midst of his beloved books.

Librarian Putnam, when asked, if he would be willing to say something in re-



F. O. Prince.

gard to the coming changes, simply said: "I should prefer to say nothing about the matter."

Were these tried and faithful workers incapable of doing good work or were in poor health, there might be some plausible excuse for removing them, but in each case there is excellent health and the most earnest wish to do the best that can be done.

From having been so long connected with the institution their service is most valuable. Many a citizen who has visited the library for years will miss them sadly.

One friend who feels their dismissal to be entirely uncalled for says: "This is indeed rich reward for a long faithful service."

Another one said: "In previous administrations when Judge Chamberlain, Justin Winsor and Samuel Abbott were in authority the services of women were highly valued. And the longer a person had been connected with the work, provided they were in possession of their health and senses, the more they were appreciated."

...The air is so good in the periodical room at the Public Library—such a vast improvement over the quality of air offered in Lower Hall at the old library—that it is a pity that the quality of the electric light is not also superior. Now that daylight departs early, a bright reading light, not a dull one, is really needed for hours in the periodical room.

WEEDING OUT.

The Public Library Staff Being Changed.

On the first day of January, 1897, several of the oldest employees at the Boston Public Library will have severed their connection with that institution.

It was but a few days ago that a boy employed at the library deposited upon the desk of each an envelope in which was a formal note stating that on and after that date the services of the recipient would not be required. A hint as to reorganization was also contained.

Those who now look forward to the new year, not with longing, are: Miss Poree, who has been active for 37 years, Miss Mary Jenkins, who has served 20 years, Mr. Edward Tiffany, who has a record of 20 years; Miss Florence Edwards and Miss McCauley, other veteran employees. Besides, Miss Margaret O'Brien and others were notified correspondingly.

There has been considerable talk concerning the coming removals, but those most interested have little or nothing to say.

It is understood that the movement is the result of deliberate action taken by the Board of Trustees, who have a plan of reorganization that is to be carried out. The notices given to the ones that will soon leave the library amount to a three months' warning and give an opportunity for other employment to be secured.

Librarian Putnam was seen by a Journal representative and gave the following statement for the public, which he said was all that he cared to say:

"In connection with the reorganization of certain departments of the library. It is true that certain employees have been notified that they could not be retained after Jan. 1, 1897. This is a question of administration, as to which I cannot expediently enter into a public discussion. I must content myself with saying that we have a certain work to do; and that we have limited funds with which to do it. Beyond this I can say nothing, except that I am in favor of the principle of a pension system, as applicable to certain contingencies in the administration of an institution like this."

Trustees Prince, Walker and De Normandie were all out of town last night. The employees affected by the notice have agreed among themselves not to say anything for publication.

BOSTON HERALD.

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There seems to be as yet no foundation for the report that Mr. MacMonnies' somewhat famous statue has been gracefully accepted by the Board of Trustees of Arts and Sciences, but it wouldn't be surprising if the report should ultimately turn out to be correct. An art institute is a very different thing from a public library, and the Bacchantes might very appropriately revel in one and not in the other.

Miss Mary A. Jenkins, who has served for 37 years, Edward Tiffany, a 30-year employee; and John T. Locke, a 20-year employee in the main library. Besides these there are two others, who hold minor positions, whose dismissal has nothing to do with the circumstances of the dismissal of those whose names are given.

The cause of the dismissals is that these people have, on account of their years, ceased to be as useful to the library as those in charge desire them to be. The officials of the library refuse to discuss the question in its details, and about all they will say is that the efficient management of the library under the conditions which exist, meaning a limited appropriation and a great deal of work, requires the change that has been made.

The dismissals were made by the librarian, Herbert Putnam, under the direction of the trustees. The latter had the matter under consideration for a long time, and their conclusion was reached only after every phase of the situation had been carefully examined and the best interests of the service in the library studied. The faithfulness of those dismissed was admitted, but, reluctantly, the trustees had to lay this fact aside.

Librarian Putnam, replying to an inquiry as to the reason for these dismissals, said:

"In connection with the reorganization of certain departments of the library, it is true that certain employees have been notified that they would not be retained after Jan. 1, 1897. This is a matter of administration as to which I cannot expediently enter into a public discussion."

"All that I care now to say is that we have certain work to do, and that we have limited funds with which to do it. Beyond this I can say nothing except that I am in favor of the principle of a pension system, as applicable to certain contingencies in the administration of institutions such as this."

Dr. Henry J. Bowditch, one of the trustees, refused to discuss the question further than to admit that the trustees had acted upon the matter, and that the question of a pension for old and faithful employees of the library was worthy of consideration.

J. H. Benton Jr., another of the trustees, said: "I decline to be interviewed upon a subject upon which the trustees of the library have acted for the best interests of the library."

From another source it was learned that since the new library building has been occupied the work has increased greatly, while the appropriation for its maintenance has remained practically as before. The informant said that the appropriation now was all that the city could stand and the trustees were bound to obtain the most for it. In the case of some of those who had received the notice of dismissal they were not doing the work that the new conditions required of them.

The employees who have received the notice of dismissal are fully as efficient as the officials themselves, and they refuse to be quoted. One of them remarked that they had more than two months yet to serve, and in the meantime something might arise to cause the trustees to reconsider their action.

"I have no doubt," said one of them, "that our services are not now required, because we have grown old. Yet I feel that I have been rendering good service and I heard no complaint until, after receiving the notice of dismissal."

No appointments have yet been made to fill the places.

Mr. Locke was appointed two years ago to do special work. That work is about completed, and his services will not be required after Jan. 1.

erous donor proposition in which the general donor proposed that it should be placed, and they decided that it was not. As they had doubtless seen and studied both the work of art and the location under consideration, they were able to pronounce on these points with deliberate decision. Everybody should be grateful for their conscientious pains.

The general criticism of their conclusions, however, seems still to turn on definitely on the abstract question of propriety as to make a slight discussion of this question worth while. In such discussions, concrete examples are better than generalizations. A comparison of two statues exhibited during the past summer in Paris may therefore help to make the matter clear.

The first of these everybody knows. It has been in Paris as long as people now living can generally remember; and ever since it has been there it has been recognized as probably the most beautiful piece of sculpture in the world. There is no need, then, to describe the Venus of Milo. Infinitely simple in its dignity and beauty, it cannot fail instantly to delight any eye which is capable of delight in the plastic works of genius. Infinitely complete, it cannot fail to gratify the closest scrutiny. It has given rise, of course, to many conjectures. Is it a Venus at all, some ask? Is it not rather a figure, which was made, like the so-called Victory of Brescia, to record on a tablet, now hopelessly lost, the immortal deeds of some forgotten hero? If it be truly a Venus, was it made to stand alone? May it not rather have been grouped with a Mars, long since crumbled to dust? In all these speculations, however, there has never entered a thought of its decency. As never entered a thought of its decency, it soon one might question the decency of the sea or the mountains, of sunlight or of tempest. And in its silent presence even one whose interest is not concerning its purpose and its history must feel the utter pettiness of all the study which should distract one from itself. Whoever made it, and with whatever intent, it is justified by the mere fact of its being. It stands through the years of the resurrection, and it shall stand through the centuries to come, a great, glorious revelation of what divine splendor of form may shape itself from patient admiration of the beautiful imperfections of humanity.

The statue which during the past summer is said chiefly to have shared with it the interest of travellers is of quite a different order. A very clever Frenchman, whose name one is apt to forget without a catalogue, made for the Salon a figure which he called "La Danseuse." It represents a young woman without clothing. From the waist down, her development is remarkably muscular, as befits one whose profession involves exceptional activity of the leg. The waist itself has a tenuity which suggests corsets, much as the foot of a Chinese lady would probably suggest the peculiar shoes imposed on her by fashion. The breast and arms are rather pretty and delicate, but somehow seem to have very little to do with what they surmount. The head is a faithful portrait of that of Mademoiselle de Mérode, who dances at the Opera, and whose photographs, in great variety of costume, are articles of commerce all over the world. Like the Venus of Milo, this notable work of art has given rise to much conjectural comment. This comment, however, has generally confined itself to a single question: namely, whether the rest of the figure is as palpable a portrait as is the head. Mademoiselle de Mérode is reported to declare that it is not; and on this subject she is presumably the highest living authority. Sceptical critics, however, have occasionally reverted to the statue itself. Therein, if by chance it have distracted them from the precise matter in mind, they have discerned, for all their scrutiny, no revelation of anything, divine or human. What was before rendered with exquisite skill, was simply a heartless exposure of what a contemporary human being might look like if her clothes were stolen.

In the contrast between the two statues, the difference is not only in the matter of decency, but in the matter of beauty. The Venus of Milo is a work of art; the Danseuse is a work of nature.

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duced to adorn the house of books should minister to the central purpose, be in harmony with the general key. In this instance, moreover, the public library is located, not in antique Athens nor Imperial Rome, in modern Florence nor Paris, nor even in cosmopolitan New York, but in the capital of Puritan New England, in a city bound by common loyalty and historic fitness to guard with honor the traditions of a race of austere pioneers, whose blood is still the nation's best inheritance.

.....

Would it be appropriate to place in the center of the great court of that city's temple of learning a figure, no matter how beautiful, expressive of the delicious joys of sense? Is there anything in one's approach toward this statue to predispose the mind either to accept or to overlook its motive? From Copley Square the library rises in tranquil and stately beauty. The two great granite pedestals at its entrance will support Mr. Saint-Gaudens' groups of Law, upheld by Power and Religion, and of Labor, sustained by Art and Science. Through the vestibule one passes into an entrance hall whose mosaics record the names of Boston's most illustrious sons—Pierce, Adams, Franklin, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow; of the oligarchs—Channing and Parker, Mather and Elliot; of reformers—Sumner, Phillips, Mann and Garrison; of scientists, artists, historians, jurists—men whose untiring brains and hands built the historic greatness of their beloved city.

From this gathering place of the mighty dead one ascends the splendid marble stair, under the brows of solemn lions, which, dedicated to fallen soldiers of the civil war, warn away all trivial and irreverent souls. Beyond these Puits de Chavannes' magnificent decorations confront one—"The Muses Welcoming the Genius of Enlightenment," a fervid song of praise for the triumph of knowledge.

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It is from the landing on this stair, only a few feet from those guardian lions, that the statue which during the past summer is said chiefly to have shared with it the interest of travellers is of quite a different order. A very clever Frenchman, whose name one is apt to forget without a catalogue, made for the Salon a figure which he called "La Danseuse." It represents a young woman without clothing. From the waist down, her development is remarkably muscular, as befits one whose profession involves exceptional activity of the leg. The waist itself has a tenuity which suggests corsets, much as the foot of a Chinese lady would probably suggest the peculiar shoes imposed on her by fashion. The breast and arms are rather pretty and delicate, but somehow seem to have very little to do with what they surmount. The head is a faithful portrait of that of Mademoiselle de Mérode, who dances at the Opera, and whose photographs, in great variety of costume, are articles of commerce all over the world. Like the Venus of Milo, this notable work of art has given rise to much conjectural comment. This comment, however, has generally confined itself to a single question: namely, whether the rest of the figure is as palpable a portrait as is the head. Mademoiselle de Mérode is reported to declare that it is not; and on this subject she is presumably the highest living authority. Sceptical critics, however, have occasionally reverted to the statue itself. Therein, if by chance it have distracted them from the precise matter in mind, they have discerned, for all their scrutiny, no revelation of anything, divine or human. What was before rendered with exquisite skill, was simply a heartless exposure of what a contemporary human being might look like if her clothes were stolen.

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paintings have made their long journey from France without receiving any harm. The work of installing the decorations will probably take several days, during which the view of the works will be obstructed by a mass of scaffolding. The completion of this great series of mural paintings is an event on which the library and the city are to be congratulated.

IN INTERESTS OF ECONOMY.

Changes to Be Made in Boston Public Library Staff.

Half a Dozen Employees Informed That Their Services Will Not Be Required After Jan. 1—Some of the Older Ones to Be Succeeded by Younger Persons—Mr. Prince Talks.

Several changes in the staff of the Boston Public Library will take place at the first of the new year, about half a dozen of the employees having been notified that their term of service will not extend beyond Jan. 1.

Some of these employees will be replaced by younger persons. The dismissal of the others will create no vacancies.

It has long been considered by the board of trustees that certain of the employees were really not needed in the building, and this being the case, the work of the library will be divided after the opening of the new year among a smaller staff. It is believed by the trustees that this step will mean no impairment of the efficiency of the institution, and at the same time it will result in less expenditure of money, which is a matter of considerable concern to the board.

The Hon. F. O. Prince, chairman of the board of trustees, said to a Herald reporter last night: "The board thought that the interest of the Boston Public Library required some changes, and, in good faith, we have undertaken to make those changes. We, of course, know that there are a great many persons in the institution who have been a long time in the service; but we have been of the opinion that the services of some were not absolutely needed, while the work of others could be better performed by new parties."

"I need not say that the trustees have the interests of the institution at heart, and that this step was taken for the welfare of the library and in the interest of a better administration. Our appropriation is so small that we have been obliged to exercise the greatest economy in the administration of the building. The board took this action three or four weeks ago, and the persons concerned number about half a dozen."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, NO. 116.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1896.

What about the obelisk from Athens, surmounted by a bust of Bacchus, being hung up in the common council chamber? Had the art commission no jurisdiction here, or is it deemed an appropriate emblem for our municipal legislators?

.....

The objection which is said to have been raised by the trustees, that the statue celebrates inebriety, probably does injustice to their more subtle feeling of unfitness. Bacchantes, like the Maenads, the Graces, the Furies, were supposed to be the embodiment of a universal poetic ecstasy, and Bacchus has taken them from the Greeks into their godlike impersonality upon them. A Bacchantess does not celebrate inebriety—her purpose is much larger than that. She expresses the delirium of physical ecstasy, the joy of sense, as distinguished from joy of the mind, of the soul. Her dances are a symbol to the ancients they recalled open air festivals and religious rites in which the delirium of wine was interpreted as a divine possession, through which the gods came into mystic communion with men. To us, with all her historic and mythological charm, Bacchantes, with her grapes and her garlands, represents simply the rapture of the physical life, the beauty of sense.

HARRIET MONROE.

...The air is so good in the periodical room at the Public Library—such a vast improvement over the quality of air offered in Lower Hall at the old library—that it is a pity that the quality of the electric light is not also superior. Now that daylight departs early, a bright reading light, not a dull one, is really needed for hours in the periodical room.

whose deeper nature it was prevented from appreciating by innocent infirmity of perception.

HARRIET MONROE.

nine. However, that has nothing to do with the decorations which Mr McKim had the good taste to select for the library—those that Bates has still bare of decoration, and which should be placed there immediately. What is to have painted several decorations for a large panel in the apse, but the trustees have not yet decided. At the same time ago that they did not require any more decorations at present. Whistler's answer was made in a very ambiguous. He is said to have intimated that he was getting on with the work and would be ready to do the work who know Whistler if some day he should be asked to do the work. His appearance at the library from London, with a bill from Whistler for the same. This was the first time that Whistler had made a written contract to do the work. The trustees had been told that he came there, but contracts never troubled Whistler. He always regarded a verbal contract as sufficient and was not obliged about contracts.

It was asked, "What is to do the work, and it is understood that after a time he was refused to do the work, and it was understood that something was was

A COZY CORNER IN THE JUVENILE ROOM

The evenings and Saturdays are particularly busy times in this department and on Sundays the attendance is even larger, children, black and white, Jew and Gentile, of many races and nationalities all sharing alike in the privileges of the great treasure house of books and carrying away with them perhaps an undefined but no less valuable sense of life and richness in which they have shared and interest in it thus a silent but ever active incentive to good citizenship.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Public Library, was right in his recent after-dinner speech in declaring against stocking the shelves of a library with everything which is published. A library is often valuable for what does not burden its catalogues.

MACMONNIE'S BACCHANTE, FOR WHICH SARAH BROWN POSED

It was this other side that the circumstances of her life especially developed. She herself was born in the circus ring, as it were. She grew up there, and transcended then, of the life of her Le Febvre, and her grandfather, the artist Le Febvre found her—discovered her, as the artists say. She lived her remaining short life in the revels of the Parisian bohemian world.

There are models who pose for their livelihood at the very end of it. But she was not a model. She cared nothing for the frame, except as the ~~model~~ ^{medium} for the artist. She was a model, with the means for her own

But it is not the face which distinguishes Macmonnies' statue of the "Bacchante" as a great work of sculpture. It is not the beauty nor the character of the face that caused the French government to purchase a replica for the Luxembourg. The beauty of the and the wonderful grace of pose are



It is possible that some fine variety of tints may be introduced in the ceiling. The present that is decidedly unsatisfactory to Puvla de Chavannes, and undoubtedly some of his suggestions will be carried out.

It is understood that the balance of the decorations by Mr Edwin A. Abbey for the delivery room are on their way to Boston.

When these arrive and are put into place this floor will be practically complete as far as intended decorations for the present are concerned. And it will be surely a magnificent floor, with the Chavannes' decorations around the staircase, the Venetian lobby by Mr Smith and Abbey's decorations in the delivery room, illustrating the "Holy Grail" legend.

There is just one thing that is just a little offensive, more especially in view of the recent decision of the art commission relative to Macmonnies' Bacchante, and that is the marble reproduction of the Venus de Medici in the Venetian lobby. This was a gift to the library, and, of course, it must be placed somewhere. This particular Venus has never been regarded with any great aesthetic delight by art connoisseurs. Technically it is a fine piece of work, but if there ever was a serious piece of sculpture that particular Venus comes very near being the one. It is a splendid piece of well-developed female nudity, and in the library at present it happens to be right at the entrance to the juvenile room. Some little niche in a closetroom should be set apart for it. Canova's Venus up in the Sargent lobby at the head of the staircase should also be passed upon by the art commission. It is not quite so nude as the other Venus, but it is a question whether it is any more appropriate in the library than the Bacchante, the only difference apparently is that these mythical goddesses were intoxicated with their own beauty, whereas the youthful Bacchante's intoxication was due to the juice of the grape. That, of course, may be regarded as a subtle distinction, but there is a difference just the same, and it is just these little distinctions and differences which an art commission is appointed to determine.

However, that has nothing to do with the decorations which Mr McKim had the good taste to select for the library—those by Chavannes, Abbey and Sargent. Bates hall is still bare of decoration, and it is doubtful whether any will be placed there immediately. Whistler was to have painted several decorations for this hall, the principal one being the large panel in the apex, but the trustees informed the esthetic "Jimmy" some time ago that they did not require any more decorations at present. Whistler's answer is said to have been somewhat ambiguous. He is said to have intimated that he was "getting on" with the work, and it would not surprise those who know Whistler if some day a roll of canvas should put in an appearance at the library from London, with a bill from Whistler for the same. That is apt to be his style. True, he never made a written contract to do the work, and the trustees believe they have James there, but contracts never troubled Whistler. He always regarded a man's word as good, and he never troubled about contracts.

He was asked to do the work, and it is understood that after a time he was induced to at least do something for the library. What that something was was left to his own sweet will, as was the case with the other artists, and no time was stipulated.

"Jimmy" is not averse to a lawsuit, and there is no certainty that he will not insist on Boston's accepting a few of his paintings which he understood were ordered for the library.

When Abbey was here last year he did not expect to get the balance of his "Holy Grail" decorations finished for two years, and if he has completed them in the meantime he must have devoted nearly all of his time since to them. He has been anxious to get the job off his hands, and more especially since he had a little bit with the estate last year over a bill of \$40 for painting. He was a little sore over that bill—but that's another story, and perhaps after all he had some reason to feel sore. It hurt his artistic pride a little bit at the time, at least he intimated that it did in a letter to a prominent Bostonian.

A gentleman who has seen the paintings which Sargent is working on for the library says that they are even better than the decorations already in place. That is saying a good deal, but then Sargent is one of the artistic surprises of the century.

It is not yet known when artist Eliot will have his decorations ready for the Patent room. It was supposed to have been finished some months ago. Mr Eliot is the husband of our Miss Maud Howe, and it was largely owing to her efforts that her husband ever did any decorating for the library. Friends of the artist and his wife, it is understood, are paying for this decoration, so it will not cost the city anything. It is something with a lot of horses—15 of them, representing the months—driven by a young woman who is supposed to typify the 19th century maid or the position which woman holds today in the world where she is supposed to handle the "tribuna."

There was considerable opposition in the old board of trustees to Mr Eliot's doing anything for the library, not because of any dislike to him, but because it was feared that his experience in decorative work did not warrant the undertaking. His wife carried the day, however. There is considerable curiosity among artists to see the decoration in place and see how it will compare with the other decorative work in the library.

Mr Putnam is much pleased with the attendance at the library. The juvenile room is getting to be a great attraction for the boys and girls. It is crowded most of the time, but more especially Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

The newspaper room is also crowded most of the time, especially Sundays. All nationalities flock to this room to read their native papers. Here may be seen a Frenchman pouring over Figaro, a German over his favorite gazette, an Italian, a Spaniard, a Greek and a Portuguese all intently reading the news in their native tongues from "home."

The magazine room down stairs is a busy room all through the week. It is difficult to find a spare seat there at times. Bates hall is the favorite resort of students. Here they can take the books right from the shelves, and they do not abuse the privilege, either.

The art room upstairs is becoming more and more popular every day. It is fast getting to be one of the most complete of its kind in the country. Every facility is afforded students for even drawing. Young artisans find it a great place to study evenings. Several students from Dartmouth are coming to this department for a few days next week to study special subjects.

Of all the branches that have been opened recently, that on Broadway extension is perhaps the most popular. It is crowded during the few hours in the forenoon when it is opened, and also during the afternoon and evening hours. The people of that vicinity find it a great advantage. Books can be ordered from the main library there.

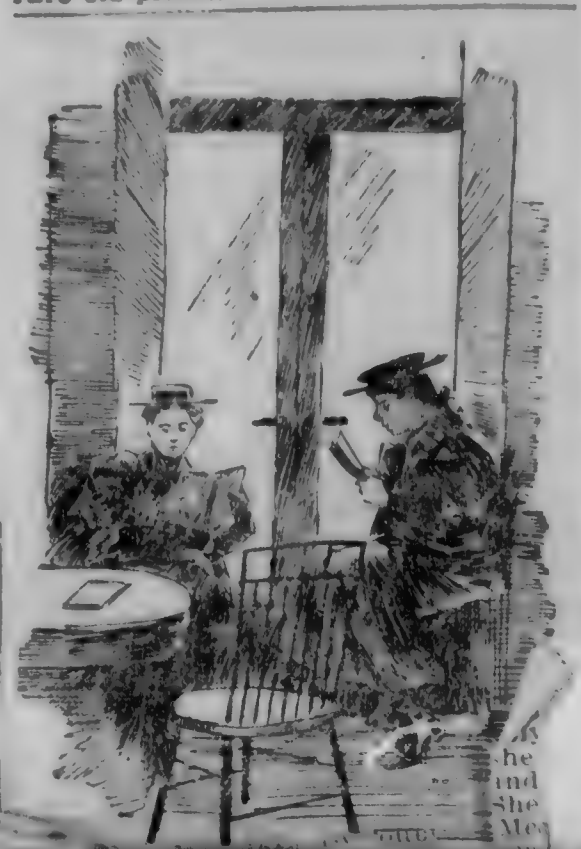
The only branch that is opened until 10 o'clock in the evening at present is that in the West end. It was hoped to keep the South Boston and Charlestown branches open until that hour, but the requisite funds are not available for the purpose.

A COST CORNER IN THE JUVENILE ROOM.

zines, history and travel and biography. There is also a small collection of French and German books.

Not all of these books are written for children, for many boys and girls would handle the books, and when they come again they voluntarily perform their duties before coming to the room.

On the half-dozens big round tables in the room are the current numbers of the best juvenile magazines and papers. One end of the room is taken up with the Chamberlain collection of autographs, which prove very interesting to the children, and frequently lead them to ask questions and read up subjects that otherwise would not occur to them. In this valuable collection are autographs of colonial governors and prominent men of the period, and presidents of the United States and conspicuous members of the different administrations, many of these accompanied by pictures and rare old prints.



tenant of the improvement in some of her worst pupils.

"What has brought it about?" asked the attendant.

"Good reading," was the reply. Sometimes the children are requested to go and wash their hands before they handle the books, and when they come again they voluntarily perform their duties before coming to the room.

Many children learn, too, to handle books properly and to find the value of what lies between the covers as they could not do otherwise, for the majority of the children that frequent this department are not from homes where books are familiar friends, but from families in which they are almost unknown.

It thus supplies to them an element of culture and wholesome diversion which more favored young people find in their homes.

The evenings and Saturdays are particularly busy times in this department and, on Sundays, the attendance is even larger, children, black and white, Jew and Gentile, of many races and nations, all sharing alike in the privileges of the great treasure house of books and carrying away with them perhaps an undelimited but no less valuable sense of its beauty and richness in which they have a share and interest. It is thus a silent but ever active incentive to good citizenship.

The Boston Traveler

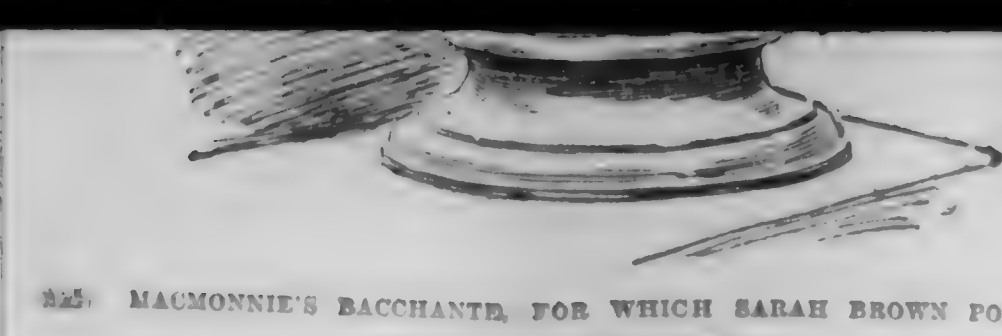
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1896.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Public Library, was right in his recent after-dinner speech in declaring against stocking the shelves of a library with everything which is published. A library is often valuable for what does not burden its catalogues.—Journal.

Boston Journal.

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MACMONNIE'S BACCHANTE, FOR WHICH SARAH BROWN POSED.



HE human part of the famous "Bacchante" has not been told. It is the most human part of the whole story—the story of the model who posed for it. It is a story of the "Latin Quarter," and the Latin Quarter turns out a good many human stories besides "Trilby."

It was this other side that the circumstances of her life especially developed. She herself was born in the circus ring, as it were. She grew up there, and entranced tens of thousands with her beauty and her grace in bareback riding. It was there, in the hippodrome, that the artist Le Febvre found her—discovered her, as the artists say. She left the ring for the studio, and lived her remaining short life in the revels of the Parisian bohemian world.

There are models who pose for their livelihood and there an end of it. But Sarah Brown cared nothing for the money, which she needed for her daily life, the means for getting on. She was the chap who, among all the lively company, sits bolt upright, his face absolutely expressionless, the typical Englishman, devoid of humor, in a third sketch, in Gibson's new series, Sarah is represented as a French girl in "The Day of Carmot's Funeral." In still another—the most striking of them all—Sarah is sitting at a cafe table with Macmonnies, the latter smoking a cigarette. In this, as in most of the sketches, Sarah is the central figure. In this one the portraits, both of Macmonnies and of Sarah, are almost photographically perfect. And in none of the sketches is the resemblance of Sarah Brown the model, and Sarah Brown the Macmonnies "Bacchante" as close. Here it is unmistakable, here the character of Sarah the model is identical with the character of Sarah the "Bacchante."

But it is not the face which distinguishes Macmonnies' statue of the "Bacchante" as a great work of sculpture. It is not the beauty nor the character of the face that caused the French government to purchase a replica for the Louvre. It is the graceful pose, the elegant grace of pose are



SARAH BROWN, MODEL OF THE "BACCHANTE," AND SCULPTOR MACMONNIES.

[From Drawings by Charles Dana Gibson, R. M. Russell & Son, Copyright by Mitchell & Miller.]

One must not question how a famous Parisian should be named plain Sarah Brown. Do not look up genealogy in the Latin Quarter. It was by the name of Sarah Brown that she was known, and no one knows any more. Known no longer except in memory, for the poor girl died last spring at the age of 38, after a reign as the princess of models, and as the most perfect beauty known to the studios.

It was a gay, dizzy, voluptuous life throughout, and it ended in a Paris hospital after a short illness of quick consumption.

Her father was an English nobleman, her mother a beautiful Jewish circus rider. Sarah inherited the traits of both. When she chose to be dignified and proper she was a princess in dignity, propriety and bearing.

She constantly showed the finest traits of sensibilities and instincts. And there was the other side to her nature, and

had the ups and downs of life from the tip-top to the lowest. The gaiety of the moment was the sill in all. One poor artist who had painted a Madonna—for Sarah posed for other subjects than "Bacchantes"—was hard up and he sought her to accept his painting in payment. She took it and a little later, when she had run entirely down in purse, sold it after many ineffectual efforts, to a distinguished artist—in this case he shall be nameless—who gave her the money not in payment of the picture, though he took it in order not to hurt her pride, so that she might have the wherewithal to buy herself a longed-for gown for a great ball that was then coming on.

There is no end to the stories of her impetuosities, but she was no beggar: and in matters of borrowing she was "game to the finish."

One day she had nothing to raise money on, but she must have money. She went to an artist for whom she had frequently posed and asked to borrow, what distinguish it. It is not a statue posed or arranged by the artist, but a flesh movement in the dance.

And Sarah could dance with an abandon and grace absolutely unequalled. One of her last triumphs was her "danse du ventre," at a midnight ball in Paris.

It was late when she came in, and the ball was at its height, but it was as if her entrance were telegraphed throughout the gay throng. In an instant all eyes were upon her. She appeared very quiet and demure that night, but she knew what was expected of her, and presently she was in the center of the hall, all eyes upon her, every lip murmuring admiration. Her dance of the wind went that night as never before. It was the very acme of grace, the intoxication of movement, the delirium of abandonment. It was a magnificent triumph, and it seemed at the close as if the applause would never stop.

It was not long afterward that she died.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. 6, NO. 118.

MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1896.

That art committee must have known what a hubbub their declaration of MacMonnies' statue would create beyond Boston, but no fear of ridicule deterred them from doing right. It will never be forgotten, however, and we shall be grieved till the crack of doom for having dared to be consistent. But, though fountain statues are required to be frolicsome, and a very lark little boy serves that artistic purpose in a gloomy court in Florence, it is no argument in favor of placing this too happy young woman in that solemn enclosure, where Greek meets Greek and a scholastic silence broods o'er all. It would be as incongruous as for Anna Held to sing "Come Play with Me" in the Art Museum on a Sunday afternoon. No one will deny that the museum would be crowded, or at least no one who has seen and heard Anna shiver, but the inappropriateness would be an insult to noble art upon its walls.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1896.

The Trustees of the Public Library have dismissed several men and women from the service of the Library. The reason given for this action is: "For the good of the service." Some of those dismissed are "too old." For others there is not work enough. We do not comment upon the action of the Trustees. As a body they are men of business. As a body they are men of culture. But should there not be pensions in the civil service of a library?

Here is a case. A man enters the Library service when he is 40 years old. He works faithfully and well for 20 years. His salary is between \$1500 and \$2000. He has a family. After 20 years of service, he is 60 years old. The Trustees say virtually to him, "You are too old. We need a younger man. You must leave Jan. 1. We are very much obliged to you for what you have done, and we hope your remaining years will be happy."

What's the poor man to do? He has not been able to lay aside enough for the years of feebleness. His zeal in library service has unfitted him for work in other directions. His 20 years of faithfulness and ability were rewarded shabbily. At the age of 60 he is led blandly into the street. They say to him: "Of course, we have no authority or means. What a beautiful day it is! Don't you think a gentle walk in the sun would be good for your venerable bones?"

THE LISTENER.

The Listener has been interested in reading two diverse opinions from equally unprejudiced sources on the subject of the Bacchante. With one of these opinions, Mr. T. H. Sullivan's, the readers of the Transcript are familiar. Mr. Sullivan agrees with the Italians that a note of gaiety is in order amidst the most stately and serious, not to say solemn, surroundings, and that Mr. MacMonnies' merry dancer would do the Public Library no harm, and would not interfere with the devotional literary spirit, so to speak, of any worshipper who should stray into the court. Speaking in the sentiment of Mr. Sullivan's protest, we might say that if a statue had no right to play in the fountain, the water had no right to play there itself, and the fountain should be abolished in the interest of workaday solemnity.

The opposite opinion, to which the Listener has referred, has been expressed by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago, who, in addition to being a poet and a critic, is well acquainted with Boston. After speaking of the beauty of the library, and especially of the entrance staircase, in a way to thrill a Bostonian with pleasure, Miss Monroe asks seriously whether there would not be an undue shock to the visitor or the student in confronting in the centre of the court so delightfully joyful a figure. Granted, she says, that the fountain is the place for a joyful figure, should not that figure represent spiritual rather than physical joy? Miss Monroe is quite evidently in earnest, and yet as she goes on she proceeds to exclude the Bacchante from the library on the Bacchante's account rather than on the library's. "I am inclined to think," she says, "that Mr. MacMonnies himself, passing through that hallway to the balcony, would feel that here his exquisite soulless creature would be a little out of sympathy with her surroundings, would find herself in a cold and alien atmosphere. In any gallery of art, in many places of public recreation and amusement, there would be a happy welcome for her and a congenial home. In the first, her artistic beauty would be the only thing to consider. In the second, her abandonment of physical joy would be appropriate. But in the stately and silent Public Library of Puritan Boston—would it be fair to this ecstatic nymph to put her there?"

Happy wretch of Bacchante, then, to be delivered from an existence in this place where, so to speak, the world's literature is kept on ice! The Listener does not agree with the opinion that there is anything icy reason why this particular Bacchante should not have been quite at home there, if she had been admitted. The charge of intemperance brought against her is possibly more serious; but the Listener would like to see a little more evidence of the truth of this charge before he is personally ready to consider Deer Island a fitter place for her than the Public Library. No one, it would seem, who has made the slightest study of the outward symptoms of inebriety could charge this Bacchante, who is standing on the tip of one toe and carrying a baby safely and comfortably on one shoulder, could accuse the Bacchante of being under the influence of the bunch of grapes which she dangles over the baby's mouth. By the way, Miss Monroe explains, in the article what a Bacchante is and what it isn't: "Bacchantes, like the Muses, the Graces, the Furies, were simply the antique embodiment of a universal poetic ideal, and modern art has taken them from the drecks with all their godlike impersonality upon them. A Bacchante does not celebrate inebriety—her purpose is much larger than that. She expresses the delirium of physical ecstasy, the joy of sense, as distinguished from joy of the mind, of the soul. Her grapes are a symbol—to the ancients they recalled open-air festivals and religious rites in which the delirium of wine was interpreted as a divine possession, through which the gods us with us into mystic communion with men. To us, with all her historic and mythological enchantment, to immortalize her, the laughing Bacchante, with her grapes and her garlands, represents simply the measure of the physical life, the beauty of sense."

THE GRAUPNER PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

To the Editor of the Transcript:
The editorial in your issue of Oct. 10 upon the Graupner collection of photographs in the Public Library was in itself so discriminating that I trust it may not have obscured the real service which the collection was intended to render, and does now render. It was not supposed by the friends of Miss Graupner who contributed the fund for the presentation of this collection to the library, nor was it supposed by the library, that the collection was an organic or complete one. It was, however, the idea of those friends that no memorial to Miss Graupner could be devised more appropriate than this, and it was supposed by the library that the photographs, though not forming a complete collection, nor individually, perhaps, representing final or most approved processes, would, nevertheless, be of great service in helping to popularize the study of the fine arts. This expectation of the library was founded on an actual inspection of the collection before the gift was accepted. It has been confirmed by experience of the actual use of the collection in our fine arts department, and we feel a continuing obligation to the donors for having selected a form of memorial which is rendering practical and effective service.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian,
Public Library, Boston, Oct. 28.

Transcript Oct. 29, 1896

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

THE GRAUPNER PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

To the Editor of the Transcript:
The editorial in your issue of Oct. 19 upon the Graupner collection of photographs in the Public Library was in itself so discriminating that I trust it may not have obscured the real service which the collection was intended to render, and does now render. It was not supposed by the friends of Miss Graupner who contributed the fund for the presentation of this collection to the library, nor was it supposed by the library, that the collection was an organic or complete one. It was, however, the idea of those friends that no memorial to Miss Graupner could be devised more appropriate than this, and it was supposed by the library that the photographs, though not forming a complete collection, nor individually, perhaps, representing final or most approved processes, would, nevertheless, be of great service in helping to popularize the study of the fine arts. This expectation of the library was founded on an actual inspection of the collection before the gift was accepted. It has been confirmed by experience of the actual use of the collection in our fine arts department, and we feel a continuing obligation to the donors for having selected a form of memorial which is rendering practical and effective service.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian,
Public Library, Boston, Oct. 28.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

PUBLIC LIBRARY TO RECEIVE \$2500.

Communication from the Mayor Regarding It Read to the Common Council, Which Then Adjourned.

At the meeting of the Boston Common Council, last evening, a communication from the mayor, enclosing orders that were sent up for concurrence, was read regarding the legacy of \$2500 left by Charles Mead of this city for the benefit of the Boston Public Library. The orders authorized the city treasurer to receive the money, which was to constitute a trust fund, to be designated "The Charles Mead Trust Fund," and to be used, if judged wise in the opinion of the library trustees, for the benefit of the South Boston branch library. After the reading of the communication and enclosed orders, Councilman Ratigan declared that there was no quorum present, the chair found the point well taken, and the Council adjourned.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.
CONCERT HALL AND BEER GARDEN.

Old Public Library Building Leased to Charles F. Atkinson of the Bowdoin Square Theatre for Five Months.

The trustees of the Public Library have, with the approval of Mayor Quincy, leased the Old Public Library Building, on Boylston street, to Charles F. Atkinson of the Bowdoin Square Theatre for five months, to be used as a concert hall and garden, where light wines and beer may be sold. The lease provides that the first month's rental shall be \$900, and for each succeeding month there shall be an increase of \$200 until the close of the term. Mr. Atkinson attempted to get a lease for five years, but the law does not permit the trustees to make so long a lease. Mr. Atkinson will therefore make but slight alterations in the interior of the building. The trustees reserve the right to cancel the lease on one week's notice provided that the property is sold or leased for a term of one year or longer. The basement and first floor are not included in the lease, as they are already rented.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

IT IS LEASED.

Old Public Library Building Taken for Five Months by Manager of Bowdoin Square Theatre.

Charles F. Atkinson, of the Bowdoin Square Theatre, has taken a lease of the old Public Library Building for five months. He pays rental at the rate of \$3,000 a year. But the trustees still want to sell at just \$1,000,000.

The trustees reserve the right to cancel the lease on one week's notice, provided that the property is sold or leased for a term of one year or longer. The lessee takes the whole building except the basement and first floor, which are now rented, and agrees that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold on the premises.

No important alterations will be made in the building, for reasons that are plain. Mr. Atkinson endeavored to get a longer lease—he would have taken it for five years—but the trustees would not give it for so long.

According to Frederick O. Prince, chairman of the trustees, it is the purpose of Mr. Atkinson to give light musical entertainments, promenade concerts, etc., after the style of the Music Hall pop concerts. Mr. Prince says it is intended by the lessee to sell beer and light wines. In making this statement Mr. Prince said he heartily approved of this kind of entertainment for the people.

The Trustees have for a long time been trying to dispose of this property. They have had two offers, one of \$750,000 and one of \$800,000. Their price is \$1,000,000. They are in no particular hurry to sell, because they believe that in a few years it will be worth a great deal more than it is today.

The action of the Trustees in making this lease has the approval of Mayor Quincy. Mr. Prince says that the authority of the Library Trustees in the matter is absolute, but, nevertheless, they sought the Mayor's approval, which he willingly gave.

The Looker-on

THE Brooklyn Institute is doing all sorts of things for the city, including, probably, the bringing here of MacMonnies' beautiful Bacchante, which in some moment of aberration the Boston Library let go. I hope we shall get the statue, and I think that on grounds of fitness we shall but the agitation has taken the somewhat unfortunate form of making Professor Hooper seem to hold out his hands and beg for it. Every one who knows the facts understands that this attitude is more apparent than real. The reality is, Professor Hooper's zeal to serve the Institute and the city, and if there is any impropriety in his position it is due to this zeal and to the newspapers, for which everybody understands that Professor Hooper is not responsible. He certainly is not for this column, for whose contents he would be the first to claim immunity if he thought there were any chance of their being attributed to him.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1896.

LEASE MADE ON TUESDAY.

Old Public Library Building is Rented.

Bargain Made on a Basis of \$85,000 a Year For Its Use.

Trustees Still Anxious to Sell the Property for an Even \$1,000,000.

The old public library building on Boylston st. will soon be turned into a place of public amusement—a concert hall and garden.

Charles F. Atkinson of the Bowdoin square theater has been given a five months' lease of the building by the library trustees on the basis of a rental of \$25,000 a year. The lease was made on Tuesday last, and it provides that the first month's rental shall be \$900, and for each succeeding month there shall be an increase of \$200 until the close of the term.

The trustees reserve the right to cancel the lease on one week's notice, provided that the property is sold or leased for a term of one year or longer. The lessee takes the whole building except the basement and first floor, which are now rented, and agrees that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold on the premises.

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When the first of the bonded indebtedness of the new library building was created the law authorizing the loan for the purpose provided that when the first bonds fell due the old building should be sold, the proceeds to go toward the redemption of the bonds. This will not occur until July 1, 1899, when the bond redemption will call for \$500,000. With this provision of law the trustees could not, Mr. Prince says, lease the building for a period extending beyond that time.

Mr. Prince says: "The money to be received from this rental will be a very welcome addition to the resources of the trustees, which have been somewhat limited since moving into the new building."

Negotiations for the sale of the building are now pending. The trustees will insist on \$1,000,000. Should these negotiations end successfully, they want to be in a position to surrender the building at once. Should they fail, Mr. Prince says that an effort will be made to have the act which fixes the time when the building shall be sold extended.

Mr. Prince was asked if there would not be some objections to the sale of even light drinks in the building? He thought possibly there might be, but he did not see any sentiment attached to it. Such objections ought not to count for anything, he thinks, especially when the law provides positively for the disposal of the building. He thought, he did not think, would stand in the way of the purchasers putting anything to building to any use they might find most profitable.

The action of the trustees in making this lease has the approval of Mayor Quincy. Mr. Prince says that the authority of the library trustees in the matter is absolute, but, nevertheless, they sought the Mayor's approval, which he willingly gave.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1825.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1896.

Of course, the regular howl is going forth upon the Boston air on account of the action of the art commission in refusing to accept MacMonnies' Bacchante as an outdoor adornment of the public library. It is the same old howl that was heard a while ago when objection was made to an equally, if not more, objectionable piece of statuary designed for a similar purpose.

The howl does not mean anything, except that a good many people who are unacquainted with art, unaccustomed to refined society, and whose reading, travelling, breeding, and education have left much to be desired, imagine that by always pretending to go into ecstasies of appreciation over whatever product of the pen, the brush or the chisel is offensive to refined people, a reputation for familiarity with "art" can be easily and cheaply obtained.

No doubt it can be a certain grade of that reputation, with a certain class of people. Perhaps, if those who take that means to get it consider that what they get is worth the trouble, other people have little cause to take notice. Be that as it may, Boston has much reason to be grateful to the art commission for having once more vindicated the wisdom of its appointment.

SUPPRESSED BOOKS.

New Kind of Censorship Now Exercised at the Public Library.

A List of the Books Which "Must Not Be Taken Away"—Statues of Venus That Take the Place of Rejected Bacchante—Chavannes's Marvellous New Panels Just Placed in Position.

In the "Public Library Handbook," which is still offered for sale in the lobby of that great institution, appears the following statement:

"In the fountain is to be placed the nude bronze statue of Bacchante. The whole figure is full of life and joyousness." But, alas, for the intentions of mankind, the Bacchante will never be admired by the good people of Boston, or at least, by the people who are in search of art treasures in our beautiful library. The Bacchante was a bit too artistically nude to suit the gentlemen, who have charge of the acceptance or rejection of such gems fresh from the sculptors' studios. And so the Bacchante was left out in the cold, but the two statues of Venus, the Medici and the Canova, remain to please the lovers of art in dear old Boston.

The nude statue of the De Medici Venus adorns the niche at the entrance to the children's room on the second floor of the building, and hardly a day passes but groups of children—boys and girls—are to be seen gazing at this magnificent work of art. Its nudity is not more severe than that of the Bacchante, and many declare that the moral effect of the latter is on a higher plane. In the Bacchante there is the smiling face of a young girl, looking into the eyes of an innocent babe. It is a picture of love and joy, and means something more than a mere exhibition of the human form divine.

But it has been determined that this statue shall have no place in our great "reading house," and so, besides the memory of the gift, all that remains to us is the little original model, which is tucked away in some dark closet, above the librarian's spacious apartments.

On the third floor is the Canova Venus, not so striking in some respects as the Bacchante, but still magnificent to art critics in its lines of loveliness. It has been remarked in rather a sarcastic vein that perhaps the children of the Modern Athens are better able to appreciate the artistic features of a Venus than those of a Bacchante. To others the acceptance of one and the rejection of the other is a distinction without a difference.

RESTRICTIONS UPON BOOKS.

But it is not only along the line of statuary and paintings that the fine discrimination of the Public Library fathers must be and has been exercised. The greatest of care is used in the issuing of books, and there are many volumes in the library that have practically been suppressed altogether. In looking over the catalogue you have undoubtedly observed that certain books are starred. Some volumes have one star against them, while others are honored with two stars. The first means that the book will not be lent for home use, except by special permission of a trustee or the librarian. No book with two stars can be taken from the library under any consideration.

When the one star book also bears the letter A, it means that it is refused on account of the cost the letter B means on account of its rarity; C, owing to the condition of gift, and D, because of its character.

The books in the latter class are now kept in the special department in the Fine Arts rooms, and are 200 in number. They embrace many ancient and modern classics, the creations of the French and Italian authors both in the original and translations. Many of these works are illustrated in rather a broad way.

The librarian says it would be unjust to refuse those books to all, for there are many students and artists who, prompted by the highest motives, come to study them. In granting permission the librarians use their own judgment. Among these works are several of Zola's, Ouida's, Balzac's, De Cameron, and quite a collection of medical works. It is a rule of the library that any officer in charge may refuse to issue to a person under 21 years of age books of a character not suited for circulation among the youth. It is claimed that books of this class are not being bought at present for the library, and most of those on hand are gifts.

Frequently the librarian has a call from some college boy for a special translation of some ancient classic. Such a request is always refused.

There are not many requests for French translations of the suggestive class—that is, those contained in this special library. The people seem to realize that they are not to be issued for the satisfaction of their curiosity, and one refusal is enough.

"Of course no library would be complete without these works," remarked one of the department chiefs, "but no one could be justified in giving old and young free access to them."

The eight panels by the eminent French

demned to a cruel punishment for having transmitted the sacred fire to mortals. The ocean nymphs rise in groups from

trees, are seen glimpses of the blue heavens, is an excavation in which is the column of a Doric temple among a heap of ruins; this is the past buried beneath the dust of time. Upon the border of the opening a woman clothed in a garnet mantle and crowned with laurel is accompanied by a genius who holds the torch of Science in his hand; this is History. Leaning over the ancient ruins, the woman, by her upraised finger and the movement of her lips, questions History, and summons him in the name of the divine powers to reveal to her his secret.

For Astronomy, the artist has gone back to the origin of the science. This panel represents a mountainous landscape, and under a serene and starry canopy the Chaldean shepherds are observing with the naked eye the course of the stars, and following their trace in the luminous heavens. Near by, under a rustic tent, a woman interrupts her sleep to enjoy with them this calm and sublime spectacle.

Philosophy has Plato as the principal characterization. The Greek philosopher is in a vast garden ornamented with ionic colonnades and filled with forest trees and verdant hedges. While his other disciples meditate apart or discuss among themselves, Plato, standing in the foreground, explains to an attentive auditor

A VENUS FOR CHILDREN TO ADMIRE.



THE VENUS DE MEDICI, WHICH HAS BEEN SO SEVERELY CRITICIZED FOR BEING PLACED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHILDREN'S ROOM IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

the water, and floating around the rock in the pure air, try by their songs to soften the pain of this persecuted genius. This is the scene in the surroundings where Eschylus once lived, of the subject that he was the first to place upon the stage is an inspiration of genius on the part of the painter, for the subject is purely intellectual, the transmission of the sacred fire to man symbolizing in the Greek legend the awakening of thought.

Epic poetry is personified in Homer. In the scene similar to those of Eschylus,

his ideas upon the eternal conflict between spiritualism and materialism. His left hand rests upon the young man's arm, and by an instinctive gesture while talking to him he raises his right hand towards heaven. Upon the steep eminence of the Acropolis in the background the white colonnade of the Parthenon stands out in strong relief upon the pure blue sky.

Chemistry is symbolized by a fairy, whose delicately sculptured form, half concealed by a veil, rises in front of the scene in the rocks.

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The eight panels by the eminent French artist, M. Puvis de Chavannes, intended to complete the decoration of the grand stairway hall at the Boston Public Library, have been placed in position during the past week, and have been inspected, admired and criticised by throngs of visitors. As explained by the artist, he has endeavored to represent under a symbolic form and in a single view the intellectual treasures collected in the building. He has summed the whole up in a composition entitled "The Muses of Inspiration," the Spirit, the Harbinger of Light. Out of this came the four great expressions of the human mind—poetry, philosophy, history and science.

On the right hand when entering are the three panels representing pastoral poetry, dramatic poetry and epic poetry. On the opposite side are the three panels "History," "Astronomy" and "Philosophy." On the end wall at the left of the windows is "Chemistry" and at the right "Physics."

The eight panels have been exhibited since completed at the salon of the Champs de Mars and at the Durand Rue Gallery in Paris, where they have received the warmest praise. The library trustees have found that the present arrangement of lights in the stairway does not show the paintings to the best advantage at night, and will have the necessary changes made at an early day.

Pastoral poetry has a representation in Virgil, the poet of the Eclogues being shown wrapped in delicate blue drapery that partially veils his white tunic, while he leans against a clump of young laurel trees, and abandons himself to the contemplation of a landscape that is well suited for inspiring noble conceptions. In a softly undulating meadow a limpid stream winds slowly around, while the ground gradually rises in the distance to low hills bordered at their base by thick woods. Scattered about in the meadow among the bristling rocks are browsing calves, while others quench their thirst in the brook. In the foreground are straw hives full of honey.

Dramatic poetry is represented by Eschylus. Clothed in a mauve drapery that leaves his robust form partly uncovered, he is seated in the opening of a rock on the border of a cliff dotted here and there with slender pine trees. In front of him and stretching far away in the blue sea, studded with gray islets and sharp rocks, upon one of these rocks in the middle of the ocean a human form is enchained, while above it a vulture floats with outstretched wings in the azure sky; this human form is Prometheus, whom the gods have just con-



THE VENUS DE MEDICI, WHICH HAS BEEN SO SEVERELY CRITICIZED FOR BEING PLACED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHILDREN'S ROOM IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

the water, and floating around the rock in the pure air, try by their songs to soften the pain of this persecuted genius. This evocation, in the surroundings where Eschylus once lived, of the subject that he was the first to place upon the stage is an inspiration of genius on the part of the painter, for the subject is purely intellectual, the transmission of the sacred fire to man symbolizing in the Greek legend the awakening of thought.

Epic poetry is personified in Homer. In surroundings similar to those of Eschylus, but differently arranged, the old blind man is absorbed in a profound reverie, which is interrupted by his two creations, the Iliad and the Odyssey, each one presenting him an oak branch or a laurel. The Iliad appears in the shape of a female warrior wearing a golden helmet and leaning upon a lance; the Odyssey has a paddle at her side.

History presents a landscape of striking grandeur. Upon the side of a hill, where, through the top branches of tall

his ideas upon the eternal conflict between spiritualism and materialism. His left hand rests upon the young man's arm, and by an instinctive gesture while talking to him he raises his right hand towards heaven. Upon the steep eminence of the Acropolis in the background the white colonnade of the Parthenon stands out in strong relief upon the pure blue sky.

Chemistry is symbolized by a fairy, whose delicately sculptured form, half concealed by a veil, rises in front of the spectator from an opening in the rocks. With a magic wand she presides over the mysterious experiments that three little winged deities are making in a retort placed upon the ground. In a large hole near by the skeleton of an animal's head surrounded by luxuriant vegetation typifies the transformation of matter and its return to life by decomposition. Scattered at the side of one of the deities are blocks of quartz and minerals, while another deity holds a branch of foxglove.



THE CANOVA VENUS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS SAID TO BE A CONSOLATION TO CERTAIN ART LOVERS, WHO HAD HOPED TO HAVE THE BACCHANTE TO DELIGHT THEIR ARTISTIC TASTES.

Boston Journal.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1896.

"It seems it was the sense of harmony rather than that of modesty that governed the Boston Art Committee in rejecting the Macmonnies Bacchante." "Was it too sharp or too flat?" "No, too natural." — Cleveland Leader.

Transcript Nov. 2, 1896

French people, the love of the ideal, and the union in mutual sentiments possible for France and Russia. Sully-Prudhomme's poem closed with praise for the *carmina* and the *esart*. The *carmina* was given assurance that the Graces who dwell in the Trianon have crowned her as their youngest sister, and the son of the Romanoffs that he begins already to show himself a worthy son of his father. Sully-Prudhomme made the ghost of Louis XVI direct the Nymph of Versailles (for recitation in Bernhardt's dulcet voice) to go and seek the royal Russian baby, and, in the name of France, to place upon her brow a triumphal kiss. This shall be a sign that the faith sworn to the hearts of her parents shall endure. It must have been very pleasant to hear the divine Sarah concluding in her most melting accents de grandmère.

"Poe, au nom de la France, un baiser triomphant, Pour que la foi jurée aux cœurs se perpétue."

AT INTERVALS.

In one of the story-books which we all knew as children, and somehow have never seen since, there was a familiar old tale of something which once happened in Greece. Two sculptors, it was said, were asked to present rival statues for the crowning feature of some monument. When these works were submitted to the judges, there was an instant agreement of opinion. Exquisitely finished in every detail, one of the figures seemed incomparable; the other, meanwhile, looked like a mere sketch—a blocked-out mass of marble. Before submitting to his imminent condemnation, however, the author of this apparently careless work made a request which everybody admitted to be reasonable. He asked that each statue be placed in turn on the spot where one or the other should ultimately stand. When this was done, everybody's opinion was instantly reversed. The exquisitely finished statue, placed at a height where its detail was no longer perceptible, looked weak and blurry; the roughly blocked one, in the same position, looked perfect. Whereupon the judges changed their minds, and the man who had adapted his work to its purpose reaped much glory, and the man who had wasted his detail learned a valuable lesson.

The moral of this old story has been variously expounded. By some it is held to be that first impressions are always mistaken; by others, that artists are certain to know more than any critics; by others still, was found that all but two of these works were already owned by the library. The two were at once ordered to be purchased.

One going to the library for information comes away with his notes bristling with names of authorities, and with the titles of books in all languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch. A most perfect confusion exists in his mind after he has been shown books on all subjects from Egyptian to modern art, from architecture and painting to decoration and industrial art. The books that are laid before him are only the large folios, for "the textbooks," says the director, with a careless wave of the hand toward the shelves, "of course we possess." Volume after volume is dragged out of the cabinets and run over, so as to afford a hasty glimpse of engravings, lithographs, photographs and colored plates in overwhelming abundance.

A categorical reduction of these confusing data partially reveals the riches of the department. In Egyptian art there are the names of authorities from Belzoni to the most recent, from Napoleon's "Description de l'Égypte" to the modern Egyptian exploration fund. The library possesses Perrot et Chipiez in three languages, with Lipius's "Denkmäler" and Prisse d'Avennes's "Histoire de l'Art Égyptienne." Arabian and Indian art is also covered by the more important publications—Roberts, Fergusson, Layard and Laborde, and by a complete file of the Journal of Indian Art. So, also, Prisse d'Avennes, Owen Jones, Murphy and Burgoin illustrate Saracenic art.

The field of Greek and Roman art is similarly covered. The books on the Olympic exploration: the "Pergamon" of the Berlin Museum, Nicollin's "Pompeii," Canina, Ross, Rossini, Sandrart and Letarouilly on Rome, with the publications of the Académie Française; finally, the two great modern German publications, "Denkmäler der Griechischen und Römischen Sculptur" by Brunn; and the "Griechischen und Römischen Porträts," by Brunn and Arndt—these names give an idea of the scope of the authorities. Other large illustrated books cover Byzantine art, and the old medieval art of illumination.

Perhaps the greatest riches are offered to the student of Renaissance art. All the critical authorities, from Rio to Morelli, from Ruskin to Berenson, from Grimm to Frisconi, discuss the history and interpretation of paintings, while the textbooks of architecture and sculpture are similarly present. There are large volumes without number; the complete sets of the galleries of Europe; a hundred large illustrated works on architecture, too many to name; though one may give an example in Geymüller's "Architektur der Renaissance in Toscana," in the form of a periodical, still running, as also, in the department of sculpture, is Bode's "Denkmäler der Renaissance."

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Public Library's Department of Fine Arts.

The usefulness of the Public Library has been so much increased since its removal into its new building, that even now it is a little difficult to remember all the facilities that are laid before the student or the reader. The chief improvement is in the ease of access, even to the rarest treasures of the library. In the days of the old building, some of the departments were almost sealed to the visitor, not indeed by the policy of the authorities, but from unavoidable necessity—the library had the books, but not the space to display them in. The hardship was not least felt in the department of fine arts. Here the library possessed many great folio books of plates and colored lithographs, illustrating the different periods and departments of the history of art. But they were too valuable to send out of the building, and since shelf room was limited, and table room equally so, people were often denied access to them, and after a number of unsuccessful attempts even gave up the habit of coming. They are coming to the new building, however, in increasing numbers, since at last every facility is afforded them of studying the large books. For its evolution has been complete. Four large rooms are now given up to the department of fine arts. One is a general reading room, where the periodicals are exposed, and where the Arundel prints are exhibited. The other three are for readers, where on tables the large folios may be studied, and their illustrations traced or copied.

Recent acquisitions in the department tempt a review of its resources. Considerable attention has been drawn by the welcome gift of the Graupner memorial, a collection of photographs. The directors have turned their attention to deficiencies in the lists of authorities, and have, so far as limited means would allow, started to remedy the defects. The department now at least possesses a complete set of the published illustrated works on the galleries of Europe, and various other valuable and costly works have been ordered. An illustration of the large field already covered, and of the intention of the officials to increase it, is shown in the case of architecture. Sturgis's recent reference sixteen works, all large folios, some with several volumes each, containing in all several thousands of plates reproduced by modern photographic methods. On consulting the catalogue it was found that all but two of these works were already owned by the library. The two were at once ordered to be purchased.

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Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

THE DE CHAVANNES DECORATIONS.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In last Sunday's Herald a rather savage attack upon Puvion de Chavannes and his decorations in the Boston Public Library appeared, and as, in the opinion at least of many of the best painters of our time, these paintings do decorate a noble building, I feel that some protest should be made against this critic's dull criticism, which, coupled with the recent decision of the Art Commission that Mr. Macmonnies' Bacchante is unsuited—or, did they say unfitted—to adorn and eternally dance in the library's beautiful court, has, I must own, considerably startled me. Many of us who admire this immortal statue and those "bad" decorations in the Public Library are painters and sculptors, and truly love all that contributes to sweetness and light, to morals, and to the city beautiful, and so we feel that this art commission and the Herald art critic have blundered and are, to put it mildly, quite unfit to lead or guide public taste in art or morals in modern Athens.

I am unable to defend the statue or its generous, but, alas! mistaken donor, Mr. McKim, for I can see no indecency in what man copies from one of God's creations; but I can and do take issue with much, if not all, that this critic of the Chavannes paintings says regarding so much beauty—decorative beauty, mark you—as is contained in these panels by this great French painter. I grant that the drawing is faulty and the masses and details are, sometimes, distinctly not beautiful—not beautiful if Veronese, Tintoret, Velasquez (quaint as are some of the Spanish skirt fashions) are beautiful—but surely lovely in color and tone, delightfully unconventional, fitting as decorations, suggestive of a beauty all too rare in modern art, and just literary enough to make them go with the building and sing in harmony with its purpose. These decorations are not as wonderful as those (by the same hand) in the Sorbonne and Pantheon in Paris, but they are nobly conceived, truly decorative, lovely in quality of tone and color, and fitting in every way to adorn a city's best building.

Let some more worthy painter than the writer of these lines keep this ball a-rolling, for the question—if such there be—as to the real merit of these decorations is something of an art education in itself. In fine, art, since the best Greek period, has never been for the "hot polio!" and no one expects these decorations to be "a nine days' wonder," but give them more time and surely our children and their children, more surely will call us, or some of us, "men of taste," and the reasons will grow with them, and these reasons are written "large" on the wall a serious man climbs when he sets out on that long but never tiresome road that leads to a niche in the temple of knowledge and fame!

Why, then, are these panels good? They were made by a serious man; an artist long before he became "serious." They are the result of time—his time and that of the ages before him. No lightly accepted commission these, but Puvion de Chavannes made them after years—let us say fifty years of work or experience, if you like—and surely he has given us his best, or nearly so.

A painter's reasons for "his faith" are these, the faults are patent: First, they are serious and noble and fitting in conception, and thirdly, it would be difficult to find a better man, better fitted by the test of time to fill the space so delicately and in harmony with the severe building, and the severe Puritan who will rest before them and certainly criticize! You, Mr. Editor, have grave duties, not only "to art," but to the public, else I might take up these panels one by one and at least show cause why one anonymous critic should not teach painters, at least, what is good or bad in a profession they have served with all their might, and counted not the cost. G. F. M.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1896.

BOOKS SUPPRESSED IN BOSTON.

Restrictions Which the Public Library Imposes on 200 of Them.

The refusal of the Boston Public Library to set up in the court of that institution a nude bronze statue of Bacchante has called attention to the restrictions placed by the library on books of a certain class. Many volumes in the collection properly belong to the class of suppressed books. In the catalogues readers often find in this library, as in others, that use is made of stars, some works having one star and others two, the first meaning that the book cannot be taken away for use at home except by special permission of a Trustee or the librarian, while the second indicates that it cannot be taken in any circumstances. Such books also have certain letters. When the letter A is used it indicates that the book is refused on account of the cost; the letter B means refusal on account of its rarity; C, owing to the condition of gift, and D, because of its character.

As explained in the Boston Post, books with the letter D are now kept in the special department in the fine arts rooms, and are 200 in number. They "embrace many ancient and modern classics, the creations of the French and Italian authors both in the original and translations." Many of these works are illustrated in rather a broad way, and the librarian says it would be unjust to refuse them to all, as there are many students and artists who, prompted by the highest motives, come to study them. In granting permission librarians use their judgment. Among these works are several of Zola's, Quilès, Balzac's, Bocaccio's, and quite a collection of medical works. It is a rule of the library that any officer in charge may refuse to issue to a person under twenty-one years of age books of a character not suited for circulation among the young. Books of this class are not being bought at present for the library, and most of those on hand are gifts.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR. VOL. C, NO. 131.

SUNDAY, NOV. 8, 1896.

The Public Library building seems to be attracting even more Sunday visitors than the Art Museum, and it is good that this is so. Both institutions are elevating and ennobling, and they fitly supplement the influence of the churches and the pulpits on the Lord's day.

PUBLIC LIBRARY STAIRWAY.

The Finishing Touch to Be Given the Scheme of Color by Tinting the Vaulted Ceiling—Mr. Garnsey to Do the Work—His Decorative Experience.

Now that the entire series of Puvion de Chavannes' decorations has been installed around the walls of the grand stairway in the Boston Public Library, there remains nothing to be done towards completing the whole color scheme of the hall except to bring the white vaulted ceiling above the upper landing into harmony with the rest of the magnificent decorative scheme. When the last eight panels by the French artist were being placed upon the walls, Mr. McKim came to Boston for the purpose of consulting with the trustees and of determining upon the most appropriate treatment to effect this object. It is now rumored that a plan has been formulated, and that the tinting of the vaulted ceiling is to be confided to Elmer E. Garnsey, the artist-decorator, who is the author of the Pompeian mural decoration in the vestibule of the waiting room. Mr. Garnsey has been the right-hand man of General Casey in executing and planning the decorations in the interior of the new Congressional Library in Washington, and no artist in this country has had a more practical experience in dealing with problems of the kind here presented. The ceiling will undoubtedly be simply tinted in solid colors, solely with the view of framing properly the large wall decoration of "The Muses," with which its white surface at present makes a harsh contrast. This work will be the last touch needed to complete the effect of this stately hall.



ture in Italian. There are many periodicals bearing more or less directly on the subject of Renaissance art, such as Hirt's "Formenschatz," and especially the two great works, the "Jahrbuch der Wiener und Berliner Kunstsammlungen," similar in purpose, which is to exhibit and catalogue the art treasures belonging respectively to the Austrian and Prussian royal houses. Not second to these works is the famous Italian periodical, the "Archivio Storico dell'Arte," of which the library possesses a complete file.

Modern art is especially illustrated by periodicals in German, French and English. The year-old German periodical Pan, Die Kunst unserer Zeit, the Magazine of Art, L'Art Française, the Portfolio and the Formenschatz, and many devoted to architecture and building alone, cover the whole field, while the shelves hold many monographs on individual artists. The department is also able to illustrate the art of Spain, and of Japan. Engraving is also represented in the Tosti collection of over five thousand pieces. The library is also particularly rich in books on decorative and industrial art.

Two collections, finally, fill up many of the vacancies left by books or periodicals. The first is the set of prints published by the Arundel Society of London, to which the library is a regular subscriber. In the general room of the department the two hundred prints are exhibited in sixty frames. They illustrate especially the several departments of Renaissance painting. In Italian painting one notices particularly the works of Fra Angelico, Filippino, Masaccio, and the Umbrian school. North European schools are represented especially in the works of the Van Eycks and of the school of Cologne. As is well known, the particular value of the Arundel Society prints consists in accurate copying of the fine colors of the old masters.

The second collection is the Graupner memorial; over eleven hundred photographs collected in recent years by Miss Harriet Graupner, and given to the library by her friends after her death. This collection occupies a cabinet of its own, with a suitable inscription, and is completely classified and arranged. It is to be regarded as a more or less complete accompaniment to the books and periodicals, as a valuable complement to the folios in the cabinets. Like the Arundel prints, it is devoted principally to the illustration of the history of Renaissance painting. The artists especially well represented are: Giotto and Angelico, Memmi and Masaccio, Perugino, Lionardo, Rafael, Michelangelo, Titian and Correggio; and in the northern schools Memling and Van Eyck, Holbein, Durer and Rubens. There is also an excellent representation of the Spanish school, devoting the principal attention, of course, to Murillo and Velasquez; there are many photographs of etchings by Rembrandt, and finally a complete set of photographs of the miniatures in the famous Grimani Breviary at Venice.

All these photographs, books and prints are laid before the visitors without reservation, and from this time onward the Public Library will be an important factor in the art education of Boston. It is already much frequented. Throughout last winter its rooms were in demand for classes in drawing and for the study of the history of art. Classes came from the Institute of Technology, and even from Dartmouth College. Art students come in from various schools to copy and to trace from the illustrated books, and the books on industrial and decorative art are in especial demand. That the resources of the department are of yet perfect is no question, but that they are so large is matter for congratulation, and the art students of Boston can now only in the Public Library without the slightest sense of handicap.

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of it, based on mere reproductions, must surely be mistaken. To state in detail why this argument falls to bring conviction would be a very long task. We must answer generally. The Public Library is morally, from beginning to end, the noblest civic monument in America. From beginning to end, the city and the architect alike strained every nerve to give us what for centuries should be a model. But the fundamental principle of all fine art is simply that the means by which the artist works shall be an exquisitely adapted as human power can compass to the end for which he employs them. Judged by this canon, the Public Library must seem, to many thoughtful critics, a building which, for all its beauty, possesses feature after feature of scenic ineptitude. To such as feel thus must come the constant, unhappy fear that a judgment which has erred already has erred again.

It was with a sense of relief, then, that many of us heard that the Bacchante was not to be accepted by the city. What this news seemed to mean was that competent men, who had seen and studied the statue, had reluctantly come to the same conclusion which we had reluctantly drawn from the insufficient evidence in our possession. In fact, however, we are now told that this is not the case at all. Friends whom we all care for, friends whose opinion is surely entitled to consideration as deliberate as should be given to any opinion which we hold ourselves, have thought from the beginning that throughout this matter our views have been pitifully mistaken. When, in discussion with these friends, we say that a competent jury, in possession of the best evidence, has sided with us, we are met with a rather staggering answer. Competent or not, we are told, the jury in question rendered its decision without examining the only really valid evidence within its reach. In plain English, it is asserted that a body of professed critics, who might easily have seen the Bacchante itself, either by taking a day's journey or by having it sent to their own doors, have officially refused to accept it, offered to us with unexampled generosity by a man who deserves every possible personal consideration, and have based their refusal on no other evidence than is in the possession of everybody—namely prints and reproductions on an enormously reduced scale.

If this be true, the jury has certainly displayed an error of artistic judgment at least as serious as that which, on insufficient evidence, we were disposed to attribute to the donor of the statue. To him—indeed he will permit it to us, and to themselves alike they owe the reputation of reasonableness. If the criticism concerning the Public Library just set forth seemed harsh, the reason why it is so at this moment may justify it must now be apparent. Those who most eagerly protest against the statue's decision are not all men to whom it differs in opinion by the width of a hair. On one point, however, they utterly agree. Fair play and courtesy alike demand that the final judgment on this question be based not on guesses as to what the Bacchante may be, but on actual observation of it as it really is.

HARRETT WENDELL.

French people, the love of the ideal, and the union in mutual sentiments possible for France and Russia. Sully-Prudhomme's poem closed with praise for the czar and the czar. The czar was given assurance that the Graces who dwell in the Trianon have crowned her as their youngest sister, and the son of the Romanoff that he begins already to show himself a worthy son of his father. Sully-Prudhomme made the ghost of Louis XVI. direct the Nymph of Versailles (for recitation in Bernhardt's dulcet voice) to go and seek the royal Russian baby, and, in the name of France, to place upon her brow a triumphant kiss. This shall be a sign that the faith sworn to the hearts of her parents shall endure. It must have been very pleasant to hear the divine Sarah concluding in her most melting accents de grandemère: "Pose, au nom de la France, un baiser triomphant. Pour que la foi jurée aux cœurs se perpétue."

AT INTERVALS.

In one of the story-books which we all knew as children, and somehow have never seen since, there was a familiar old tale of something which once happened in Greece. Two sculptors, it was said, were asked to present rival statues for the crowning feature of some monument. When these works were submitted to the judges, there was an instant agreement of opinion. Exquisitely finished in every detail, one of the figures seemed incomparable; the other, meanwhile, looked like a mere sketch—a blocked-out mass of marble. Before submitting to his imminent condemnation, however, the author of this apparent carelessness made a request which everybody admitted to be reasonable. He asked that each statue be placed in turn on the spot where one or the other should ultimately stand. When this was done, everybody's opinion was instantly reversed. The exquisitely finished statue, placed at a height where its detail was no longer perceptible, looked weak and blurry; the roughly blocked one, in the same position, looked perfect. Whereupon the judges changed their minds, and the man who had adapted his work to its purpose reaped much glory, and the man who had wasted his detail learned a valuable lesson.

The moral of this old story has been variously expounded. By some it is held to be that first impressions are always mistaken; by others, that artists are certain to know more than any critics; by others still, that anybody who bothers himself about the details of anything may expect to find himself a fool for his pains. A safer way of stating the inevitable moral involved should seem to be that no one can certainly judge a work of art in the position for which it is intended.

In the effect of any plastic work, the mere question of scale is far more important than one sometimes imagines. The model of the Acropolis of Athens, now under glass in the Museum of Fine Arts, is remarkably faithful; but nobody who has seen the Parthenon glowing in the light of an Arctis sunbeam can impart the sentiments thereby awakened to anyone who has seen only its plaster miniature. Or imagine a Teniers of heroic size; or Rembrandt's "Night Watch" reduced to the dimensions of a Teniers. Ideally, perhaps, proportion ought to be so exact that any building, or picture, or statue would look equally well whether studied with the naked eye or through either end of an opera-glass. Practically everybody knows that this is rarely the case. One does not feel sure even that the Hermes of Olympia would have its full effect on us if we knew it only from a coin or a daintily small as the Narcissus of Michael Angelo remembers the David of Michael Angelo in the public square of Florence must be freshly disturbed each time that he feels the tremendous emphasis on its enormities which is made by the narrow limits of the hall, where it is now safe and sound. One might go on forever. The fact is too plain for denial that to know what any work of art is really like one must see it just as it was meant to be seen.

The pertinence of these reflections everybody understands. There are many of us hereabouts who have felt for a long time that the published prints of the Bacchante, so generously offered to the Public Library, clearly indicated one of two things—either that no process of reproduction could fairly set forth its merits, or else that it was glaringly unsuitable for the position in which the donor proposed that it should be placed. The matter is of course a delicate one, involving frank criticism of an architect whose reputation and whose open-handed kindness are in certain aspects wholly admirable. No one can overstate the gratitude and the personal consideration which every loyal citizen of Boston owes to the man who so unreservedly gave to our greatest civic monument every best energy that was in him. Morally, no public building in the world more totally justifies its creator than that which he has built for us. For the moment, however, we are not in the region of morals; our interests are those of the fine arts. We have been told, as if the tale were final, that because the artist who designed the Public Library feels sure that

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Public Library's Department of Fine Arts.

The usefulness of the Public Library has been so much increased since its removal into its new building, that even now it is a little difficult to remember all the facilities that are laid before the student or the reader. The chief improvement is in the ease of access, even to the rarest treasures of the library. In the days of the old building, some of the departments were almost sealed to the visitor, not indeed by the policy of the authorities, but from unavoidable necessity—the library had the books, but not the space to display them in. The hardship was not least felt in the department of fine arts. Here the library possessed many great folio books of plates and colored lithographs, illustrating the different periods and departments of the history of art. But they were too valuable to send out of the building, and since shelf room was limited, and table room equally so, people were often denied access to them, and after a number of unsuccessful attempts even gave up the habit of coming. They are coming to the new building, however, in increasing numbers, since at last every facility is afforded them of studying the large books. For its revolution has been complete. Four large rooms are now given up to the department of fine arts. One is a general reading room, where the periodicals are exposed, and where the Arundel prints are exhibited. The other three are for readers, where on tables the large folios may be studied, and their illustrations traced or copied.

Recent acquisitions in the department tempt a review of its resources. Considerable attention has been drawn by the welcome gift of the Graupner memorial, a collection of photographs. The directors have turned their attention to deficiencies in the lists of authorities, and have, so far as limited means would allow, started to remedy the defects. The department now at least possesses a complete set of the published illustrated works on the galleries of Europe, and various other valuable and costly works have been ordered. An illustration of the large field already covered, and of the incentive to the officials to increase it, is shown in the case of architecture. Sturgis's recent book, "European Architecture," mentions for reference sixteen works, all large folios, some with several volumes each, containing in all several thousands of plates reproduced by modern photographic methods. On consulting the catalogue it was found that all but two of these works were already owned by the library. The two were at once ordered to be purchased.

One going to the library for information comes away with his notes bristling with names of authorities, and with the titles of books in all languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch. A most perfect confusion exists in his mind after he has been shown books on all subjects from Egyptian to modern art, from architecture and painting to decoration and industrial art. The books that are laid before him are only the large folios, for "the textbooks," says the director, with a careless wave of the hand toward the shelves, "of course we possess." Volume after volume is dragged out of the cabinets and run over, so as to afford a hasty glimpse of engravings, lithographs, photographs and colored plates in overwhelming abundance.

A categorical reduction of these confusing data partially reveals the riches of the department. In Egyptian art there are the names of authorities from Belzoni to the most recent, from Napoleon's "Description de l'Egypte" to the modern Egyptian exploration fund. The library possesses Perrot et Chipiez in three languages, with Lepsius's "Denkmäler" and Prisse d'Avennes's "Histoire de l'Art Égyptien." Arabian and Indian art is also covered by the more important publications—Roberts, Fergusson, Layard and Laborde, and by a complete file of the Journal of Indian Art. So, also, Prisse d'Avennes, Owen Jones, Murphy and Burgon illustrate Saracenic art.

The field of Greek and Roman art is similarly covered. The books on the Olympic exploration: "The Pergamon" of the Berlin Museum, Niccolini's Pompeii; Canina, Rossi, Rosini, Sandrart and Letarouilly on Rome, with the publications of the Académie Française; finally, the two great modern German publications, "Denkmäler der Griechischen und Römischen Sculptur," by Brunn; and the "Griechisches und Römischen Porträt," by Brunn and Arndt—these names give an idea of the scope of the authorities. Other large illustrated books cover Byzantine art, and the old medieval art of illumination.

Perhaps the greatest riches are offered to the student of Renaissance art. At the critical authorities, from Rie to Morell, from Ruskin to Berenson, from Grimm to Frazzini, discuss the history and interpretation of paintings, while the textbooks of architecture and sculpture are similarly present. There are large volumes which number the complete sets of the galleries of Europe; a hundred large illustrated works on architecture, too many to name, though one may give an example in Geymüller's "Architektur der Renaissance in Toscana," in the form of a periodical, still running, as also, in the department of sculpture, is Bode's "Denkmäler der Renaissance in Europa."

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As explained in The Boston Post, books with the letter D are now kept in the special department in the fine arts rooms, and are 230 in number. They embrace many ancient and modern classics, the creations of the French and Italian authors both in the original and translations. Many of these works are illustrated in rather a broad way, and the librarian says it would be unjust to refuse them to all, as there are many students and artists who, prompted by the highest motives, come to study them. In granting permission librarians use their judgment. Among these works are several of Zola's, Oulha's, Balzac's, Hocquelin's, and quite a collection of medical works. It is a rule of the library that any officer in charge may refuse to issue to a person under twenty-one years of age books of a character not suited for circulation and the young man's books of this class are not being bought at present for the library, and most of those on hand are gifts.

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BACCHANTE COMES.

All Hail the Once Rejected, But Now Accepted, Statue!

An Innocent Suggestion Which Caused All the Trouble.



The Bacchante is coming to Boston. This will be news to our citizens, and they find it, of course, in The Record. The Bacchante is coming to Boston. That is the upshot of all the turnings and twistings over it.

Architect McKim is bound that it shall decorate the courtyard of the Public Library. It has been refused once. Then an attempt was made to give it to Brookline, and that city declined it. Now again the people of Boston are to have a chance to take it, if they will.

About next week this statue of the beautiful woman will be again erected in the courtyard of the library. Erected! Yes, exactly where it was originally planned for. For the public view? No, not in the first place. A decorative wooden partition will be built, which will hide the chiselled limbs of this representation of physical delight from the eyes of all except those especially bidden.

In order that the truth may be known, The Record is obliged to say that the library trustees were a good deal surprised when the art commission decided against Bacchante being the most conspicuous feature of the library decoration.

The trustees were a unit in believing that this most fascinating and pervading statue of the goddess of revelry and license should be placed in the courtyard. They were prepared to accept it without a dissenting voice. The one who finally expressed the innocent suggestion that it should be referred to the art commission was Dr. Bowditch.

Dr. Bowditch was in favor of the statue, but he thought it would be just as well to have the art commission approve it. Not one of the trustees dreamed that the art commission would reject it, although in the meeting of the trustees, he did not understand that it was the business of the trustees to ask the art commission or any one else what should be put in the library, as they had entire control of it.

Judge of the surprise, however, which when word was sent to them that the art commission considered this rollicking, delicious figure a little out of place in the public library in the city of Boston! The Bacchante is going to stand right there originally and they have not changed their minds since. Architect McKim was determined that his gift should not be refused, so in a few days it will come on again to Boston.

so heatedly discussed, but in which, after all, the trustees have finally had their way. Perhaps it is as well to have the cold, sombre, rigid architecture of the public library lighted up by this figure, whose charms are so real that they almost seem to be pulsating with the blood of youth.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

VOLUME LXIII. NUMBER 20,791.

BACCHANTE COMING.

Famous Statue, Once Rejected, Will Probably Be Exhibited, Temporarily at Least, in Boston Public Library Court Yard.

There was a report this afternoon that the famous Bacchante which the Boston Art Commission had once formally rejected was to be placed in the courtyard of the Boston Public Library after all.

Librarian Herbert Putnam, who is also Secretary of the Library Trustees, refused to confirm or deny the report when seen by a Journal man, or to say a word about it. He intimated, however, that he might have a statement to make later.

The truth of the matter is that the Bacchante will come here temporarily, at least, and will be placed on exhibition for the public, and that the Trustees now have such a plan under consideration.

Secretary Robin, son of the Art Commission, has told a Journal man this afternoon that the Public Library Trustees have been anxious to have the commission reconsider its vote rejecting the statue, and that they have based merely on an examination of the ground that that vote was based on.

The Trustees ask that the statue itself may be examined. The commission has, therefore, agreed to consider such facts as the Trustees may lay before them.

One of the "facts" will probably be the statue.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

VOLUME LXIII. NUMBER 20,791.

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When the last eight panels by the French artist were being placed upon the walls, Mr. McKim came to Boston for the purpose of consulting with the Trustees, and of determining upon the most appropriate treatment to effect this object. It is now rumored that a plan has been formulated, and that the ceiling of the vaulted ceiling is to be painted in solid colors, so that the tinting of the vaulted ceiling is to be coincided to Elmer E. Garney, the artist decorator, who is the author of the Pompeian mural decoration in the vestibule of the waiting room. Mr. Garney has been the right-hand man of Gen. Casey in executing and planning the decorations in the interior of the new Congressional Library in Washington, and no artist in this country has had a more practical experience in dealing with problems of the kind here presented.

The ceiling will undoubtedly be simply tinted in solid colors, solely with the view of framing properly the large wall decoration of "The Muses," with which its white surface at present makes a harsh contrast. This work will be the last touch needed to complete the effect of this stately hall.

Boston Transcript.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Framing of the De Chavannes Decorations.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

May I be permitted, through the columns of the Transcript, to call the attention of the trustees of the Boston Public Library to a defect in the decorations of the main stairway of that building, which has become particularly apparent since the final panels of the Puvion de Chavannes decorations have been put in place? I refer to what might be termed the framing of the capital piece in the decorative scheme, that which is known as "The Muses Welcoming Genius, the Messenger of Light."

Anyone who has followed the work of Puvion from the first tentative essays upon the walls of the museum of Howen down to the final triumphant masterpiece in the hemicycle of the Paris Sorbonne, must acknowledge that Boston possesses, in this superb series of decorations, one of the finest achievements of the painter's life. Puvion is a great but unequal master; at times touching the sublimest heights, and again skirting perilously near the verge of the ridiculous. But in one thing he has never failed—the perfect fitness and adaptation of his decorations to the surroundings in which they are intended to be placed.

In the stairway of the Public Library, with its rich facing of yellow Siena marble, he had to deal with a color scheme of peculiar difficulty, and the triumph and manner in which he has met and vanquished this difficulty has won for him the praise and thanks of all lovers of the beautiful. It is a marvelous achievement. Until one week ago there lurked in the mind of none of us a lingering doubt as to the adaptability of these richly veined and colored marbles to an architectural scheme of such dignity and magnitude as the grand stairway of the library. Today we bow down before the genius of architect and painter and acknowledge that together they have given us one of the noblest and most beautiful entrances in the world. Nothing certainly could have so enhanced the beauty of the marbles (while at the same time lending them dignity and sobriety) as the ethereal tones of blue and mauve and violet which form the dominant or keynote of the Puvion decorations; while on the other hand nothing could have so gracefully and fully framed these panels as the yellow Siena marble by which they are surrounded. And just here is the point which I wish to bring out. While the eight panels upon the stairway proper are wholly enclosed in and surrounded by the rich marble setting which is their normal and legitimate frame, the vaulted ceiling of the upper corridor is allowed to come into direct contact along its whole length with the skyline of the principal decoration of the entire group. It needs only a glance at the smaller panels to prove that this could not have been the intent of the painter and to prove beyond question how infinitely the "Muses welcoming Genius" would be improved were the ceiling or that portion of it which comes into contact with the picture stained in harmony with the color scheme of the whole entrance. The task would present difficulties, it is true, but they are not insuperable, and in a case like the present, where perfection is within easy view it

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1896.

THE BACCHANTE

Is Coming to the Boston Library After All.

An Official Statement Given Out by the Librarian.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the public library, gives out an official statement, confirming the exclusive article in last night's Record intimating that the Macmonnies Bacchante will come to Boston and the library after all, showing that the trustees voted to accept the statue, after which, on motion of Dr. Bowditch, the case was as a matter of courtesy referred to the art commission, no one supposing that the statue would not be accepted.

Here is the librarian's statement:—"Mr. Robinson is secretary of the art commission, and would therefore be able to answer the inquiry more authoritatively than I. I have, however, this knowledge of the matter:—"The art commission have never seen the original statue of the Bacchante. All that they saw was a reduced fac-simile in bronze, and certain photographs. The vote which they passed when made public set forth that they had examined these, and upon this evidence the vote was passed. It amounted therefore, to a vote, that on the evidence before them they were not satisfied that the statue would be appropriate to the place designated.

"The trustees of the library had previously voted their desire to accept the statue. After the above vote of the art commission the architects of the building expressed an urgent desire that the original statue be inspected in position. This request, urged also by Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. French, was endorsed by the trustees and forwarded to the art commission. The art commission have assented to this inspection.

"The situation, therefore, is that having considered certain evidence and passed upon it, additional evidence has been offered, which the art commission, like any other tribunal, is willing to consider. Should a reconsideration of their vote take place it would doubtless be on the ground urged by the architects, Messrs. French and St. Gaudens, and by all persons who have seen the original statue, that the reduced fac-simile gave no proper notion of the original in its proper position, while the photographs, which are all that the general public has seen, are definitely misrepresentative."

THE BACCHANTE.

It is hardly credible that the trustees of the Public Library propose to set up Mr. Macmonnies' dissolute Bacchante in the courtyard of that building in the face of the adverse decision of the Art Commission and the protest of public opinion. If they are seriously considering such a thing, they must prepare for a burst of popular indignation which cannot be measured in advance.

It is not the nudeness of the figure, but the debauchery, that offends public taste. The people of Boston are not over-sensitive to the exposure of the beauties of the human form when it has an artistic purpose, when it teaches a lesson of beauty in an appropriate manner and an appropriate place. But they do object to the incongruity of setting up a work of art whose spirit is the ideal of dissoluteness as one of the most prominent features of their Public Library. The Art Commission, recognizing the inappropriateness of the thing, very properly decided against it.

If the trustees, regardless of public opinion and of public decency in this matter, persist in giving the Bacchante a place in the Public Library, a protest is sure to come from the churches of all denominations and from social organizations of all kinds, as well as from all who value decency in the artistic sense, and common decency and common sense.

No tippy statue for the Public Library, Messrs. Trustees.

WHEN THE BACCHANTE IS WITH US.



Shall We See This if the Art Commission Allow the People to Decide the Question?

That naughty beauty, the bewitching Bacchante of Sculptor Macmonnies, is going to make another attempt to dance her way into the hearts of Bostonians, and a la Anna Held, win by her alluring personality the appreciation which advance agents have failed to evoke.

The facts of the case are these: The Public Library trustees, in whom alone lies the power of acceptance or rejection of the statue, have never been against it. But, unluckily, they submitted the question to the Art Commission, whose adverse decision and the reasons therefor are already known to the public. Now the trustees have decided to bring the statue to Boston, and will endeavor to convince

the Art Commission and the public, by the sweet and entrancing original herself, that the fair Bacchante will be an artistic and a chaste addition to the masterpieces with which the beautiful Library building is already adorned.

BACCHANTE NEVER FINALLY REJECTED.

Art Commission Did Not Communicate to the Public Library a Fiat Concerning the Statue.

The sentiment among the trustees of the Public Library is so strong in favor of the placing of Macmonnies' famous statue of Bacchante in the courtyard of the new Public Library Building that it is possible that the Art Commission, which rejected the statue, may be induced to reconsider its vote. It seems that the commission has never seen the original, and its opinion was wholly formed from reduced fac-similes in bronze and photographs, which, it is claimed, give but a very inadequate idea of the statue as a work of art. The situation, therefore, is that, having considered certain evidence and passed upon it, additional evidence has been offered which the Art Commission, like any other tribunal, is willing to consider.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Public Library, says:

"The public and the press seem to have misunderstood the situation, in two respects. In the first place, the trustees at the beginning of the summer formally voted their desire to accept the statue. The second thing which has been misunderstood is this, that up to this time the Art Commission have communicated to us no flat concerning the Bacchante which is necessarily a final one. The vote which they passed was a vote representing a judgment upon certain evidence only.

"It has been insisted by the architects that no adequate idea of the Bacchante could be obtained unless it should be placed in the position in which it would eventually be seen. That is in the centre of the fountain, with the spray playing upon it and at a distance, as it would be at least twenty-five feet from any possible spectator."

Mr. Putnam further believed that it would be erected there at a time when the library is not open to the public, and that in this way no one but the Art Commission and the trustees of the library would be able to see it.

"It is a great misfortune," continued Mr. Putnam, "that the opinion which has been formed by the large mass of the public of this statue should be an opinion formed from photographs only. No photograph can adequately represent any piece of sculpture, and I know of no piece of sculpture misrepresented by photographs as is this. I say this without wishing to imply that I think that on the merits of the case the preliminary decision of the committee will be reversed."

The Boston Traveler.

ART ON TRIAL.

Quite the most humorous proposition that art circles have ever known is that whose carrying into execution will place the Bacchante "on trial," as it were in the courtyard of the Public Library. It will be remembered that Macmonnies' statue was rejected by the Art Commission of the city of Boston because, as alleged, her blithesome Bacchanalian beauty was not in accord with the classic architecture of the library structure. Because of this Boston has been made ridiculous by the satire of out-of-town publications, whose editors evidently believed that considerations of dubious modesty rather than those of art dictated the repudiation of the piece of sculpture.

But the Bacchante had her friends, who insisted that she had not had a fair trial, that her photographs and the miniature fac-simile in bronze did not do her justice. Public opinion has prevailed, and Miss Bacchante is to be set up to be viewed in all her loveliness.

The people should decide. The people paid for the library and it is for the people to say what it should contain in the way of ornamentation. Let us have a referendum to the people on this Bacchante topic.

It would not be a bad idea if the ballot provided for suggestions as to what should be done to the stone lady to make her more aesthetic or less shocking, if shocking she be. Perhaps a few articles of drapery would fill the bill. For the benefit of the punctilious certain hours might be set aside when the statue should be clothed. The rest of the time the general public might gaze upon her unabashed beauty. The Art Commission might think over these suggestions.

Wonder if the Bacchante really wants to play in our library yard?

BACCHANTE COMES.

All Hail the Once Rejected, But Now Accepted, Statue!

An Innocent Suggestion Which Caused All the Trouble.



The Bacchante is coming to Boston. This will be news to our citizens, and they find it, of course, in The Record. The Bacchante is coming to Boston. That is the upshot of all the turnings and twistings over it.

Architect McKim is bound that it shall decorate the courtyard of the Public Library. It has been refused once. Then an attempt was made to give it to Brooklyn, and that city declined it. Now again the people of Boston are to have a chance to take it, if they will.

About next week this statue of the beautiful woman will be again erected in the courtyard of the library. Erected! Yes, exactly where it was originally planned for. For the public view? No, not in the first place. A decorative wooden partition will be built which will hide the chiseled limbs of this representation of physical delight from the eyes of all except those especially hidden.

In order that the truth may be known, The Record is obliged to say that the library trustees were a good deal surprised when the art commission decided against Bacchante, being the most conspicuous feature of the library decoration.

The trustees were a unit in believing that this most goddess-like and purring statue of the goddess of revelry and love should be placed in the courtyard. They were prepared to accept it without a dissenting voice. The one who finally expressed the innocent suggestion that it should be referred to the art commission was Dr. Bowditch.

Dr. Bowditch was in favor of the statue, but he thought it would be just as well to have the art commission approve it. Not one of the trustees dreamed that the art commission would reject it, although in the meeting of the trustees, he did not understand that it was the business of the one else what should be put in the library, as they had entire control of it.

The Bacchante is going to stand right in the courtyard. The trustees wanted it there originally and they have not changed their minds since. Architect McKim was refused, so in a few days it will come on again to Boston.

so heatedly discussed, but in which, after all, the trustees have finally had their way. Perhaps it is as well to have the cold, sombre, rigid architecture of the public library lighted up by this figure, whose charms are so real that they almost seem to be pulsating with the blood of youth.

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"The trustees of the library had previously voted their desire, to accept the statue. After the above vote of the art commission the architects of the building expressed an urgent desire that the original statue be inspected in position. This request, urged also by Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. French, was endorsed by the trustees and forwarded to the art commission. The art commission have assented to this inspection.

"The situation, therefore, is that having considered certain evidence and passed upon it, additional evidence has been offered, which the art commission, like any other tribunal, is willing to consider. Should a reconsideration of their vote take place it would doubtless be on the ground urged by the architects, Messrs. French and St. Gaudens, and by all persons who have seen the original statue, that the reduced fac-simile gave no proper notion of the original in its proper position, while the photographs, which are all that the general public has seen, are definitely misrepresentative."

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The facts of the case are these: The Public Library trustees, in whom alone lies the power of acceptance or rejection of the statue, have never been against it. But, unluckily, they submitted the question to the Art Commission, whose adverse decision and the reasons therefor are already known to the public. Now the trustees have decided to bring the statue to Boston, and will endeavor to convince

the Art Commission and the public, by the fact and entrance of original herself, that the fair Bacchante will be an artistic and a chaste addition to the masterpieces with which the beautiful Library building is already adorned. It appears now to be certain that the rollicking Bacchante and her delightful jag will be exhibited, not only to the doubting officials, but possibly to the public as well.

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Art Commission Did Not Communicate to the Public Library a Fiat Concerning the Statue.

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Wonder if the Bacchante really wants to play in our library yard?



THE FAMOUS STATUE OF BACCHANTE, WHICH WAS FIRST REJECTED BY THE ART COMMISSION, BUT WHICH IS NOW TO BE PLACED FOR INSPECTION IN THE COURTYARD OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Art Commission Will Set Up Naked Drunken Woman for Inspection.

The statue of Bacchante, which was rejected by the Art Commission several days ago, will, it appears, come to Boston after all, and be set up in the courtyard of the Public Library.

At least, that seems the inference from the following statement issued on the subject yesterday by the Art Commission: "The Art Commission have never seen the original statue of the Bacchante. All that they saw was a reduced fac-simile in bronze, and certain photographs. The vote which they passed, when made public, set forth that they had examined these, and upon this evidence the vote was passed. It amounted, therefore, to a vote that on the evidence before them they were not satisfied that the statue would be appropriate to the place designated."

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It appears that the trustees have been from the outset heartily in favor of securing the statue for the Public Library, and the statement is made that they were disappointed when the Art

Commission rejected it. It is said, also, that Architect McKim is very much in favor of the statue and is determined that it shall be placed in the position originally intended for it.

Whether or not the trustees and the architects have brought their influence to bear on the Art Commission is not definitely known, but the inference is that the commission is ready to reverse its former decision on the question.

As a partial explanation of this change of opinion it has been stated that the commission found that there was a popular demand for the statue, and general dissatisfaction because it was rejected. An important attaché of the library said to a Post man: "Almost everybody who came here was dissatisfied and found fault because the statue had not been taken. It was really a loss to Boston and everybody realized it. That is probably the reason why the authorities intended to reverse their first decision."

Librarian Herbert Putnam said that the statue had not been finally accepted yet, but that the Art Commission would undoubtedly reconsider their first vote as soon as possible, and that the statue would be obtained for the Boston Public Library.

When the matter was under discussion before, the question was whether or not the courtyard of the Boston Public Library was a fit place in which to set up the naked statue of a drunken woman. The objection then was not so much against the nudity of the statue as on the ground that the picture of a Bacchanalian debauchee, even under the guise of a beautiful figure of a naked woman, was not the most inspiring spectacle to set up in Boston's temple of learning. It was the general impression that the rejection of the statue by the Art Commission was in obedience to popular demand.

The statue will be first set up in position for inspection, and then after due inspection, it will be formally accepted. A wooden structure, it is said, will shut the statue from public view during the period of inspection.

the hall.

Let us take a hasty glance at the new panels. The description is taken almost verbatim from the artist's own words. As symbolizing the intellectual treasures gathered in the library, Chavannes has represented the whole in his large picture, "The Muses of Inspiration Hailing the Spirit of Light;" out of this composition were developed the panels, which answer to the four great expressions of the human mind—poetry, philosophy, history, science.

On the left side in entering are three panels devoted to poetry: the first represents "Pastoral Poetry" (Virgil), the next "Dramatic Poetry" (Æschylus and the Oceanides) and the third "Epic Poetry" (Homer crowned by the Iliad and the Odyssey).

On the right or southerly wall appear "History" attended by a spirit bearing a torch, calling up the past. In the centre is "Astronomy," represented by the Chaldean shepherds observing the stars. The third panel is "Philosophy," in which Plato sums up in an immortal phrase the eternal conflict between spiritualism and materialism. "Man is a plant of heavenly, not of earthly growth."

On the end wall towards the court, and to the right and left of the windows, are "Physics," which is typified by electric wires, over which speech flashes swift as lightning and bearing tidings of good and evil. To the left "Chemistry" (mineral, organic, vegetable); a process of mysterious change evolves itself under the magic wand of a fairy surrounded by watching spirits.

The feeling that takes possession of the mind on seeing these enchanting decorations for the first time is one of absolute peace and serenity. As in all of Chavannes's work, the painting is in a sense subordinated to the architecture. It does not stand forth in a blazonry of color to attract the attention in an unbecoming manner. The panels are reposeful and at the same time they lift the imagination to the highest plane. Who else has given to the world on wall surfaces such classical inspirations?

The "Inspired Muses" have already been admired by many thousands of visitors. The panels, I believe, will in time be even more highly appreciated. It may be invidious to select any particular canvas for special praise, but to me the third panel on the right, "Philosophy," seems truly magnificent; the drawing of the figures, the superb composition and the lovely color, leave an impression that is difficult to describe. From the gallery "Chemistry" is wonderfully attractive in the morning light.

It is almost impossible for one who is really fond of art to pass this wonderful staircase and enter the library for a book.

It is, indeed, delightful to enjoy the tranquillity and repose that hover around all the efforts of this master of mural decoration. France will always be able to point with pride to those great masterpieces in the Pantheon, the Sorbonne, at Amiens and Lyons, but the list can never be made complete without including those in the Boston Public Library, for with the others these are worthy to take a place.

The modern school is happily permeated with a fine sense of atmosphere and grand conceptions of nature. In his own particular way of combining these qualities with fine drawing of the human figure, no painter of the day surpasses Puvis de Chavannes. Whatever weakness there may be in his easel pictures, his mural decorations are superb monuments to his genius and to his long life of untiring energy; they are grand in conception and noble in execution.

Aman Jean has well said of Puvis: "Au lieu de dire des petites choses il chante les grandes idées."

DESMOND FITZGERALD.
Brookline, Nov. 9.

the board of trustees of the library, yesterday afternoon, and that gentleman just smiled a broad, expansive smile and said: "Well, it is not improbable; it is being talked over, but it has not been absolutely decided on as yet."

"Then the trustees will override the decision of the art commission on the matter?"

"It is not certain that the art commission has jurisdiction over the matter. The trustees were originally empowered by a special act of the legislature to take full charge of the building of the new library—they were not responsible to anybody. They did not consult anybody in regard to the designs, nor in fact in regard to the decorations. The art commission was created under a subsequent act, and their jurisdiction over the library is a question."

"The ground that we take is that the fountain is a part of the architecture of the building—a part of the design—and whereas the art commission might pass on something that was irrelevant to the architecture, such as the statue of Sir Henry Vane, the board of trustees is the only body that can pass on the merits or demerits of the artistic propriety of anything that pertains to the fountain."

"Why, I voted when the decision of the art commission was made known that we accept the Bacchante, but the resolution was voted down at the time. I guess we will have it back in a short time."

So after all that has been said about the propriety of this celebrated statue which the French government thought so much of that a duplicate was ordered it is now highly probable that Boston will have an opportunity to see the original in all its amplex and unadorned beauty in the grand courtyard of the new library.

Boston will then be vindicated, and no New Yorker can accuse the trustees of the library at least of not being broad-minded when it comes to a question of artistic beauty, especially where the female form divine is concerned.

It is barely possible that the trustees on the occasion of his visit, when the Chavannes pictures arrived, may have something to do with this reopening of the question relative to the propriety of placing the statue in the library. Nobody can find fault with the ground of unnecessary expense—it won't cost the library a cent. It is a gift from the architect, whose judgment and artistic good taste have never before been questioned.

Mr. Prince said that the art commission based its decision on a little wax model that was submitted to it, which differs somewhat in some respects from the original. The original is at the present time on exhibition in the Country club in New York and the connoisseurs of that city are delighted with it.

There is one consolation for those who object to the statue by Macmonnies. If they do not like it they can feast their eyes on that other statue by the same artist which has been placed at the front door, and which has a superabundance of bronze clothing—Sir Harry Vane.

Mr. Prince said also that there was scarcely a meeting of the board of trustees of late when somebody didn't have a petition in to present a bust or piece of something of the kind to the library.

Nearly all of these are refused, "for," as Mr. Prince said, "it is not an art museum—it is a library. The art museum is the place for such things. For some part I have cared to have any of those mural decorations in the building. Why, about 700 people call at the library every Sunday just to see these pictures. But the public needs to be educated in art as well as in other matters."

Mr. Prince is adverse to having any decorations in Bates hall. He thinks they would divert the attention of readers and students. There are authorities who think that such things are a stimulus to scholars.

One Chicago woman has offered the library a very fine collection of first editions of the poets—editions of luxe, principally on condition that an alcove be set aside for them to be known as the "Poets' corner," and that they be not taken from the library.

The offer has not been accepted and there is some doubt as to whether it will be, although the collection is said to be worth \$25,000.

The reason against accepting it is that the library is intended for books that the people can use and take home if they desire.

It is possible that some understanding may be arrived at, however, by which some of the restrictions will be removed, and the present negotiations look to that end are successful. The valuable collection will undoubtedly be added to the library.

Library Courtyard.

If She Conducts Herself in a Manner Befitting the Dignified Surroundings There Will Be No Effort to Send Her Out of Town, but Her Presence Will Be Welcomed.

The case of the repudiated beauty, Bacchante, is to be reopened before the Boston art commission, and Bacchante, the bewitching, is coming to Boston to speak for herself in a language that lacks nothing of eloquence because it is unspoken.

She comes to testify that she has been grossly misrepresented; that the photographs by which alone she has been known to Boston libelled her; she comes to prove that her rollicking beauty is not incompatible with classic architecture; that her acceptance need not be a reproach to the sublime consistency of things.

And the Boston art commission is prepared to consider the plea, for strong has been the influence brought to bear, urgent the popular demand for more light on the subject, general and widespread, and pointed the comment of the people. And now so reasonable appears the request that further evidence be admitted, that the tribunal before which the case of Bacchante was tried, and by which she was condemned, has agreed to the proposition that the celebrated statue be set up in the Public Library courtyard, there to be judged as it stands, and not merely by a small fac-simile, pictures and descriptions.

"I have this knowledge of the matter," said Librarian Putnam yesterday afternoon.

"The art commission has never seen the original statue of the Bacchante. All that they saw was a reduced fac-simile in bronze and certain photographs. The vote which they passed, when made public, set forth that they had examined these, and upon this evidence the vote was passed. It amounted, therefore, to a vote that, on the evidence before them, they were not satisfied that the statue would be appropriate to the place designated."

"The trustees of the library had previously voted their desire to accept the statue."

"After the above vote of the art commission the architects of the building expressed an urgent desire that the original statue be inspected in position. This request, urged also by Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. French, was indorsed by the trustees and forwarded to the art commission. The art commission has assented to this inspection."

"The situation, therefore, is that having considered certain evidence and passed upon it, additional evidence has been offered which the art commission, like any other tribunal, is willing to consider. Should a reconsideration of the vote take place, it would doubtless be on the ground urged by the architects, Messrs. French and St. Gaudens, and by all persons who have seen the original statue, that the reduced fac-simile gave no proper notion of the original in its proper position, while the photographs, which are all that the general public has seen, are definitely misrepresentative."

to answer the inquiry more authoritatively than I. I have, however, this knowledge of the matter:

"The art commission have never seen the original statue of the Bacchante. All that they saw was a reduced fac-simile in bronze, and certain photographs. The vote which they passed when made public set forth that they had examined these, and upon this evidence the vote was passed. It amounted, therefore, to a vote, that on the evidence before them they were not satisfied that the statue would be appropriate to the place designated."

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NOT A QUESTION OF ART.

The objection to setting up Macmonnies's Bacchante in the Public Library courtyard is not based on any consideration of the artistic character of the statue. No one questions its merit as an exceedingly clever piece of work. The suggestion that the photographs of the figure do not do it justice, and that the Art Commission had an imperfect model before them when passing judgment, have no bearing upon the case. The Art Commission, as we understand it, recognized the artistic excellence of the statue, but condemned the incongruity of the figure with the proposed surroundings. Their decision was based on a broader view of art.

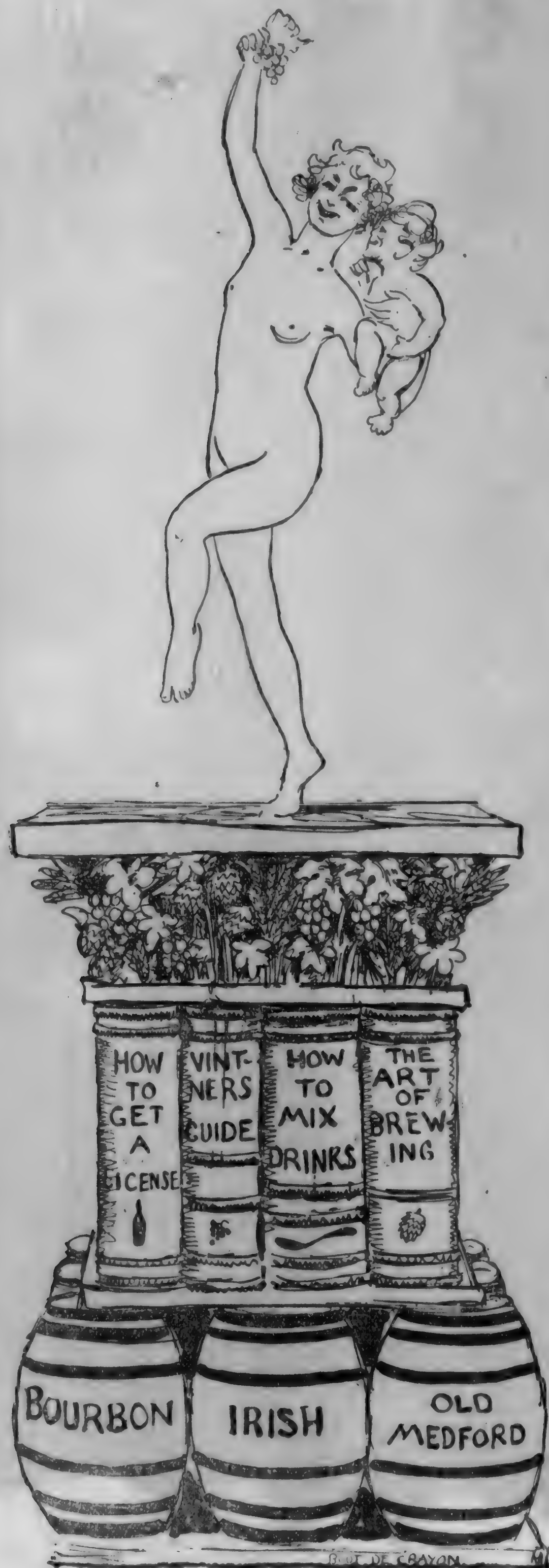
But really the artistic question does not come in at all. There are many works of art, greatly admired, which would be utterly unfit to set up in the Public Library or in any other place of like character. The objection lies against the sentiment, the significance, of the statue itself.

The name shows what it is. A Bacchante, one of the priestesses of Bacchus, god of wine. A naked woman inspired with the frenzy of those orgies which even dissolute Rome had at last to suppress—a synonym for the grossest debauchery.

The form of the woman is beautifully modelled. The pose is wonderful in its grace, its abandon, its vivacity. The sculptor has inspired the bronze with buoyant life. He has produced a marvel in art, to express a sentiment which would find its proper place of display in a barroom.

Whatever goes into the Public Library as part of the decoration of that building must be artistic. But there are many things in art which cannot be allowed to go there. The Bacchante is one of them.

A SUGGESTION FOR A PEDESTAL FOR THE BACCHANTE.



Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1896.

Whatever may be the ultimate decision with respect to Macmonnies' statue of the "Bacchante" and the propriety of making it a permanent feature of the Public Library, the artist himself has had considerable serious connection with it. At the time of erecting the statue in the French Salon in 1889, it was so approved and applauded by the eminent art critics that the authorities of the Luxembourg Galleries in Paris placed in the Luxembourg Galleries a plaster rather large for the society of banquets and Macmonnies was allowed to make a smaller replica of the statue, which he moulded a plaster cast from a clay and then shipping the larger figure to Boston. Having the plaster cast, which he neglected till it became of no further use, he subsequently the daymen, who are specialists of removing works of art, his studio to remove the cast to the Public Library and smashed it into innumerable fragments. The sculptor was as much as Sir Isaac Newton when his pet dog, as a lamp and destroyed the labor of and not being a philosopher he left his nine days and went into the country. Now if the Luxembourg gets a statue in accordance with their approved one in Boston will have to be reproached the sculptor has the power to. In any event, there have been so many scurrilous that the artist's reward will be largely taken out in glory.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, NO. 135.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1896.

BACCHANTE AGAIN.

Of course, there can be no reasonable objection to the exhibition of the Macmonnies statue of Bacchante in the courtyard of the new Public Library building, in order to enable the art commission and others who may be interested to judge of its merits. We do not anticipate, however, that the decision of the art commission, already rendered, will be reversed. To assume that the judgment that the statue is inappropriate for the library courtyard will be changed by an inspection of the statue itself instead of the photographs of it is to put a rather poor estimate on the capacity of the art commission for judging of the fitness of things without ocular demonstration.

THE BOSTON TRAVELER. THURSDAY

SHALL WE WELCOME HER?

Do Bostonians Want the Bacchante?

SHE IS A WORK OF ART

But the Suggestion of Revelry Displeases Some People.

WHAT IS YOUR OWN OPINION?

The Traveler Affords You an Opportunity to Vote for the Rejection or Reception of the Statue.

Miss Bacchante seems pretty certain to come to Boston. She may pay us only a flying visit, although she will of course bring her trunk.

Whether she will remain or not will depend upon the favor of the Art Commission of the city of Boston. Now the

THE BACCHANTE.

Shall She be Placed in the Public Library Court?

I vote

Cut this coupon out, and send to the Art Editor, Boston Traveler.

was first offered to the city there was no objection, but one soon came from the Art Commission, who declared that it was not suited to the library surroundings. Yet the Art Commission had never seen the original statue of the Bacchante. All that they saw was a reduced fac-simile in bronze and certain photographs. The vote which they passed, when made public, set forth that they had examined these, and upon this evidence the vote was passed. It amounted, therefore, to a vote that, on the evidence before them, they were not satisfied that the statue would be appropriate to the place designated. The trustees of the library had previously voted their desire to accept the statue. This did not satisfy the architects, and

HERE SHE IS.



This is the fair Demoiselle of Mythology Who Pleads for Your Suffrages

Art Commission are amiable gentlemen. They have their own ideas in art, but the trend of public opinion is as likely to influence them as any other men. Besides, the public, with whose money the Public Library was erected, have some right to be heard.

THE TRAVELER proposes that the public shall be heard, and therefore will afford an opportunity for the expression of opinion by the daily publication of a vote coupon upon which you can express your view. Cut out that coupon and mail it in accordance with the directions. The results will be announced from day to day.

When Macmonnies' beautiful statue

they expressed an urgent desire that the statue be inspected in position. This request, urged also by Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. French, was endorsed by the trustees and forwarded to the Art Commission. The Art Commission has assented to the public will be allowed to inspect it, but probably not. That pleasure will presumably be reserved for the Art Commission and their friends, whose morals are of course free from corruption. But the public knows what the statue is from its representations in THE TRAVELER. The question is, does the public want the masterpiece or does it not? The vote of TRAVELER readers will indicate this.

Send in your coupons.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1896.

BACCHANTE CAST BROKEN.

New York, Nov. 12.—Macmonnies' famous statue of the Bacchante, which, according to the present plan, is to be set up in the Boston Public Library, may not be put on exhibition there for many months, as news has just arrived in this country of the complete destruction, through an accident, of the plaster cast made by the sculptor from which smaller statue was to be made for the Luxembourg Galleries in Paris.

The original statue was too large for the Luxembourg and Macmonnies went to work on a smaller one, using the original as a model. The destruction of the cast will make it necessary to send the original back to France. Otherwise the Luxembourg will have to go without the sculptor's masterpiece.

It was Architect McKim of this city who offered the statue as a gift to the Boston Public Library. That was some time ago, and, to the amazement of every artist in the country, the trustees of the library refused the gift. The storm which descended upon the heads of the trustees when the Boston people found out that they had declined the great statue was so great, it was said yesterday, that at their next meeting they would undoubtedly vote to receive the statue.

The statue was originally exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1885, and at the time it received the unqualified approval of the government art critics of France. It was bought by the government for the Luxembourg Galleries, where the greatest works of living artists are exhibited, but proved too large, so Macmonnies asked to be allowed to make a smaller replica of the statue, assuring the government that it should be in all respects exactly like the original.

The government authorities consented to this arrangement, and after the salon exhibited the statue was sent back to Macmonnies' studio, and the sculptor went to work on the smaller statue. He labored constantly for many months, finally getting the clay model in such shape that it needed only a few finishing touches. Then he shipped the original statue to this country.

It took many weeks of careful work to finish the model, and then the plaster cast was made, the foundrymen were notified to come and get it and run in the metal, and Macmonnies' labors, so far as the statue of the Bacchante were concerned, were over. There was some delay about sending the mould to the foundry, and meanwhile the clay model crumbled and cracked and became practically useless. It was about a week after Macmonnies completed the mould that daymen came to take it to the foundry.

They got it out of the studio all right, but on the way the boxes were dropped, and the cast smashed into a thousand bits. Macmonnies was prostrated by the accident and did not go near the studio again for nine days. Now the Luxembourg is without a Bacchante, with little prospect of getting one unless the sculptor can get the original back again. The request will probably be made and will undoubtedly be granted, it is said.

Post Nov 13/96

THE P

BOSTON POST, THE BACCHANTE IS NOT WANTED.

Boston should not hesitate to decline Architect McKim's offer of the Bacchante statue because it is a gift. If it were the one most desirable piece of sculpture for the court of the Public Library, the city of Boston would be able to buy it, as it has bought a great many costly and beautiful things for the decoration of that building. But it has nothing to recommend it beyond its technical excellence as a work of art, while its motif and significance are incongruous with the proposed surroundings and offensive to the sense of the public.

There is a feeling that in the decorations of the Public Library building, beautiful as they are, a great opportunity has been lost in neglecting the suggestions of our own history and going far afield for subjects. The myths and traditions of Europe, the classic imaginings of old Greece and Rome, are beautifully developed on the walls of the Public Library; but it is all foreign and far away from the people whose growth in thought, in art, in government, in all that makes life fine and worth living, ought to find a monument in that building. There is not a breath of the inspiration of America in all this artistic display.

The objection to the Bacchante, however, is another story. It is found in the spirit of the work, which is a glorification of debauchery, startlingly out of place in the Public Library. The city of Boston would never have bought such a statue for such a use; it ought not to accept it as a gift.

HONORS IMMORALITY.

Therefore Temperance People Object to the Bacchante.

LIBRARY NO PLACE FOR IT.

Sculptor Macmonnies Now Wants to Borrow the Statue That He May Make a Copy for the French Government, a Caste Made for the Purpose Having Been Destroyed.

There is a possibility that the now notorious Bacchante may not be placed on exhibition at the Public Library for some months, news having just been received in this country that the plaster cast from which a smaller statue was to be made for the Luxembourg in Paris has been totally destroyed through an accident.

When the original was found to be too large for the Luxembourg, Macmonnies went to work on a model of it which he only finished after weeks of careful work. From this a plaster cast was made, and the foundrymen were notified to call for it and run in the metal. There was a week's delay about doing this, and in the meantime the clay model had practically crumbled to pieces.

When the cast was called for and while the drymen were loading it, the boxes were accidentally dropped, and it was broken into shapeless bits. Macmonnies was prostrated when he heard of the accident, and for nine days he kept away from his studio. He has now decided to ask for the loan of the original until he can make a new model, and the request will probably be granted.

A good many Boston people hope that it will, and that the placing of the statue in the Public Library, once deferred, may never be accomplished. The sentiment against such an ornament for a public building of the library's character grows with the knowledge of the purpose to put it there; and if Bacchante persists in pushing her way into such respectable surroundings, it will be in the face of the bitter and uncompromising opposition of a large number of people who stand for organized attempts to promote temperance and good morals.

A Post reporter interviewed a number of these people yesterday and found that all took practically the same position—that there was no place for the Public Library for a statue of a Bacchante, no matter whether its graceful lines expressed debauchery or otherwise. Some ventured to doubt whether there was such a thing as artistic drunkenness, and all felt that the question of artistic merit had no place in the controversy.

MRS. RUTH E. BAKER.
Mrs. Ruth E. Baker, corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., said of the matter: "The W. C. T. U. will not approve of the placing of that statue in the Public Library. It is an expression of the ideas against which we are fighting. I admire works of art and do not speak in a spirit of narrow prejudice, but I do not think that a Bacchante is appropriate for a public library, and the effect of the statue there could not help but be bad."

MRS. E. T. HILL.
Mrs. Eliza Trask Hill, president of the Massachusetts "Kings' Daughters and Sons," had a very decided opinion on the subject, and strongly deprecated the action of the commission, believing that the moral effect of such a statue would be bad.

"I believe," she said, "that every pure, upright woman should protest on the strongest terms against such an act on the part of the Art Commission."

MISS A. B. P. WALLEY.
Miss A. B. P. Walley, treasurer of the B. Y. W. C. A., is an artist herself, but none the less she is opposed to placing the Bacchante in the library. "It isn't a suitable figure for that place," she said, "and its acceptance doesn't strike me pleasantly. I am opposed to parading in temperance, even in a presumably artistic statue."

HENRY E. CHASE.
Henry E. Chase of the Watch and Ward Society: "I am not accustomed to using strong language, but I think it outrageous to put that statue there. I consider the statue of a drunken woman in a library established and maintained for the education of our young people in the paths of wisdom and virtue as an outrage as can be perpetrated in the city of Boston. A published picture of the Bacchante has been brought to me recently by a party whom we had arrested for exhibiting obscene pictures, and offered as a palliation of his offence."

R. T. PAINE, JR.
Robert Treat Paine, Jr.: "It's outrageous to the best sentiments of the best

people, and I am very much opposed to it. It is, as I judge from the pictures of it, the nude figure of a free, wild, wanton woman, and I think it would shock the great mass of the Puritan population of Massachusetts."

JOSEPH HOLLEY.
Joseph Holley of the Law and Order League: "I do not care to say anything that would be construed as coming from the Law and Order League, but personally I emphatically object. The statue is an illustration of drunkenness, and I don't regard the Public Library as any place for it to be unveiled to the public gaze."

MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME.
Mrs. Margaret Bottome, national president of the King's Daughters and Sons, who conducted a department in the Ladies' Home Journal, surveyed the cut of the statue without saying anything for a moment, her face plainly expressing the word, "Horrors!" Then she said: "I can't say that I think that that would be elevating for the Public Library. We need something on a different plane. Something rather to express sobriety and purity than drunkenness and wantonness."

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN.
William H. Baldwin of the B. Y. M. C. U.

"I will not attempt to pass any judgment upon this statue from an artistic standpoint, as this seems to me as not the question to be considered. This statue is said to represent a young, nude, drunken woman, and in the interests of our boys and girls and young men and young women, it is my decided opinion that the Public Library is no place for such a statue. The moral effect upon our young people could not fail to be demoralizing."

IRVING O. WHITNEY.
Irving O. Whitney, vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, is very much opposed to the acceptance of the Bacchante statue, as his statement shows. He says:

"The figure of the Bacchante, as given in the Post, seemed to me not only inappropriate to the locality in which it is proposed to place it, but very pernicious in its suggestion, especially to young people. It would undoubtedly attract attention, and to many minds it might suggest unwholesome thoughts rather than appreciation of art. The Public Library is an association has been established for the purpose of creating a pure and healthy atmosphere for young men. Amid countless places, which are but pitfalls to ensnare, this institution is exerting an uplifting influence toward purity and healthy manhood. We could only regard it as particularly unfortunate to have such a spectacle exhibited near us in so public a manner."

THE REV. HUGH ROE O'DONNELL.
The Rev. Hugh Roe O'Donnell of East Boston, who has been for years an ardent temperance worker, and who is known throughout the State as such, said: "I do not think that the Bacchante statue is by any means apt to have an elevating effect. From an artist's standpoint it may be very fine, so do not think for a moment that I am criticizing the statue itself. I do not think that its moral effect, from a temperance standpoint, would be a good one; in fact, such a subject might help to destroy the moral tendency in the young mind. As to whether the statue should be accepted or not, I certainly have nothing to say, but if it were a trustee of the Public Library I know that I would oppose its acceptance. A saloon is not allowed to be within a certain limit of distance prescribed by law from a school-house, for the reason that it is feared the effect of example would be injurious upon the youthful mind, and a statue representing inebriety would have something of the same influence so much feared."

WILLIAM R. GILBERT.
William R. Gilbert, president of the Bethel Total Abstinence Guild, said: "The statue is undoubtedly a work of art, and while I do not attempt to criticize the action of the Public Library trustees, or rather, the action which it is presumed they are going to take, I do not think that a statue which represents drunkenness could have a good influence."

THE BACCHANTE IS NOT WANTED.

Boston should not hesitate to decline Architect McKim's offer of the Bacchante statue because it is a gift. If it were the one most desirable piece of sculpture for the court of the Public Library, the city of Boston would be able to buy it, as it has bought a great many costly and beautiful things for the decoration of that building. But it has nothing to recommend it beyond its technical excellence as a work of art, while its motif and significance are incongruous with the proposed surroundings and offensive to the sense of the public.

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Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

PUBLIC LIBRARY RECEIVES \$10,000.

A Chicago Woman Gives the Sum to Establish a "Longfellow Memorial Collection"—Other Gifts Received.

Three new gifts to the Public Library were reported to the librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, to the board of trustees at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The first is a fund of \$10,000, the income of which is to be expended, entirely according to the discretion of the library, in the purchase of rare editions of the verse or prose of American and foreign authors. The books are to bear book plates designating them to be in the "Longfellow Memorial Collection."

This gift is from a woman, a resident of Chicago, who made the offer by letter yesterday. It was, of course, accepted. Later, full details of the accepted gift and the donor will be made public.

Another gift accepted is a beautiful library table of mahogany used by George Ticknor, a desk table in three sections, accompanied by seventy-two folio volumes of old engravings, presented by the literateur's family. The third donation is the beginning of a collection of books and manuscripts by and about Walt Whitman, a gift of Dr. Bucke of London, Ont. Dr. Bucke's present is fifteen volumes of various editions of the poet's works, ten manuscripts, ostensibly genuine, and various photographs.

Other business of the meeting was the consideration of two offers for the purchase of the old library building in Boylston street. One of the offers was declined; the other was laid over until the next meeting of the board.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1896.

LIBRARY OFFER.

\$850,000 for the Old Site and Building.

Trustees Have Voted to Accept the Proposition.

Approval of Mayor Now Only Remains.

Understood That His Honor Will Favor Plan.

New York and Boston Syndicate Make Cash Bid.

From time to time much has been written and more has been said about the lease and sale of the old public library site on Boylston street.

The Globe is now enabled to furnish its readers the full particulars of a deal for the purchase of that estate, that needs only the sanction of the mayor to finally close the matter.

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Having knowledge of this, the proposed purchasers are to pay now a large sum in cash and the balance in a short time, so that before the maturity of the first bonds the city shall have in its treasury in cash the purchase price of the old library.

The syndicate of purchasers is composed of reputable and responsible business men, and it is their intention immediately upon obtaining deed to the property to commence very extensive alterations and repairs, with a view to using the property for the largest amusement enterprise ever undertaken in this city.

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The building itself has been decreasing in value since 1893, at the rate of \$25,000 per year, until 1892, when the building was valued by the assessors at \$175,000, remaining at this figure until 1895, when it was again reduced to \$100,000, and to \$72,000 in 1896.

At the same time the land has been steadily advancing in value, so that in 1893 the 23,415 square feet was valued by the assessors at \$204,000, and in 1896 the same lot was taxed for \$772,000.

The following table will give some idea how property in this section has advanced in the estimation of the board of assessors, and more especially the old public library building estate:

Year	Total	Sp. Pr.	Land	Buildg.	Per
1893	\$379,000	23,415	\$204,000	\$175,000	175
1894	379,000	23,415	204,000	175,000	175
1895	379,000	23,415	204,000	175,000	175
1896	845,000	23,415	772,000	73,000	351

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1896.

GETS \$10,000.

Splendid Gift to Public Library.

Chicago Woman's Great Interest in Boston Institution.

To be Called Longfellow Memorial.

Ticknor Desk and Whitman Collection Given.

No Action on Bacchante Nor on Old Library Proposals.

The fame of the Boston public library is extending, its value is beginning to be appreciated all over the land. This fact was brought out with a good deal of force yesterday when the trustees at the regular weekly meeting accepted a gift of \$10,000 from a Chicago woman, the income of which is to be used in the purchase of rare editions of American and foreign authors.

Who this generous woman is the officials of the library are not yet ready to say. They will give her name to the public by and by. The Boston public, no doubt, would be glad to know her, for she certainly takes pride in one of the best of the city's institutions, and appreciates the educational value of the country's greatest storehouse of learning.

This \$10,000 is only a part of what this woman probably intends to give. She made a conditional offer some time ago of \$25,000. She would give the library this amount for the purchase of rare books, but they should be kept apart from the other books of the library and should not leave the building.

The trustees have been working upon different lines. They believe in the freest use of the books. To their way of thinking there can be little freedom in their use unless they can be taken out of the library. They stated their view to the generous Chicago woman, whose good sense told her that they were right, to a considerable extent, at least.

She gave them the \$10,000 without condition, and, of course, while the trustees regret the whole amount was not forthcoming, they are very grateful for the gift as it stands. The feeling of the library officials is shown in the remark of one of them yesterday:

"I would rather have \$10,000 free than \$100,000 surrounded with restrictions that we think are disadvantageous to the people who use the library."

The books purchased with this bequest will be known in the library as the "Longfellow memorial collection," a memorial to the poet Henry W. Longfellow. The trustees of the library are very much interested in the collection, and it is stated that his honor will undoubtedly do so.

The building itself has been decreasing in value since 1893, at the rate of \$25,000 per year, until 1892, when the building was valued by the assessors at \$175,000, remaining at this figure until 1895, when it was again reduced to \$100,000, and to \$72,000 in 1896.

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It is a generous gift, the \$10,000 from a Chicago woman for the Boston Public Library, to use in the purchase of rare editions in poetry and prose, of American and foreign authors. The gift emphasizes a certain attitude towards Boston which we have often had occasion to note in Western lovers of letters, the sort of affection which New Englanders have for Stratford or for Canterbury. Westerners care also for the English literary shrine, but also for the English literary and historical charm. How people who are Boston born can say with certainty that they never went to Bunker Hill or looked upon Cradle House is pitiful and incomprehensible to Westerners of the type of the lady who has given the library this money for rare editions, naming especially American poetry to lead. And it is charming that she has called her gift the Longfellow Memorial. That gentle name links the culture of the Old World with that of the New. And it is charming, too, that on this same day there comes from Miss Ticknor's estate the gift of her father's library table and his old prints and folios, manuscripts and photographs in the Walt Whitman collection, through Mr. Small, a distinctively American treasure which the future will prize even more than the present.

FOR PUBLIC MORALS.

It is in no spirit of narrow prejudice that the protest is made against the proposed erection of Macmonnies' figure of a Bacchante in the Public Library courtyard. The men and women who make objection, including clergymen, leaders in great enterprises for the well-being of young men and young women, prominent in movements for good citizenship, do not speak as fanatics. They are not ignorant of art; they are not proud who deny the beauty of the undraped human form. But they have regard to the moral sentiment involved; they look beyond the graceful lines of the statue to its unsavory significance. And in this they are right; their position is unassailable.

The statue of a tipsy wanton, however finely moulded, has no place in a building devoted to the highest work of public education. It is frightful incongruity. It is a far-out of harmony with the proposed surroundings, with the thought, the purpose, the inspiration of the Public Library. This is something more than a matter of taste. It is undoubtedly bad art to put together such divergent sentiments as those which are inspired respectively by this statue and the building in which it is proposed to erect it. But it is a far worse offence in its relation to public morals. What we want in the Public Library is a pure, healthy atmosphere, elevating and refining influences, suggestions which raise, not depress, the moral tone. And Macmonnies' Bacchante is not wanted there. It does not belong there.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. 6, NO. 137.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1896.

Of course it is very sweet of Col. T. W. Higginson to present the Public Library with 100 volumes relating to the history of women, only the number is so inadequate! The history of the eternal feminine cannot be compressed into that trifling space, nor could our vast library ever hold her when it comes to that. But Col. Higginson is a past master on the subject, and his collection probably represents what is best and brightest, up to date. Merci bien!

Therefore Temperance People Object to the Bacchante.

LIBRARY NO PLACE FOR IT.

Sculptor Macmonnies Now Wants to Borrow the Statue That He May Make a Copy for the French Government, a Caste Made for the Purpose Having Been Destroyed.

There is a possibility that the now notorious Bacchante may not be placed on exhibition at the Public Library for some months, news having just been received from this country that the plaster cast from which a smaller statue was to be made for the Luxembourg in Paris has been totally destroyed through an accident.

When the original was found to be too large for the Luxembourg, Macmonnies went to work on a model of it which he only finished after weeks of careful work. From this a plaster cast was made and the foundrymen were notified to call for it and run in the metal. There was a week's delay about doing this, and in the meantime the clay model had practically crumbled to pieces.

When the cast was called for and while the drymen were loading it, the boxes were accidentally dropped, and it was broken into shapeless bits. Macmonnies was prostrated when he heard of the accident, and for nine days he kept away from his studio. He has now decided to ask for the loan of the original until he can make a new model, and the request will probably be granted.

A good many Boston people hope that it will, and that the placing of the statue in the Public Library, once deferred, may never be accomplished. The sentiment against such an ornament for a public building of the library's character grows with the knowledge of the purpose to put it there, and if Bacchante persists in pushing her way into such respectable surroundings, it will be in the face of the bitter and uncompromising opposition of a large number of people who stand for organized attempts to promote temperance and good morals.

A Post reporter interviewed a number of these people yesterday, and found that all took practically the same position—that there was no place in the Public Library for a statue of a Bacchante, no matter whether its graceful lines expressed inebriety artistically or otherwise. Some ventured to doubt whether there was such a thing as artistic drunkenness, and all felt that the question of artistic merit had no place in the controversy.

MRS. RUTH B. BAKER.
Mrs. Ruth B. Baker, corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts W. T. U., said of the matter: "The W. T. U. will not approve of the placing of that statue in the Public Library. It is an expression of the ideas against which we are fighting. I admire works of art, and do not speak in a spirit of narrow prejudice, but I do not think that a Bacchante is appropriate for a public library, and the effect of the statue there could not help but be bad."

MRS. E. T. HILL.
Mrs. Eliza Trask Hill, president of the Massachusetts Kings' Daughters and Sons, had a very decided opinion on the subject, and strongly deprecated the action of the commission, believing that the moral effect of such a statue would be bad.

MISS A. B. P. WALLLEY.
Miss A. B. P. Wallley, treasurer of the B. Y. W. C. A., is an artist herself, but none the less is she opposed to placing the Bacchante in the library. "It isn't a suitable figure for that place," she said, "and its acceptance doesn't strike me pleasantly. I am opposed to parading in temperance, even in a presumably artistic statue."

HENRY E. CHASE.
Henry E. Chase of the Watch and Ward Society: "I am not accustomed to using strong language, but I think I consider the statue of a drunken woman in a library established and maintained for the education of our young people in the paths of wisdom and virtue as great an outrage as can be perpetrated in the city of Boston. A published picture of the Bacchante was brought to me recently by a party whom we had arrested for exhibiting obscene pictures and offered as a palliation of his offence."

R. T. PAINE, JR.
Robert Treat Paine, Jr.: "It's outrageous to the best sentiments of the best

people, and I am very much opposed to it. It is, as I judge from the pictures of it, the nude figure of a free, wild, wanton woman, and I think it would shock the great mass of the Puritan population of Massachusetts."

JOSEPH HOLLEY.
Joseph Holley of the Law and Order League: "I do not care to say anything that would be construed as coming from the Law and Order League, but personally I emphatically object. The statue is an illustration of drunkenness, and I don't regard the Public Library as any place for it to be unveiled to the public gaze."

MRS. MARGARET BOTTOMS.
Mrs. Margaret Bottoms, national president of the King's Daughters and Sons, who conducts a department in the Ladies' Home Journal, surveyed the cut of the statue without saying anything for a moment, her face plainly expressing the word, "Horror!" Then she said: "I can't say that I think that that would be elevating for the Public Library. We need something on a different plane. Something rather to express sobriety and purity than drunkenness and wantonness."

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN.
William H. Baldwin of the B. Y. M. C. U.

"I will not attempt to pass any judgment upon this statue from an artistic standpoint, as this seems to me as not the question to be considered. This statue is said to represent a young, nude, drunken woman, and in the interests of our boys and girls, and in the interests of young women, it is my decided opinion that the Public Library is no place for such a statue. The moral effect upon our young people could not fail to be demoralizing."

IRVING O. WHITNEY.
Irving O. Whitney, vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, is very much opposed to the acceptance of the Bacchante statue, as his statement shows. He says:

"The figure of the Bacchante, as given in the Post, seemed to me not only inappropriate to the locality in which it is proposed to place it, but very pernicious in its suggestion, especially to young people. It would undoubtedly attract attention, and to many minds it might suggest an idea of its artistic merit. This association has been established for the purpose of creating a pure and healthy atmosphere for young men. Amid countless influences toward purity and healthy manhood, we could only regard it as particularly unfortunate to have such a spectacle exhibited near us in so public a manner."

THE REV. HUGH ROE O'DONNELL.
The Rev. Hugh Roe O'Donnell of East Boston, who has been for years an ardent temperance worker, and who is known throughout the State as such, said: "I do not think that the placing of a statue in any means apt to have an elevating effect. From an artist's standpoint it may be very fine, so do not think for a moment that I am criticizing the statue itself. I do not think that its moral effect, from a temperance standpoint, would be a good one. In fact, such a subject might help to destroy the moral tendency in the young mind. As to whether the statue should be accepted or not, I certainly have nothing to say, but if I were a trustee of the Public Library I know that I would oppose its acceptance. A saloon is not allowed to be within a certain limit of distance prescribed by law from a school-house, for the reason that it is feared the effect of example would be injurious upon the youthful mind, and a statue representing inebriety would have something of the same influence so much feared."

WILLIAM R. GELBERT.
William R. Geldert, president of the Bethel Total Abstinence Guild, said: "The statue is undoubtedly a work of art, and while I do not attempt to criticize the action of the Public Library trustees, or rather, the action which it is presumed they are going to take, I do not think that a statue which represents drunkenness could have a good influence."

THE BACCHANTE IS NOT WANTED.

Boston should not hesitate to decline Architect McKim's offer of the Bacchante statue because it is a gift. If it were the one most desirable piece of sculpture for the court of the Public Library, the city of Boston would be able to buy it, as it has bought a great many costly and beautiful things for the decoration of that building. But it has nothing to recommend it beyond its technical excellence as a work of art, while its motif and significance are incongruous with the proposed surroundings and offensive to the sense of the public.

There is a feeling that in the decorations of the Public Library building, beautiful as they are, a great opportunity has been lost in neglecting the suggestions of our own history and going far afield for subjects. The myths and traditions of Europe, the classic imaginings of old Greece and Rome, are beautifully developed on the walls of the Public Library; but it is all foreign and far away from the people whose growth in thought, in art, in government, in all that makes life fine and worth living, ought to find a monument in that building. There is not a breath of the inspiration of America in all this artistic display.

The objection to the Bacchante, however, is another story. It is found in the spirit of the work, which is a glorification of debauchery, startlingly out of place in the Public Library. The city of Boston would never have bought such a statue for such a use; it ought not to accept it as a gift.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

PUBLIC LIBRARY RECEIVES \$10,000.

A Chicago Woman Gives the Sum to Establish a "Longfellow Memorial Collection"—Other Gifts Received.

Three new gifts to the Public Library were reported by the librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, to the board of trustees at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The first is a fund of \$10,000, the income of which is to be expended, entirely according to the discretion of the library, in the purchase of rare editions of the verse or prose of American and foreign authors. The books are to bear book plates designating them to be in the "Longfellow Memorial Collection." This gift is from a woman, a resident of Chicago, who made the offer by letter yesterday. It was, of course, accepted. Later, full details of the accepted gift and the donor will be made public.

Another gift accepted is a beautiful library table of mahogany used by George Ticknor, a desk table in three sections, accompanied by seventy-two folio volumes of old engravings, presented by the litterateur's family. The third donation is the beginning of a collection of books and manuscripts by and about Walt Whitman, the gift of Dr. Bucke of London, Ont. Dr. Bucke's present is fifteen volumes of various editions of the poet's works, ten manuscripts, ostensibly genuine, and various photographs.

Other business of the meeting was the consideration of two offers for the purchase of the old library building in Boylston street. One of the offers was declined; the other was laid over until the next meeting of the board.

LIBRARY OFFER.

\$850,000 for the Old Site and Building.

Trustees Have Voted to Accept the Proposition.

Approval of Mayor Now Only Remains.

Understood That His Honor Will Favor Plan.

New York and Boston Syndicate Make Cash Bid.

From time to time much has been written and more has been said about the lease and sale of the old public library site on Boylston street.

The Globe is now enabled to furnish its readers the full particulars of a deal for the purchase of that estate, that needs only the sanction of the mayor to finally close the matter.

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Having knowledge of this, the proposed purchasers are to pay now a large sum in cash and the balance in a short time, so that before the maturity of the first bonds the city shall have in its treasury in cash the purchase price of the old library.

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At a meeting of the trustees on Friday afternoon it was then voted to accept the offer in case the mayor would approve of the same, and it is stated that his honor will undoubtedly do so.

The building itself has been decreasing in value since 1850, at the rate of \$25,000 per year, until 1892, when the building was valued by the assessors at \$175,000, remaining at this figure until 1895, when it was again reduced to \$100,000, and to \$75,000 in 1896.

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The following table will give some idea how property in this section has advanced in the estimation of the board of assessors, and more especially the old public library building estate:

Year	Total	Sp ft	Land	Bldg	Per ft
1880	\$654,000	23,415	\$394,500	\$259,500	\$13
1881	700,000	...	375,000	325,000	—
1882	726,300	...	408,300	318,000	—
1883	756,300	...	432,300	324,000	—
1884	854,000	...	470,000	—	25
1885
1886	802,500	...	702,500	100,000	30
1890	845,000	...	773,000	72,000	38

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This \$10,000 is only a part of what this woman probably intends to give. She made a conditional offer some time ago of \$50,000. She would give the library this amount for the purchase of rare books, but they should be kept apart from the other books of the library and should not leave the building.

The trustees have been working upon different lines. They believe in the freest use of the books. To their way of thinking there can be little freedom in their use unless they can be taken out of the library. They stated their view to the generous Chicago woman, whose good sense told her that they were right, to a considerable extent, at least.

She gave them the \$10,000 without condition, and, of course, while the trustees regret the whole amount was not forthcoming, they are very grateful for the gift as it stands. The feeling of the library officials is shown in the remark of one of them yesterday:

"I would rather have \$10,000 free than \$50,000 surrounded with restrictions that we think are disadvantageous to the people who use the library."

The books purchased with this bequest will be known in the library as the "Longfellow memorial collection," a memorial to the poet Henry W. Longfellow. The trustees look upon the gift in its present form as an admirable exhibition of intelligence and public spirit on the part of the donor.

The trustees also accepted as a gift yesterday, from the family of George Ticknor, his library table-desk, a fine large mahogany affair, together with 72 folio volumes of old prints and engravings. They also accepted from Dr. Bucke of London, Ont., through Herbert Small of this city, 15 volumes, including manuscripts and photographs relating to Walt Whitman.

The trustees were expected to take some action on the question of the sale of the old library building at their meeting yesterday. They had before them two propositions for the purchase of the property. One of them was disposed of with a mere mention of it, and the other was assigned for consideration to a future meeting.

What these propositions were could not be learned, for the trustees consider them in the nature of confidential communications, until the matter is finally disposed of, and they would not make them public. It is known, however, that they hold the property for \$1,000,000, and any proposition that does not come pretty near this sum will not receive much consideration. Such, then, must have been the case with one of the propositions that the board had before them yesterday.

The trustees took no action relative to the placing of the statue of Macmonnies' Bacchante in the court yard of the library. Indeed, according to one of the officers of the board the question did not come before the board in any way, and as far as he can see it is not likely to come before them for some time at least. There is no dispute between the trustees of the library and the art commission as to the latter's authority in the premises, for since the art commission refused their consent to the placing of the statue in the court yard the matter has not been before the trustees.

This official stated that the Macmonnies statue was to come to Boston, and, on its arrival here, it would be examined by the art commission. Perhaps the commission would then take a different view of it. Their judgment of the character of the statue was based upon small models and photographs, and the most competent art critics say that no just estimate of its character can be formed in this way. Until the original is seen there can be no telling what the final settlement of the question will be.

FOR PUBLIC MORALS.

It is in no spirit of narrow prejudice that the protest is made against the proposed erection of Macmonnies' figure of a bacchante in the Public Library courtyard. The men and women who make objection, including clergymen, leaders in great enterprises for the well-being of young men and young women, prominent in movements for good citizenship, do not speak as fanatics. They are not ignorant of art; they are not prudish who deny the beauty of the undraped woman form. But they have regard to the moral sentiment involved; they look beyond the graceful lines of the statue to its unsavory significance. And in this they are right; their position is unassailable.

The statue of a tipsy wanton, however finely moulded, has no place in a building devoted to the highest work of public education. It is frightful incongruity. It is far out of harmony with the proposed surroundings, with the thought, the purpose, the inspiration of the Public Library. It is something more than a matter of taste. It is undoubtedly bad art to look together such divergent sentiments as those which are inspired respectively by this statue and the building in which it is proposed to erect it. But it is a far worse offence in its relation to public morals. What we want in the Public Library is a pure, healthy atmosphere, elevating and refining influences, suggestions which raise, not depress, the moral tone, and Macmonnies' Bacchante is not wanted there. It does not belong there.

BOSTON HERALD.

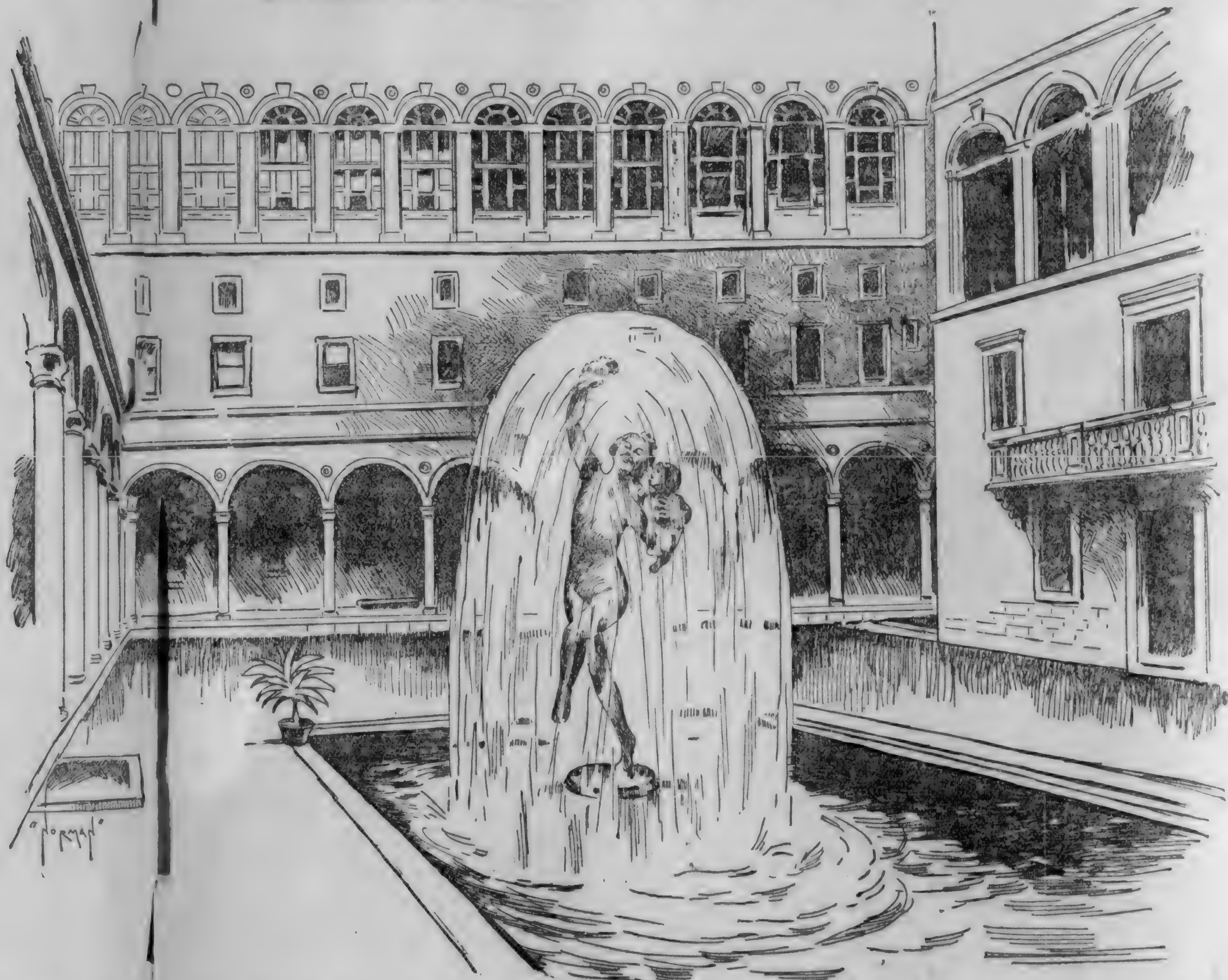
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VOL. C, NO. 137.

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BOSTON SUNDAY POST, NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

BACCHANTE IN A NEW LIGHT.



THE BACCHANTE, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN PLACED IN THE FOUNTAIN OF THE COURTYARD OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ENVELOPED IN A DRAPERY OF FALLING WATER.

If the present intention of the authorities in charge at the Public Library is carried out, the people of Boston will soon have the opportunity of seeing the famous Bacchante statue and judge for themselves of its merits and appropriateness. It is expected to arrive from New York in a few days, and it is proposed, in accordance with the original design, to put it in position as the centerpiece of the fountain in the courtyard.

"My understanding," says Librarian Putnam, "is that the figure will be placed in the centre of the fountain, about twenty-five feet from spectators, and will be surrounded by jets of water rising from the basin and enveloping the figure." Mr. Putnam further expressed the belief that the statue would be exhibited to the public in this way in a very short time, before the winter sets in, so that everybody may have an early opportunity of seeing it in the surroundings designed for it. He was of the opinion that many people had misunderstood the proposed position of the statue and could readily appreciate the opposition to placing it in one of the corridors in company with the white marble statues.

The librarian further said yesterday afternoon that he had received no official information of the breaking of Macmonnies' model and of possible delay in receiving it in Boston until another model could be made from it, as had been stated in press despatches. If this were to be done, he said it would doubtless be after the public exhibition of the original statue in Boston.

An attaché of the Library said Mr. McKim, the donor of the statue, had been offered \$25,000 for it by a firm or association in Paris, but that Mr. McKim had refused to consider the offer, as it was intended as a gift to our Public Library.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, NO. 138.

SUNDAY, NOV. 15, 1896.

FAMOUS BACCHANTE STATUE.

Original Will Be Viewed by Library Trustees Today.

A Few Other Persons to Also Enjoy That Privilege—Invitations Sent Out Recently—It Was Not Desired. It is Said, That General Public Should Know of the Matter.

Opponents of the famous Bacchante statue which the library trustees propose to set up in the courtyard of the Public Library will be surprised to learn that the original statue of the Bacchante will be viewed this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock by the trustees and a number of their friends.

It is said that the trustees have issued a number of invitations to view the statue, and that these invitations were sent out from the library but a day or two ago. To whom they were sent is not known, but the number is said to be limited. It is also understood that it was not desired that the general public should know of the matter. The officers who have been detailed for duty at the door of the library this morning have been instructed to admit no reporters to the building. The library is not open to the public on Sunday and 12 P. M.

It is probably not generally known that the original statue which Mr. McKim offered to the library arrived one day last week at the library, and has been kept locked up since that time.

THE BACCHANTE'S QUALIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Since your editorial position is against the Macmonnies Bacchante, will you kindly allow in your columns a presentation of the other side. Let me say, first of all, that those opposing the Bacchante should go to see her. The woodcuts and photographs that have been circulated are so entirely misrepresentative that we are unfair to ourselves if we judge the statue without seeing it in the court of the library. And allow me to correct the mistake of your reporter when he assumes that the statue is wrongly placed. It was made to be seen from a level, not from a height, from the court and not from the balcony, and therefore rightly faces the long side of the court arcade. I wish to insist, first of all, that any fountain in the court of the library should be light and joyous in character. To begin with, a fountain, even a single jet of water, is pleasant in its nature, and any fountain-figure should express the same feeling. But especially in the present case should this be so. Many people seem to think that the Bacchante is but a pendant to the St. Gaudens lions and the paintings of Chavannes, and that it should therefore be dignified, and that it should ever be a part of the court and not of the staircase. The staircase is stately and handsome, bright in color and not overpoweringly large. It is, therefore, appropriate that its decorations should be something grandiose. But the tall court is so severe that it requires something lively, in order to give relief. Anything else would be oppressive.

My second point is, that the nude is usual and proper in fountains. Except in purely formal architectural erections, we find that the nude is used in the majority of the famous fountains of the world. It needs but a thought to show why this has been done; the nude is the most fitting accompaniment to the play of jets of water. Mr. Macmonnies has, therefore, but fulfilled the artistic requirements in making for the fountain a graceful nude figure. It may still be objected that a child's figure would have been better, and one might point to have been better, and one might point to the Verocchio's "Boy with the Fish" or to the "Boy with the Wine-skin" at Bologna. But the tall court of the library requires a statue above life-size, and as in such a place a colossal child would be an absurdity it was necessary to choose an adult figure. There can be no question that, architecturally considered, Mr. Macmonnies has fully filled all requirements. The proportion of height is exact, and in grace of line and truth of movement the Bacchante superbly relieves the geometry of the court. And since she is aesthetically appropriate, her final merit is that she completes the courtyard that for two years has stood unfinished.

As for the moral aspect of the case, I believe that the verdict of the public will be as it has been on similar vexed questions. It is my opinion that each finds in a statue exactly what he brings to it, and I am proud to think that the majority of our citizens will see in the Bacchante a beautiful object rather than an object to excite the baser feelings. If we can train ourselves to appreciate the beautiful in this, as in all other works of art, the future of our culture is bright. That nation is less great which has not the sense of beauty.

ALLAN FRENCH.

Nov. 16.

IN THE MATTER of the Macmonnies "Bacchante," the plot thickens. Almost simultaneously with the report that the Art Commission, which declined to accept it for the courtyard of the Boston Public Library, has reconsidered its decision and accepted the work, comes the sad intelligence that the mould from which it was cast has been broken, in Paris; that the sculptor is prostrated by the accident; and that he may have to recall the original in order to make a replica for the Luxembourg Gallery. It will be remembered, perhaps, that the French Government wished to purchase the original for the Luxembourg, but that Mr. Macmonnies had promised it to Mr. McKim, the architect, who graciously offered to turn it over to the Library. It looked at one time as if France would get it. If she had, perhaps the Boston Public Library would have adopted the suggestion for a statue conveyed by the accompanying sketch. The electrotype from which this picture is printed is borrowed from a famous New York weekly, to which, however, I am asked not to credit it by name, as it was reproduced therein from another periodical, the one in which it originally appeared being unknown to the editor to whose courtesy I myself am indebted. In justification, or at least in explanation, of the Art Commission's attitude, it is said that the original statue had not been seen when its original action was taken, but only a copy of it. This afforded a loophole for escape from a position that was not altogether free from absurdity.



AWAY WITH BACCHANTE.

Pastor Brady Turns the Vial of Wrath on the Bronze Nymph.

"Bacchante and the Boston Public Library" was discussed by pastor James Lloyd Brady after the regular service at People's temple last evening. He said: "I have not seen the statue of the Bacchante, but if its name is any index to its nature I am astonished at two things."

"First, that any artist, especially an American, would devote his talents to such a production. Second, that the trustees of the public library should entertain the slightest idea of polluting this city by accepting it."

The speaker described the ancient worship of Bacchus, which he said involved so much immorality in its ceremonial that even the Greeks were shocked by them, and "any thing that shocked them must be of a pretty shocking character."

Pastor Brady continued: "When citizens of Boston say that such an infernal representation of strumpetry shall have a place in Boston's public library, there to be set up before the eyes of our youth, as a statue of smut and obscenity, it is time to say to them: 'Erect a memorial, if you will, to Benedict Arnold, to John Wilkes Booth, to Charles or to Josephine Mansfield, but for the sake of virtue, God, the country, the commonwealth and the city, don't set up a memorial to the worst type of harlotry with which the earth was ever afflicted.'"

From such a statue in such a place the innocent and the chaste will get their first intimations of vice. The sacrilegious, the bawdy and the saloon will be rejoiced by it."

"Away with the horrid thing, and bury it, where Bostonians buried the tea in 1773."

When Mr Brady had finished the congregation applauded heartily.

Tremont—The "Rogue's Comedy," 8 and 10.

Travellers—Vanderbilt and the Commodore, 1 to 11.

The trustees of the Public Library gave a "private" view of the "Bacchante" yesterday noon. About 300 men and women were present, including some of the best judges of such things in Boston. Just why Mr. McKim offered the statue to the library, or why the trustees should want to accept it, is more than we can understand. Throwing aside all the feeling which is quite sure to be engendered by making the central figure in the library courtyard a statue representing the idea of wantonness and license, the thing is neither handsome nor in keeping with the place. A bronze figure of a nude woman is absurd, in the first place; a bronze figure of a "Bacchante" under a constant shower of water from neck, boring jets is ridiculous. It may be very well for a take-off in a dime museum, but as a piece of art, the thing is entirely out of the question. Just think of turning the hose on a "Bacchante!"

The statue is as suggestive as it is possible to make a bronze statue, and that is not suggestive at all. The face is old and drawn; the child on the "Bacchante's" arm does not look real. If we were the trustees of the Public Library we would not have the thing in the place anyway simply from an artistic standpoint. Why does not McKim let up?

Prof. Norton of Harvard, we imagine, will be admitted to stand as high as a critic of art and matters aesthetic as any man in New England. This is what he says of the Bacchante: "I do think that a dancing Bacchante does not represent a realization of the ideals that the Public Library and its contents seek to raise up in the public mind. It is one of that class of figures which the artists very properly admire, but to a public, who look not always from an artistic standpoint, more harm is apt to be worked than good. The statue possesses remarkable technical merit. There has never been a moment's dispute about that. It is a work of art that Boston might be proud to possess, but to me the Art Museum would seem a far more suitable place for it than the library." This is great and sufficient objection. The inappropriateness of a Bacchante in the library is glaring. The incongruity is nothing short of monumental!

ALLAN FRENCH.

TODAY'S VIEW.

Bacchante Exposed to the Public Eye.

Art Commission View It in Position.

Opinion of Prof. Norton and Others.

Throw It Into the Bay, Says Dr. Brady.

A middle-aged, well-dressed woman, who had sat in one of the windows for two hours, was heard to say as she got up and went stiffly down stairs: "Huh! I wish I'd stayed at home if that's all there's to it."

A portly, comfortable-looking man, who had leaned over the stone railing for a considerable time, said, as he straightened up: "I don't see anything about that to make such a fuss about. I think they'd better let it stand."

One modest looking young man wore a certain air of the time he was there and departed without saying anything.

A tall and slender woman of uncertain age, who wore glasses and carried an umbrella and two books, watched the entire process of setting up the figure from a good position in the front room, and then turning to a younger and shorter woman, who had stood behind her all the time and had been vainly trying to see over the latter woman's shoulder, said serenely, "Hortense, we will go home at once."

Today's View.

The public today had a chance to see the Bacchante.

At 1 o'clock the door under the stone balcony over the courtyard at the Public Library was opened from the inside and a workman came in sight. The interest of the spectators became intense at once, and everybody crowded forward, except those who were already squeezed up against the railing.

By-and-by another man brought out a stout plank. Others followed, and a bridge was built from the stone curbing of the foundations out to the green box in the centre.

Increased excitement. At 1:30 P. M. it was evident from the stir around the door, which led to the Boylston Street corridor, that something was going to happen.

At exactly 1:40 P. M. those doors opened, and through them, borne aloft on the shoulders of four strong men, came the now world famous work of art, flourishing above them all the beautifully modeled arm bearing a cluster of grapes.

It was the work of but a few minutes to put the statue in place. How beautiful it is every one can now see for himself or herself, and also form a personal opinion as to whether it should be left permanently where it now is. The time the statue will remain in position is uncertain, but it will probably be for several days at least.

It Was a Curious Crowd.

The announcement made in the Journal this morning, in a letter from Librarian Putnam, that the much discussed and more defended and decried Bacchante might be put in position today for a brief time, to allow the general public a chance to pass judgment on it, had the result which might have been expected.

So great is the desire of the citizens of Boston to see the much-talked-of statue that as soon as the doors of the Library were opened today a steady stream of people flowed through, and up the stairs to the little stone balcony which overlooks the fountain. What if the walls of the great entrance hall did bear the new Chavannes pictures. Those were passed by for the time, at least. It was the statue people wanted to see today.

When the first of the visitors looked down in the courtyard and saw nothing but a big green wooden box in the middle of the fountain, where the statue stood yesterday, they gave a sigh of disappointment and turned away to look at Chavannes' and Abbey's pictures, returning at frequent intervals to keep a watchful eye on the green box.

The crowd was about equally divided between men and women, and was decidedly cosmopolitan in appearance. Sons of Italy, elbowing men from Boston Street.

Men who have slept on the Common all summer and go to the Public Library wash room for such infrequent ablutions as they cannot avoid, found

selected the offer of a large sum of money to be expended in beautifying the courtyard with shrubbery, flowering plants and statuary. It was said plainly that it was with the knowledge that this offer would be made that Mr. McKim originally donated the Bacchante to the Library. In this event the Bacchante, while it will remain the centre-piece, will practically be only an incident of the beautifying of the court.

Prof. Norton.

Prof. Charles Elliot Norton was seen by a reporter and asked the reason of his objection to the setting up of the Bacchante in the Library Building.

"Why," he exclaimed, "to give all the reasons that I have would take me some time. I would have to write them out. I will do that for you when the Art Commission render their decision, but I should hardly like to do so before."

"I do think that a dancing Bacchante does not represent a restoration of the ideals of the Public Library and its contents seek to raise up in the public mind. It is one of that class of figures which the artists very properly admire, but to a public, who look not ways from an artistic standpoint, more harm is apt to be worked than good."

"The statue possesses remarkable technical merit. There has never been a moment's dispute about that. It is a work of art that Boston might be proud to possess, but to me the Art Museum would seem a far more suitable place for it than the library. I think the Bacchante remarkably clever, but between you and me, isn't she very ugly?"

Other Views.

"We want the statue," said one of the Trustees, "and we don't want any more of the silly twaddle about its immorality. There has been too much said already about that, and the inspection of the statue shows the utter absurdity of the view."

Mrs. Gordon Prince and Mrs. James T. Fields were asked for their judgment on the Bacchante today by journal reporters. They courteously declined to give them for publication, saying it would not be proper, inasmuch as the view was private.

It is known that several of the ladies think the statue neither improper nor inappropriate to its proposed location.

Mr. Putnam's Statement.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The statue of the Bacchante was placed in position late Saturday night for the inspection of the Art Commission on Sunday morning. The Art Commission, and also certain persons invited by it, as experts, did inspect it Sunday morning. The Trustees of the Library also were there. The understanding had been that the statue was to come down before 2 o'clock. As in case the decision should be adverse, no other opportunity would offer of inspecting the statue in position. The trustees also asked a few persons in to see it. These were chiefly persons who had expressed a very intense interest in the matter, either pro or con.

The statue was taken down before the Library was opened to the public at 2 o'clock. It will possibly be placed in position again pending the final decision of the commission. In this case the public will, for a day or two, have a chance to see it as the commission saw it Sunday, in the centre of the pool in the courtyard, with the fountain jets about it in a circle.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian.

Boston, Nov. 15.

BURY IT IN THE BAY.

Somewhat Extreme View Taken on the Bacchante by Dr. Brady.

Dr. Brady spoke on the subject, "The Blessings of Pardon," at People's Temple, last evening, and closed his sermon with the postulate, "Bacchante and the Boston Public Library." In this postulate, Dr. Brady denounced, most vehemently, the proposition to introduce the now famous statue into Boston's institution of learning.

"I have not seen the Bacchante," said he, "but if (as I suppose) the name is indexed to the nature of the statue, it is a statue of a woman, and I am astonished at two things. First, that any artist in this land and these times should devote himself to such a production, and second, that the Trustees of the Boston Public Library should for a moment, entertain the slightest thought of ever placing it there to pollute and disgrace our city."

"Bacchus, the mythologic god of intoxication and debauchery, was too bad to be born even in the bosom of his mother, and was imported by wilder and less lawful spirits than those of that land of philosophy and piety. The worship of Bacchus, the name from which Bacchante is derived, was a full of indecent emblems and ceremonial immoralities, that they shocked even the licentious Greeks themselves."

"If the days of Xenophanes Heracitus, the common people looked upon the Bacchantes with horror and execration. Their rites were bloody, rebellious and outrageous. They were low, vulgar and vicious, and they were never admitted to even the

IS IT SHOCKED?

Boston Art Commission Sees Bacchante.

Macquinn's Masterpiece on View in Library Courtyard.

It Was on Exhibition for About Two Hours.

Then It Was Taken Down For the Day.

May be Put in Place for Public This Afternoon.

The Bacchante—the original Bacchante—the great Bacchante as been seen in all of its nude splendor by the few individuals who are to decide on the morality or immorality or the artistic fitness of the statue for the Boston public.

The statue was put in place in the fountain of the courtyard of the library, in the darkness of the night Saturday, at a time when the curious public could not get even a glimpse of the much-talked-of beauties which so large a portion of the moralists of the city believe will have a demoralizing effect on those who patronize the great institution of learning.

Whether the modesty of the art commission has been shocked by the sight remains to be seen. If it has been badly shocked then the statue will undoubtedly have to find a home or a retreat somewhere else. It is certainly a tremendous responsibility which has been thrown on the shoulders of this art commission, to decide whether Boston's morals are liable to be corrupted by a bronze Bacchante.

It is a serious matter, and one that concerns not only the present generation, but untold future generations, and with the knowledge of this great responsibility resting on them, the result was not an evasive one today. For if the statue should prove to be immoral it would be liable to have just as bad an effect on those who would come to see it out of curiosity as on those who would come to see it and admire it because of its artistic beauty and its suggestive possibilities.

The trustees invited a number of people of artistic taste and judgment to view the statue at the same time that the art commission were performing their duty. The result was that there was quite a crowd present during the two hours in the forenoon while the Bacchante was on exhibition. She was seen with and without the aid of water, for when the fountain is turned on the statue is surrounded by a transparent sheet of water, and at such a time the effect is not so startlingly realistic as when the waters are not running.

Owing to the position of the statue in the center of the fountain, the nearest point of view was about 25 feet. The water fell gracefully over it from a circle of metallic jets placed at the surface of the basin.

From any position within the courtyard the figure was viewed with its perfect symmetry and gracefulness of outline, while the pose and posture tell of exuberant, joyous youthfulness. It is a marvelously beautiful piece of work. There seems to be a total lack of self-consciousness in the laughter-lighted countenance, which offers not the least suggestion of leering licentiousness. The second thing that struck the eye in the story which Macquinn has conveyed in this figure is not one of voluptuousness, nor of luxury in the opprobrious sense of the term, but rather of the joyous abandon of a youthful mother, displayed in her efforts to awake the interest of her first-born infant in the cluster of grapes which she holds above her head as if playfully provoking the little one to the desire of possession.

While the flowing outlines of the Bacchante and the justness of proportion observable in the whole figure cannot fail of appreciation, the difficulty which the sculptor had to meet in modeling the figure of the babe is apt to be overlooked. The expression on the babe's face is one of nascent wonder—the first joyful awakening of the infantile mind with a vaguely formed idea that if the grapes could be obtained they would tickle his baby palate.

It was the expressed opinion of many who viewed the statue that Boston

BOSTON SEES THE BACCHANTE

Old Maids and Young Girls Were There.

"OLD SOAK" DISAPPOINTED

School Girls Whispered and Said She Was "a Beauty."

BIG CROWD AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Art Students Were Enthusiastic in Their Approval.

SOME DIDN'T LIKE IT, AND SAID SO

The Library Trustees and the Art Commission Will Meet in the Mayor's Office Tomorrow and Decide the Statue's Fate.

Macquinn's Bacchante, amid a shower of water and a big chorus of "Oh's!" and "Ah's!" made its bow to the Boston public at the library in Copley square this afternoon. The select few saw the beauty yesterday, and the great public had its opportunity today.

but unrestrained confidence is not in evidence.

The room of Mr. Clark connects with that of Mr. Curtis. Each has a page in waiting in an anteroom separated from their private sanctuaries by a portiere only, which the trained youngsters wave aside with theatrical effect when admitting a visitor.

Out in the corridor is the door to the General's room. The door is always tightly closed. The General, who affects military simplicity, has no anteroom, and no page in waiting, not he. When you enter the chairman's room the door is shut and there is nobody to hear what you have to say. The astute General knows a thing or two. No anteroom and page for him. The sole ornaments in the room are two pictures of Poland Springs, and the General himself. There he makes up his mind, steps across the corridor, and after he is escorted by the other two, steps back again—with the same old make-up on his mind.

She was young and pretty, if she did wear glasses. She was observed on Copley square, early yesterday morning. She circled the great public library building a half dozen times. As many times she went to the door through which a few persons entered from time to time. She found that they had an open sesame which she had not. She pleaded and she expostulated. She took a card from a very pretty case.

It was no use. The doorkeeper was obdurate. She said her troubles to a white-gloved policeman. She wanted to see the Bacchante. At 2 o'clock the main door was opened and into the building she went. She wiped her glasses carefully, but she couldn't find the Bacchante.

There was one aching heart in Boston last night.

They were foolish to do it, but they did it. One offended the other and the other struck out. In a minute they were at it "hammer and tongs" at the corner of School and Washington streets. This was at 10:15 last night.

At 10:15 they were before the desk at Station 2. I never saw policemen so active. There were two of them, and they bore down upon the little crowd that surrounded the combatants like a whirlwind. They had evidently been that surrounded the time of day beneath the shadow of the Old South. Perhaps, they were wondering what THE TRAVELER would do next. At all events they were wondering what THE TRAVELER would do next.

A big crowd of curious men and women began gathering at the Public Library shortly after noon, and waited patiently for the statue to make its appearance. Elderly women predominated in the crowd which gathered on the balcony overlooking the courtyard. Most of them tried to look as though they had come to see everything but the Bacchante. They admired the beauties of the courtyard, and tried to guess how much the stone lions inside the balcony door cost. As the time passed, the Bacchante didn't appear, most of the women looked their disappointment, and finally spoke it. "I don't care," said one. "If a few people can see it I don't see why those most interested cannot also see it. I don't see why those most interested cannot also see it. I don't see why those most interested cannot also see it."

The trustees of the Public Library are Frederick O. Prince, Henry P. Bowditch, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Rev. James Norman, and Francis A. Walker. Meanwhile the public may be mightier in its compelling voice than either of both of these commissions. For several days the readers of THE TRAVELER have been expressing their views on the coupes which have been pouring into the office so rapidly. That there will be an interesting crowd of spectators at the library this afternoon goes without saying.

On a seat in the arcade of the courtyard sat a red-faced man whose nose was heavily decorated with today's blue paint. He was evidently waiting for the appearance of the disciple of the God of Wine. His hands were clenched and his teeth set as he strained his eyes on the door from which the

as being against the statue. Most of these said that they were opposed to the statue on the grounds of temperance. The red-faced man was the most disappointed one in the crowd. He evidently thought that the figure should have held aloft a stein or a wine glass, for he went away muttering "only a bunch of grapes."

The statue was viewed by a large crowd for the rest of the afternoon. It will remain in its present position pending the decision of the art commission, which meets tomorrow in Mayor Quincy's office. If the first vote of the commission, refusing the statue, is not rescinded, the Bacchante will have to come off her pedestal. There will be no place in the Public Library for her.

It transpired yesterday that the trustees had received the offer of a large sum of money to be expended in beautifying the courtyard with shrubbery, flowering plants and statuary. It was said plainly that it was with the knowledge that this offer would be made that Mr. McKim originally donated the Bacchante to the library. In this event the Bacchante, while it will remain the centre-piece, will practically be only an incident of the beautifying of the court.

Among those present at yesterday's private view were the mayor, Josiah Quincy, Edward Robinson of the Museum of Fine Arts and secretary of the Art Commission; Charles A. Cummings, president of the Boston Society of Architects; Prof. Charles Elliot Norton; Hon. Frederick O. Prince, president of the trustees; Prof. Henry P. Bowditch, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., and Rev. James De Normandie of the trustees; St. Julien, the sculptor; French and Vinton, the artists, and Mr. McKim, the architect of the library and the donor of the Bacchante.

All of the gentlemen invited had the privilege of inviting a few friends. Several ladies were present and went into ecstasies over the beauties of the statue, according to one of them, Mrs. Gordon Prince.

"It's a lovely work of art," she said, and intimated that her opinion was shared by the other ladies present.

"We want the statue," said one of the trustees, "and we don't want any more of the silly twaddle about its immorality."

BACCHANTE ON EXHIBITION

Statue Shown to Public This Afternoon.

Greeted with Applause by the Many Spectators.

Will Be Kept in Library Court for the Present.

At last the statue of Bacchante, about which so much has been said and written, is in place on a pedestal in the courtyard of the Boston Public Library and awaits the public verdict. The first view of the statue given to the general public was had this afternoon, when a little before two o'clock the Bacchante was brought out of the building and set up in the middle of the basin of the courtyard. Two hundred and fifty spectators watched the proceeding with the greatest of interest, and when the statue was in place, and the plank walk to the pedestal had been removed, there was a round of hearty applause. After a time the water in the fountain jets was turned on, and the people around the library, with the constantly increasing throng of visitors, walked down around the court, regarding the piece of bronze from every point of view and discussing without reserve the verdict of the Art Commission which had rejected the statue as unsuitable. Of the verdict of the visiting public it can only be said: "As many men, so many minds."

The report became current about the library this morning that the statue would be exhibited to the public this afternoon, and the readers in Bates Hall this noon lost much of their customary preoccupation with their books. As visitors to the library walked up the stairways, they would cast glances through the windows looking upon the court, only to find no other traces of the Bacchante than the green-painted pedestal upon which the statue was placed for the "private view" accorded yesterday forenoon. Soon after noon, however, preparations for the placing in position of the statue were apparent, and the little balcony from off the staircase was soon filled with gentlemen and ladies who waited with patience for the exhibit. It was after 1:30 o'clock, however, before the Bacchante appeared. The workmen who had been making ready for the reception of the statue disappeared, and the spectators gathered on the balcony and around the court, who now numbered more than two hundred, rushed to the front to secure good points of view. The workmen reappeared, four of them bearing the Bacchante in their arms, and in a little procession made their way to the basin. Here the statue was set up without any formality, and unfortunately with the back of the female turned toward the spectators in the gallery. It was impossible to turn the figure around, and so she still stands, leaning toward the stack-rooms of the building.

It seems that at the meeting of the trustees yesterday it was decided to place the statue on exhibition to give the public a chance to judge of its merits while the members of the board are making up their minds as to its acceptance, which will probably take another week. The statue would have been left in place yesterday afternoon but for the fact that it was decided best to have the first public view on some other day than Sunday, and accordingly the visitors at the library this afternoon were the first to see the statue. It will remain in position, and in view of the wide discussion regarding it, the Public Library attendance for the rest of the week is likely to be enormous.

LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL.

Donation of Miss Victorine T. Arts of Chicago to the Boston Public Library.

Miss Victorine Thomas Arts of Chicago is the donor of the \$10,000 gift which was accepted by the trustees of the Boston Public Library at their meeting Saturday afternoon. The first proposition from Miss Arts was for a special collection of rare editions and editions de luxe of famous poets, but the conditions attached were such that the collection would be of comparatively little public use. The librarian, therefore, wrote to Miss Arts and explained to her that the works in the Boston Public Library are intended for the widest public use and benefit, and when she saw how the conditions imposed in her first offer would not meet the demands of the institution, she at once made an offer of \$10,000 for which the income is to be devoted to the purchase of valuable rare editions of the writings of American and foreign authors, and of original MSS., if considered desirable. There are no conditions attached to this gift except that Miss Arts desires that each of the books shall have a distinctive book-plate that shall declare it to be part of the "Longfellow Memorial Collection."

In this form the gift to the library is the most acceptable one to the trustees, and they are pleased to comply with the request of the donor. Miss Arts has for years been a great admirer of the poet Longfellow and of his writings, and has spent some years in the preparation of a book relative to the poetry of Longfellow. An unfortunate accident, however, prevented the completion and publication of this work and accordingly she makes this gift as her "individual tribute of admiration and regard for the poet." It is worthy of notice that the Boston Public Library is thus honored in preference to libraries of

see over the latter woman - - - - -
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Today's View.

The public today had a chance to see the Bacchante.

At 1 o'clock the door under the stone balcony over the courtyard at the Public Library was opened from the inside and a workman came in sight. The interest of the spectators became intense at once, and everybody crowded forward, except those who were already squeezed up against the railing.

By-and-by another man brought out a stout plank. Others followed, and a bridge was built from the stone curbing of the foundations out to the green box in the center.

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When the first of the visitors looked down in the courtyard and saw nothing but a big green wooden box in the middle of the fountain, where the statue stood yesterday, they gave a sigh of disappointment and turned away to seek Chavannes' and Albee's pictures, returning at frequent intervals to keep a watchful eye on the green box.

The crowd was about equally divided between men and women, and was decidedly cosmopolitan in appearance. Sons of Italy showed men from Beacon Street.

Men who have slept on the Common all summer and go to the Public Library wash room for such infrequent ablutions as they cannot avoid, found the benches in the big inside corridor convenient. Dr. Lindsey of St. Paul's and Mr. Ketcham passed through with a party of ladies. Hon. Sherman Hoar and some friends were there.

Several young women had note books and two had brought sketching materials.

Gradually the crowd thickened, as the camera had more patience, until the stone balcony looked from the courtyard like the gallery in Mechanics' Building on a favorite opera night. Dr. Brady may have been there to get that slight of the statue which he said in his sermon of yesterday he had not had, but if there in the crowd he was not observed. Several people were heard to comment on his sermon, taking sides one way or the other. By 1 o'clock the lower corridors as well as the balcony were crowded.

Rev. Charles G. Ames.

Rev. Charles G. Ames, minister of the Church of the Disciples, said to a Journal reporter today: "Yes, I took a peep at the Bacchante yesterday."

"I should accept it."

"There are some elements of awkwardness about it, in my opinion, but not enough to detract from the beauty of the statue. I do not speak as an artist, however, for I am not one. I am a plain citizen and a minister of the Gospel."

"Do you think there is anything immoral about the Bacchante?" was asked.

"Nothing whatever, in my opinion. I have heard the criticisms and the talk, of course, and know the view that many persons take of the matter."

"The figure, however, has nothing suggestive or immoral about it. It illustrates exuberant joy, not drunkenness or debauchery."

"You can simply say that I accept it."

The Private View.

The "private view" of the famous Bacchante, which was given in the courtyard of the Boston Public Library on Sunday, as stated in this morning's Journal, was shared by about 200 persons.

Among those present were the Mayor, Josiah Quincy; Edward Robinson of the Museum of Fine Arts and Secretary of the Art Commission; Charles A. Cummings, President of the Boston Society of Architects; Prof. Charles Eliot Norton; Hon. Frederick O. Prince, President of the Trustees; Prof. Henry P. Bowditch, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., and Rev. James De Normandie of the Trustees; St. Gaudens, the sculptor; Daniel C. French, the sculptor, and Vinton, the artist; Mr. McKim, the architect of the library and the donor of the Bacchante; Mr. Sturgis Bigelow, head of the Fogg Art Museum; Gen. Francis A. Walker of the Art Commission; Rev. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. Gordon Prince, Mrs. James T. Fields and several other ladies.

It is said that the Trustees have re-

night for the statue on Sunday morning. Commission on Sunday morning. The Art Commission, and also certain persons invited by it, as experts, did inspect it Sunday morning. The Trustees of the Library also were there. The understanding had been that the statue was to come down before 2 o'clock. At 1 o'clock, however, the decision should be adverse, no other opportunity would be given. The Trustees also asked a few persons in to see it. These were chiefly persons who had expressed a very strong interest in the matter, either pro or con.

The statue was taken down before the Library was opened to the public at 2 o'clock. It will possibly be replaced, perhaps Monday afternoon, pending the final decision of the commission. In this case the public will, for a day or two, have a chance to see it as the commission saw it Sunday, in the center of the pool in the courtyard, with the fountain jets about it in a circle.

HERBERT PUTNAM,

Librarian.

Boston, Nov. 15.

BURY IT IN THE BAY.

Somewhat Extreme View Taken of the Bacchante by Dr. Brady.

Dr. Brady spoke on the subject, "The Blessings of Pardon," at People's Temple, last evening, and closed his sermon with the postlude, "Bacchante and the Boston Public Library." In this postlude, Dr. Brady denounced, most vehemently, the proposition to introduce the now famous statue into Boston's institution of learning.

"I have not seen the Bacchante," said he, "but if (as I suppose) the name is indexed to the nature of the statue, I am astonished at two things. First, that any artist in this land and these times, should devote himself to such a production; and second, that the Trustees of Boston Public Library should for a moment entertain the slightest thought of ever placing it there to pollute and disgrace our study."

"Bacchus, the mythologic god of intemperance and debauchery, was too low for the gods of the heathen Greece. He was imported by wilder and less lawful tribes than that of that land of philosophy and poetic idolatry. The worship of Bacchus (the name from which Bacchante is derived) was so full of indecent emblems and ceremonial immorality, that they shocked even the licentious Greeks themselves."

"If the days of Xenophanes Herodotus, the common people looked upon the Bacchantes with suspicion, aversion and scorn. Their rites were bloody, rebellant and outrageous. They were low, vulgar and vicious that they were never admitted to even the Grecian system of religious idolatry. Horror and dread accompanied them."

"The destruction of many of the people and several of the dynasties followed them. Euripides and Ovid testified that while in the age of Homer they were treated with distrust, aversion and disgust."

"Bacchus himself, like his followers, was so bestial and so low, that he was considered unworthy of a place among the heathen divinities of Olympus. With such an infamous record, where is the patriot or citizen who shall say such a vicious representation of a deity should have a place in the precincts of the elegant and chaste Public Library of Boston?"

"Where is the man worthy of the name of American and of Christian who is willing to set up before the eyes of our youth a statue sacred to immorality and obscenity? Where is the woman, the mother, the daughter or the child who wants a statue in this fair city of humanities dedicated to the seducer, the libertine, the harlot, the pimp, the pander and the bawd?"

"Fetish the thought! Erect a memorial to him who will. Oh ye Trustees of our Christian fountain of literary light, to Benvenuto Arnold, to traitor, or to Wilkes Booth, the assassin, or to Gull-teat, the murderer, or even to Josephine Mansfield!"

"But for the sake of virtue and decency, for the sake of our promising youth; for the sake of God and the coming generation; for the sake of historic Boston and our beloved country, do not dare to set up a memorial to the honor of the worst type of human nature that ever cursed and crushed humanity."

"Are the saloons and the brothels not working enough of evil without dignifying their butchering business with the attractive magnificence of art? Is the havoc, drunken debauchery, working among our unfortunate people, not destructive enough, without setting up this symbol, this patronizing and luring type of fatal wickedness, before their eyes?"

"Are the seductions of spectacular advertisements in the liquor stores and on the street bulletins, for the sake of selfish profit, not demoralizing enough without this additional artistic encouragement to the debauchee?"

"The reckless, the wanton, the dissolute man would be encouraged in his villainy by this tempted soul struggling with purulent passion like another Bacchus would be strangled by it. The innocent and chaste would have their first intimation of vice from it."

"The good and pure, established in their virtues, would be disgusted with it. The seraglio, the bawdy, and the saloon, with all their deluded victims, would be rejoiced by it, to their own ruin."

"Away with the horrid thing and bury it in the bay!"

No use to deny the fact that SALVATION OIL is fast taking the place of all other liniments.

tremendous responsibility which has been thrown on the shoulders of this art commission, to decide whether Boston's morals are liable to be corrupted by a bronze Bacchante.

It is a serious matter, and one that concerns not only the present generation, but untold future generations, and with the knowledge of this great responsibility resting on them their lot is not an envious one today. For if the statue should prove to be immoral it would be liable to have just as bad an effect on those who would come to see it out of curiosity as on those who would come to see it and admire it because of its artistic beauty and its suggestive possibilities.

The trustees invited a number of people of artistic taste and judgment to view the statue at the same time that the art commission were performing their grave duty. The result was that there was quite a crowd present during the two hours in the forenoon while the Bacchante was on exhibition. She was seen with and without the aid of water, for when the fountain is turned on, the statue is surrounded by a transparent sheet of water, and at such a time the effect is not so startlingly realistic as when the waters are not running.

Owing to the position of the statue in the center of the fountain the nearest point of view was about 25 feet. The water fell gracefully over it from a circle of metallic jets placed at the surface of the basin.

From any position within the courtyard the figure was viewed there was afforded the pleasure of its perfect symmetry and gracefulness of outline, while the pose and posture tell of exuberant, joyous youthful life. It is a marvelously beautiful piece of work.

There seems to be a total lack of self-consciousness in the laughter-lighted countenance, which offers not the least suggestion of leering licentiousness. The story which Macmonnies has conveyed in this figure is not one of voluptuousness, nor of luxury in the opprobrious sense of the term, but rather of the joyous abandon of a youthful mother, displayed in her efforts to awake the interest of her first-born infant in the cluster of grapes which she holds above her head as if playfully provoking the little one to the task of possession.

While the flowing outlines of the Bacchante and the justness of proportion observable in the whole figure cannot fall of appreciation, the difficulty which the sculptor had to meet in modeling the figure of the babe is apt to be overlooked. The expression on the babe's face is one of nascent wonder—the first joyous awakening of the infantile mind with a vaguely formed idea that if the grapes could be obtained they would tickle his baby's palate.

It was the expressed opinion of many who viewed the statue that Boston would suffer a great loss should the gift of this statue be rejected. Some said also that the figure had been prejudged by persons who had never had an adequate description of it, and, furthermore, that the name "Bacchante" militated against it.

These declared that the ideas of drunkenness and debauchery associated with that title had done much to bring Macmonnies' masterpiece into disrepute. "Had that statue," said one artist, "been labeled 'A Grecian Water Nymph,' a murmur would have been heard against its acceptance on the score of immorality. The only objections that can be alleged against the statue could be brought against any example of the nude in art."

There were others who, while conceding all that was claimed for the statue as an art object, nevertheless had grave doubts about the propriety of placing it openly in a place so much resorted to by young persons.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, sent out the following statement relative to the placing of the Bacchante in question yesterday for the benefit of the art commission: "The statue of the Bacchante was placed in position late Saturday night for the inspection of the art commission Sunday morning. The art commission and also certain persons invited by it as experts did inspect it Sunday morning. The trustees of the library also were here. The understanding had been that the statue was to come down before 2 o'clock."

As, in case the decision of the commission should be adverse, no other opportunity would offer of inspecting the statue in position, the trustees also asked a few persons in to see it. Those were chiefly persons who had expressed a very great interest in the matter, either pro or con.

The statue was taken down before the Library opened to the public at 2 o'clock. It will possibly be replaced, perhaps Monday afternoon, pending the final decision of the commission. In this case the public will, for a day or two, have a chance to see it, as the commission saw it Sunday, in the center of the pool in the courtyard with the fountain jets about it in a circle.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian.

out, yet the statue was left with the statue with a visitor.

Out in the corridor is the door to the General's room. The door is always tightly closed. The General, who affects military simplicity, has no anteroom, and no page in waiting, not he. When you enter the chairman's room the door is shut and there is nobody to hear what you have to say. The astute General knows a thing or two. No anteroom and page for him. The sole ornaments in the room are two pictures of Poland Springs, and the General himself. There he makes up his mind, steps across the corridor, and after he is outvoted by the other two, steps back again—with the same old make-up on his mind.

She was young and pretty, if she did wear glasses. She was observed on Copley square, early yesterday morning. She circled the great public library building a half dozen times. As many times she went to the door through which a few persons entered from time to time. She found that they had an open sesame which she had not. She pleaded and she expostulated. She took a card from a very pretty case.

It was no use. The doorkeeper was obdurate. She told her troubles to a white-gloved policeman. She wanted to see the Bacchante. At 2 o'clock the main door was opened and into the building she went. She wiped her glasses carefully, but she couldn't find the Bacchante.

There was one aching heart in Boston last night.

They were foolish to do it, but they did it. One offended the other and the other struck out. In a minute they were at it "hammer and tongs" at the corner of School and Washington streets. This was at 10:15 last night.

At 10:10 they were before the desk at Station 2. I never saw policemen so active. There were two of them, and they bore down upon the little crowd that surrounded the combatants like a whirlwind. They had evidently been passing the time of day beneath the shadow of the Old South. Perhaps, they were wondering what THE TRAVELER would do next. At all events they went without say.

A big crowd of curious men and women began gathering at the Public Library shortly after noon, and waited patiently for the statue to make its appearance. Elderly women predominated in the crowd which gathered on the balcony overlooking the courtyard. Most of them tried to look as though they had come to see everything but the Bacchante. They admired the beauties of the courtyard, and tried to guess how much the stone lions inside the balcony door cost. As the time passed and the Bacchante didn't appear, most of the women looked their disappointment, and finally spoke it. "I don't care," said one, "if a few people can see it I don't see why those most interested cannot also see their judgment on it." Others expressed themselves vigorously, but waited on, and the expectant crowd, augmented by the letting out of the schools in the vicinity, grew bigger and bigger.

On a seat in the arcade of the courtyard sat a red-faced man whose nose was heavily decorated with tawny blossoms. He was evidently waiting anxiously for the appearance of the disciple of the God of Wine. His hands were clenched and his teeth set as he strained his eyes on the door from which the Bacchante was expected to issue. "I will have to have a brace if she doesn't come soon," he said. He moved uneasily on the hard seat, but stuck steadfastly to his post.

Inside underneath the lower floors of the library building the attaches were getting the Bacchante ready for her first public appearance. The engineers were busily engaged in filling the marble bath in which the figure was to stand on a pedestal surrounded by a score of playing jets of water. But water was scarce, as it should be where the disciple of Bacchus was concerned. The stone tank filled slowly and the people were kept waiting away beyond the hour for setting up the statue.

Finally, near 3 o'clock, when the impatient crowd had grown so large as to entirely block the arcade and the balconies the statue was brought out by the library attaches and placed upon the green-painted pedestal in the tank. As the statue was brought out into the courtyard there was some bustle a great deal of comment and a faint ripple of applause. It wasn't, however, until the statue had been set up and the fountain jets turned on that the crowd gave expression to its opinion. There was a big chorus of exclamations and then the crowd settled down to a study of the statue.

The students were generally the first to give vent to their opinions. All of the boys thought the statue beautiful. The girl students whispered their opinions, but evidently thought the statue perfectly proper.

One of the old ladies thought that the statue was handsome, but that it gave too much support to the custom of drinking.

A group of students evidently from the Art Museum were slow in giving in their opinions, but very emphatic when they did give their voice. They were unanimously in favor of the statue. Very few expressed themselves openly

with patience for the exhibit. It was after 1:30 o'clock, however, before the Bacchante appeared. The workmen who had been making ready for the reception of the statue disappeared and the spectators in the balcony and around the courtyard, who now numbered more than two hundred, rushed to the front to secure good points of view. The workmen reappeared, four of them bearing the Bacchante in their arms, and in a little procession made their way to the basin. Here the statue was set up without any formality, and unfortunately with the back of the female turned toward the spectators in the gallery. It was impossible to turn the figure around after placing it in position, and so she still stands, leaning toward the stack-rooms of the building.

It seems that at the meeting of the trustees yesterday it was decided to place the statue on exhibition to give the public a chance to judge of its merits while the members of the board are making up their minds as to its acceptance, which will probably take another week. The statue would have been left in place yesterday afternoon but for the fact that it was decided best to have the first public view on some other day than Sunday, and accordingly the visitors at the library this afternoon were the first to see the statue. It will remain there for the present, and in view of the wide discussion regarding it, the Public Library attendance for the rest of the week is likely to be enormous.

LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL.

Donation of Miss Victoria T. Arts of Chicago to the Boston Public Library.

Miss Victorine Thomas Arts of Chicago is the donor of the \$10,000 gift which was accepted by the trustees of the Boston Public Library at their meeting Saturday afternoon. The first proposition from Miss Arts was for a special collection of rare editions and editions de luxe of famous poets, but the conditions named were such that the collection would be of comparatively little public use. The librarian, therefore, wrote to Miss Arts and explained to her that the works in the Boston Public Library are intended for the widest public use and benefit, and when she saw how the conditions imposed in her first offer would not meet the demands of the institution, she at once made an offer of \$10,000 for which the income is to be devoted to the purchase of valuable rare editions of the writings of American and foreign authors and of original MSS. It considered desirable. There are no conditions to this gift except that Miss Arts desires that each of the books shall have a distinctive book-plate that shall declare it to be part of the "Longfellow Memorial Collection."

In this form the gift to the library is a most acceptable one to the trustees, and they are pleased to comply with the request of the donor. Miss Arts has for years been a great admirer of the poet Longfellow and of his writings, and has spent some years in the preparation of a book relative to the poetry of Longfellow. An unfortunate accident, however, prevented the completion and publication of this work and accordingly she makes this gift as her "individual tribute of admiration and regard for the poet." It is worthy of notice that the Boston Public Library is thus honored in preference to libraries of Chicago and other cities, which would have been glad to secure the gift and might have precluded a public use of the valuable collection which may be acquired.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, NO. 139.

MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1896.

FAMOUS STATUE

The Original Bacchante
on Exhibition.

Set up in the Courtyard of
the Public Library.

Viewed by Trustees and
Art Commissioners.

An Official Inspection of
"The Genuine Lady."

The Public Will Be Permitted
to Peep at It Today.

Macmonnies' statue of Bacchante—the genuine lady, in all her presumable delicacy of contour and charm of pose—was on private exhibition yesterday morning within the four massive, chill walls of the courtyard of the Public Library, and the members of the board of trustees and the famous art commission and a company of important persons invited by them eyed the nude figure, to say nothing of the infant, and talked about it and made notes for reference.

Today at noon the great impatient public will probably be privileged to look at the statue, meeting face to face a work of art that has come to be of international renown.

The inspection of the Bacchante curiously yesterday was primarily official. It was in position in the centre of the pool in the courtyard, with the fountain jets about it in a circle, and certainly it was beautiful to see. But, posed there, in all the vastness between the dignified portico, Bacchante and her infant looked, from a little distance, somewhat lonely. The important persons who stood around the art work noted this relevance of the display, and were advised to take into consideration the fact that the statue is intended to be (that is, if it is accepted) only an incident in the contemplated adornment of the courtyard.

The incident in question is not to be belittled by statues set in long files or in cramped groups all over the yard. The works of art which will one day have places in the scheme of decoration will serve rather as folla to emphasize the beauty of Bacchante.

This relationship should be remembered by the public when it contemplates the statue today.

If the public had been permitted to stand in the courtyard yesterday morning, and had not taken care to make allowances for the effect of present environment, many people might have quit the scene, either confessing inability to appreciate the good points in the statue, or muttering general disapproval, or giving way to indeliberate and rushing praise.

The members of the art commission have seemed to some people, by their careful and cautious method of arriving at an opinion of the Bacchante, to show beyond doubt that the statue is a thing which offers excellent opportunities for study. Although the commission spent a good deal of time yesterday morning going over the work of art point by point, with the assistance of experts, the official decision which the public is to receive was not reached before the members of the commission adjourned.

The statue was taken down and put out of sight yesterday afternoon before 2 o'clock, when the library was opened to an unusually large Sabbath crowd that asked questions to the right and to the left, and gradually went out of the building disappointed.

A representative of The Herald called on Librarian Herbert Putnam last evening, and was told that the public will see the statue set up in the courtyard just as the art commission saw it.

"The private exhibition this morning," he said, "was official. Art in case the decision of the commission should be adverse, no other opportunity would offer of inspecting the statue in position. The trustees asked a few persons in to see it. These were, chiefly, persons who had expressed a very strong interest in the matter, either pro or con. If the Bacchante is replaced tomorrow, pending the final decision of the commission, the public will have a chance to look at it for a day or two."

"NOT BAD."

Record Nov. 16, 1896.
The Public View the
Bacchante.

Macmonnies' bronze Bacchante went up on a green wooden pedestal in the basin of the public library courtyard a few minutes before 2 p.m. today. An assembly of perhaps 20, mostly men, saluted it with hand-clapping and murmurs. It will stay there for three or four days, until the art commission decides whether it wants it.

If it does it will come down and await the erection of a fine green marble pedestal, which it may then not mount until spring.

If it does not want the statue, it will come down and await Mr. McKim's orders to ship it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city or the Brooklyn Institute, both of which are represented as ready to get it.

The piece of bronze was to have gone up at 1 p.m. That was the arrangement. But the basin was not then filled by the three hosepipes that had been playing into it since 11 and which had been watched by a few dozen of people who seemed much chief and who were bound to be on hand or stare in the attempt. As you see, they came near starving.

When the Boylston st. door was opened, the gallery leading from the staircase was full of ladies and the men were sprinkled around three sides of the court.

Then they brought Her in, four of them, their arms full of Her, more bacchanalian than she will ever be, whether she stays or goes.

They carried her as if she was a very overcome Bacchante. Over their heads she dangled Her bunch of grapes, in the air she kicked one shapely leg. It was as if friends had taken her in charge after a grape too much and she was hilariously objecting.

PRESTO, CHANGE!

The four employees took Her across the temporary bridge and set her up on her pedestal. Presto! A smiling maiden with a child on her arm, dancing merrily along. Not so bad.

"Not so bad, after all!" sighed the crowd, rather disappointedly.

"Why, I don't see anything bad about that," said one, angry at not being disgraced. "She ain't drunk."

NOW FOR A JUDGMENT ON THE FACTS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

On account of the great interest felt in the Macmonnies' Bacchante, I have been out up again in the courtyard of the Public Library, to remain until after the decision of the Art Commission. The point of view that each reasonable public-spirited person should now take seems to me to be the one taken by the commission itself. We are all of us in the original position of the commission; that is, until we have seen the statue we are judging it merely from descriptions, or from inadequate reproductions. It seems to me to me to be highly advisable that each person interested should inspect the "Bacchante" in the place for which it was designed.

A perhaps unfortunate prejudice exists against the statue on account of the name. Silenko, not Bacchus, was the god of drunkenness. Bacchus was the type of "the higher intoxication"—of music, and of mental exhilaration. That refined women, on viewing the statue yesterday and today, found in it nothing repulsive—no drunkenness, no licentiousness—is a fact that should cause each of us to approach the statue with suspended judgment.

This at least, I understand, is all that the trustees ask of the public. There is no attempt to fasten the statue on the city, either by erecting it in opposition to the general wish, or by over-persuading public opinion. The trustees and the Art Commission merely wish to judge the statue, and to have it judged, on its merits.

There is one final consideration. I have no doubt that sides will be taken strongly on the question. But whatever the decision that is reached, it seems to me important that it should be received with respect. We should be willing to believe that the Art Commission has at heart the best interests of the city. It is formed of educated men, it has at its disposal the best expert opinion, and we should accept the opinion of those best qualified to decide.

Will you kindly print this plea for moderation on the part of both opponents and advocates of the statue?

ALLAN FRENCH.

BACCHANTE ON VIEW.

She Held a Sunday Reception at the
Public Library for a Favored Few.

MAY BE ACCEPTED TOMORROW.

The Trustees and Art Experts Admire Her, but Professor Charles Eliot Norton Does Not Think She Should Be Admitted to the Public Library—Mr. Prince Says the Criticism Arises From the Name of the Statue—The Disreputable Role of the Bacchante in Roman History—The Artistic Beauty of the Bronze Universally Admitted—Does It Personify Intoxication?

The Bacchante is with us and probably with us to stay.

Yesterday she held an undress rehearsal in the courtyard of the Public Library, while trustees, art commission and experts fell down and worshipped.

So much secrecy had attended the long expected exhibition that few if any of the great throng that streamed out from Trinity's portals, beneath the facade of the library, knew that a subject of so weighty import was being discussed across the way.

Ever since last Tuesday, when the statue was brought to the library from New York, it has been resting in the cellar, unconscious of the criticism that was being hurled at it.

But its day has come at last. Late Saturday night, when the library was well-nigh deserted, Miss Bacchante was taken from her box, and placed in position in the centre of the courtyard. The jets of water that are to envelop it were all arranged, and she awaited the laws with its accompanying trials.

"If that's got a drunkard's swiftness about its face I'd like to see it," said the janitor, who superintended the placing of the statue. "I never saw a tipsy woman that could hold a baby on one arm, a bunch of grapes in the other hand, and balance herself on her toe."

And that was the verdict of the jury. "Why, it's simply glorious, a beautiful work of art," said the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, president of the library trustees. "That's what we all thought, too. I tell you there was a complete revolution of feeling. Nobody who had seen the bronze replicas, which we have had, was prepared for the beauty of the original statue. Such men as Vinton, French and St. Gaudens were delighted with it."

"The trustees are going to meet Tuesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, down in the Mayor's office, and then the fate of the statue will be decided."

Beyond any doubt it will be accepted, although none of the trustees wished to be quoted as saying so. Mr. Prince was of the opinion that all the talk about the statue would have been avoided if Macmonnies had called it by a different name, such as "The Dancing Nymph."

In his opinion there is nothing about the statue which can offend the most aesthetic taste.

"The statue of a drunken woman," Mr. Prince exclaimed. "Why, there's nothing about it to suggest such a thing. It's pure and chaste and I am delighted with it. In fact, there wasn't anybody there who objected to it except Professor Charles Eliot Norton, and he objects to a great many beautiful things."

Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, gave out a statement as follows:

"It had been understood that the statue after its inspection was to be thrown open before the library should be closed open to the public at 2 o'clock. As this was the expectation, and as, in case the decision of the Art Commission should be adverse, no other opportunity might be given for a view of the statue in position, the trustees themselves asked a few persons in to see it. They were persons who had expressed an interest in the statue, either in favor or against it. They came in between 12:30 and 1:30 today and the statue was taken down before 2 o'clock."

"The Art Commission adjourned, and its decision, if it reached one, has not been communicated to me. But I have received word that the commission saw no objection to the exhibition of the statue to the public pending the announcement of its decision."

"It is probable, therefore, though not certain, that it will again be placed in position, perhaps Monday afternoon. In this case the public will have an opportunity of inspecting it pending the final decision."

So, unless the plans are again changed, the Bacchante will be on exhibition in the courtyard of the library this afternoon. It is placed in the centre of the pool with a double circle of jets spraying water over it in the curves of the parabola. The result is that it will be almost shrouded in mist.

Besides it fell out yesterday that the trustees have received the offer of a large sum of money to be expended in beautifying the courtyard with shrubbery, flowering plants and statuary. It was said plainly that it was with the knowledge that this offer would be made that Mr. McKim originally donated the Bacchante to the library. In this event the Bacchante, while it will remain the centerpiece, will practically be only an incident of the beautifying of the courtyard.

Among those present yesterday were the Mayor, Josiah Quincy; Edward Robinson of the Museum of Fine Arts and secretary of the Art Commission; Charles A. Cummings, president of the Boston Society of Architects; Professor Charles Eliot Norton; the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, president of the trustees; Professor Henry P. Bowditch, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., and the Rev. James De Normandie of the trustees; St. Gaudens, the sculptor; French and Vinton, the artists, and Mr. McKim, the architect of the library and the donor of the Bacchante.

All of the gentlemen invited had the privilege of inviting a few friends. Several ladies were present and went into ecstasies over the beauties of the statue, according to one of them, Mrs. Gordon Prince.

"It's a lovely work of art," she said, and intimated that her opinion was shared by the other ladies present.

"We want the statue," said one of the trustees, "and we don't want any more of the silly twaddle about its immorality. There has been too much said already about that, and the inspection of the statue shows the utter absurdity of the view."

PROF. NORTON'S OBJECTION.

Does Not Think a Dancing Bacchante Represents the Right Ideal for a Public Library.

Professor Charles Eliot Norton was seen at his Cambridge home last evening by a Post reporter, and asked the reason of his objection to the setting up of the Bacchante in the library building.

"Why," he exclaimed, "to give all the reasons that I have would take me some time. I would have to write them out. I will do that for you when the Art Commission renders their decision, but I should hardly like to do so before."

"I do think that a dancing Bacchante does not represent a realization of the ideals that the Public Library and its contents seek to raise up in the public mind. It is one of that class of figures which the artists very properly admire, but to a public who look not always from an artistic standpoint, more harm is apt to be worked than good."

"The statue possesses remarkable technical merit. There has never been a moment's dispute about that. It is a work of art that Boston might be proud to possess, but to me the Art Museum would seem a far more suitable place for it than the library. I think the Bacchante reflected."

Library that, while recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante as a work of art, this commission does not regard it as suited to the Public Library building."

"A BACCHANTE" DEFINED.

What the Century Dictionary Has to Say of the Significance of the Word.

Sculptor Macmonnies named his beautiful statue "The Bacchante," and he put a bunch of grapes in her hand to emphasize the idea that she is a votary of Bacchus.

People are asking, What is a Bacchante? Here are definitions of "Bacchante," "Bacchana," and "Bacchanalia."

(From the Century Dictionary.)
BACCHANTE (bak'-ant, bak'-ant or bak'-an-ty). 1. In antiquity, a priestess of Bacchus, or a woman who joined in the celebration of the festivals of Bacchus; a woman inspired with the bacchic frenzy. 2. A woman addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry; a female bacchanal.

BACCHANAL (bak'-a-nal) a. and n. 1. a. 1. Characterized by intemperance; drinking; riotous; noisy. 2. Relating to or resembling a bacchanal or the bacchanalia. 2. n. 1. One who celebrated the bacchanalia; a votary of Bacchus. Hence, one who indulges in drunken revelry; one who is noisy and riotous; a drunkard. BACCHANALIA. 1. In Roman antiquity, a festival in honor of Bacchus. 2. The celebration of Bacchus, or the bacchanals, became the occasion of great excesses and were forbidden by the Senate in 186 B. C. 3. Any festivities characterized by jollity and goodfellowship, particularly if somewhat boisterous and accompanied by much wine drinking. Drunken orgies; riotous disorders; ruthless and shameless excesses; unbounded license.

"THE BACCHANALIES" OF ROME.
Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," a volume familiar to all classical students, handles the ancient Bacchantes without gloves, and shows what a drunken, debauched and disreputable crowd they were. See Pages 264-5, Volume I.

At the original festivals of Bacchus, in Etruria, according to Livy, the historians, the celebration "was not only accompanied by all manner of licentious excesses, but was also made the occasion of planning the most revolting crimes—perjury, forgery, false accusations, poisoning and assassinations." At first in the Roman celebrations women only were admitted. Later males were initiated. "The promiscuous admission of men and women and the license of debauchery and crime. The most horrible immoralities were practiced; the wildest frenzy indulged in."

"To secure the complete subjugation of the votaries, a rule was made that none should be admitted who were not under 20 years of age, a time at which the judgment is weak and the passions strong.... In B. C. 186 the law and criminal character of the meetings was brought to the knowledge of the consuls. There was a tremendous exposure. It was estimated that 7000 men and women were implicated in the charges made. Many were put to death. The festivals of the Bacchantes were thereafter rigidly prohibited."

THE BACCHANTE ON EXHIBITION.

The exhibit of the Bacchante in position yesterday, which was afforded to a somewhat select audience by invitation of the library trustees, was a good thing. It gave a large number of our best and most cultivated persons an opportunity to see this figure in the place for which it was designed by the architect, and by one or two artists who have passed judgment upon its merits and fitness for the place. There can be no doubt that there are two parties with strongly pronounced opinions as to its fitness for the place which it was intended to occupy. Some came with prejudice and had no words of praise for the statuary, and no recognition of its fitness for the library; others saw in it no objection and no unfitness for the place. To all it seemed to be a remarkably beautiful nude figure, and whatever may be the decision in regard to its final place, it is right to say that women, who should be the first to take exceptions to it on the ground of morality, have not been offended in that direction. Many who came yesterday prepared to see a figure that was inappropriate for the courtyard of the Public Library were struck by its beauty and fitness for the fountain. They could see no objection to it, and were surprised that so much criticism had been offered. In judging this figure the public should remember that it represents only one note in the furnishing of the inner court of the library, and that it is in accord with the plans for the furnishing of this space which the architect had made.

Miss Bacchante's skitless dance yesterday morning for the benefit of the library trustees was scarcely appropriate for Sunday services, but no matter! We are getting real wicked in Boston, and don't wish to be stopped on our mad career.

Well, the Bacchante has been officially viewed, in propria persona. The main question will now be put.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, NO. 139.

MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1896.

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THE CHATTERER.

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THE KODAK FIEND

JUST KEEP THAT EXPRESSION A MOMENT PLEASE

THAT MIGHTY GACCHANTE SMILE

GOODNESS, CHARLES ISN'T SHE SKINNY?

THEY'RE PLAYING THE WATER ON HER TO SOBER HER UP NAME!

A LATE COMER - LET ME SEE HER - IS SHE THERE YET?

SHE'S A BEAUTY

LOVELY

SUPERB LIPS

SHOCKING

CRAWLING GIRL

COME RIGHT OUT OF HERE THIS INSTANT JOHN JONES!

NORMAN

"It is simply delightful, don't you know," said the lady who attends church across the street. "See the way that child tries to jump forward, as if to escape its teasing mother!"

So the talk went on, without a word of disparagement towards Miss Bacchante.

"Really, don't ch'w know," said the lady in the scarlet wrap to her escort of the foot and great diamond. "I think she's a bit too skinny; hasn't got enough flesh on her bones," and both laughed rudely.

"I'd like to know what's the matter with it, anyway," said a brawny looking fellow with shoulders of Hercules.

"I tel you, Jack, all this criticism is unadmitted tomy-rot and it is grounded on prudery, surmised modesty. That's all there is against it."

One of the best known men-about-town cocked his eye critically at the statue just then.

"Well, Bob," queried his chum, "do you think she's got a jag on?"

"Not as far as I can see. But I tell you what, Reggie, I'd like to buy extra dry champagne just like her."

"Can you stand on one when you're jagged, Bill?" queried the one who wore jagged, Bill? queried the one who wore days before put his heels together and found that he was suffering from locomotion staxia.

"Well, pop," asked another of the group, "did you ever see a drunken lady that could stand on one foot?"

"Now, old man, don't touch on my pet weakness. All I can say is this: That's

the sweetest baby my eyes have ever dalled with, and I don't care whether it's bronze or something else."

And then there was the man who knew it all. Said he with a knowing air: "A Bacchante is the wife of Bacchus. He was the god of war. Now this statue represents an Amazon who has just got home from the battlefield. She's fondling her baby."

It would be the task of a Saxxon chronicler to attempt to say who were there. Girls from the Art Museum across the way were down in the court yard in full force wandering around with sketch books and pencil. The kodak fiend elashed about in insane glee. Poverty elbow'd wealth and fashion smiled at the shabby gentee.

That's all right! That was the verdict o' the prim miss who is so accommodating in the delivery department.

The half-dozen employees of the Wes End, wearing their distinguishing buttons and standing in the balcony agreed with the sentiment. The first of the lot had been pleased to help Miss Bacchante and on his car.

Not even when the dim glows in portico gave out their ghastly light did the crowd relax. The crowd came went, an ever changing throng.

"The statue will stay where it is some final decision is reached by board," said Mr. Putnam, the librarian of the Boston Public Library, for at least on the glorious besties of monnie's Bacchante.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1896.

After having seen the work, the first impulse is to wonder why so much objection should have been made to it, for a bit of wickedness it is a decided failure in any and every sense. It is to be hoped that the board of trustees and the art commission may no longer look at innocuous gilt horse in the mouth, but that they will accept it without further delay.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896.

Church of the Disciples, said to a Journal reporter Monday: "Yes, I took a peep at Bacchante Sunday."

TUESDAY NOV 17 1896.

[illegible]



YESTERDAY THE PUBLIC WERE PERMITTED TO VIEW THE STATUE OF BACCHANTE, AND IT WAS PUT IN PLACE EARLY IN THE MORNING—THERE WAS A THROG OF VISITORS ALL DAY LONG.

Miss Bacchante received the Boston public yesterday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till dark, in her own boudoir, the court of the Public Library. She smiled all the while, and well she might smile. For never since the three hills of Boston saw the whitefaces has a more heterogeneous gathering assembled to pass its verdict on a thing of beauty or a bit of art. It included maid and matron, man and boy; giggling school girl and statuesque dowager. The artist, with the stamp of Bohemia on his flowing locks, exchanged limp smiles with the beetle-browed man of business.

And there were others. But one and all they voted Miss Bacchante the most pronounced success among the season's buds. Shortly after noon a big crowd of curious men and women began to gather in the Public Library. They thronged the corridors and forgot all about the beauties of Chavannes' paintings and those of Abbey. Most of the elderly women present—and they were many—tried to look unconscious. But they could not hide their anxiety.

About 1 o'clock a workman appeared in the doorway under the balcony. Then he was joined by a fellow-workman, who carried a stout plank. By this time the excitement was at fever heat. Other laborers with planks followed, and soon a stout bridge was built from the curbstone of the pool out to the green box in the middle.

Finally the doors opened again, and four men bore on their shoulders the famous Bacchante, and in a few minutes the statue was placed on its pedestal.

Still the crowd did not enthuse. Ten minutes later the jets about the statue began to spout.

Then the crowd went mad, or, as the man with the severe Vandyke beard expressed it, they went "Macmonnies crazy."

The pool filled up slowly. But still Miss Bacchante smiled her witching smile, and seemed almost to toss her baby boy, Tan-talus-like, towards the fascinating bunch of grapes which she held aloft.

"Oh, Nell, see the way she's teasing that poor child! Isn't it simply lovely! Oh, how could that art commission say that the statue was nasty!"

Thus spoke the lady who was conscious of her own virtue. And the sweet girl at her side smiled assent.

"Don't they look as if they were having a good time?" remarked the lady in mourning to her escort. "And such a sweet little baby, too."

"Why, I think it's beautiful," gasped a sombre chaperone to her youthful charges. She gasped then as if the words had been wrung from her.

"So do I," murmured one of her proteges, dimly. And then the chaperone added sternly, glancing around to see if anyone heard:

"Just forget the subject and only think of the exquisite grace of the statue."

"It is simply delightful, don't you know," said the lady who attends church across the way. "See the way that child tries to jump forward, as if to escape its teasing mother."

So the talk went on, without a word of disparagement towards Miss Bacchante.

"Really, don't cher know," said the lady with the scarlet wrap to her escort of the four-karat diamond, "I think she's a bit too skinny; hasn't got enough flesh on her bones," and both laughed rudely.

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The half-dozen engineers of the West End, wearing their distinguishing buttons who stood in the balcony agreed with the seventh one, who remarked that he was pleased to help Miss Bacchante and on his car.

Not even when the dim globes in portico gave out their ghastly light did the crowd refuse to go. They came went, an ever changing throng.

"The statue will stay where it is some final decision is reached by board," said Mr. Putnam, the librarian. So Boston may feast its eyes for at least on the glorious beauties of monnies' Bacchante.

After having seen the work, the first impulse is to wonder why so much objection should have been made to it, for as a bit of wickedness it is a decided failure in any and every sense. It is to be hoped that the board of trustees and the art commission may no longer look on an innocuous gift with the same indifference that they will accept it without further ado, unheeding of the small minority of prudes who have raised their solemn voices against it. The Bacchante is a little less clad than is the Chemistry in Pavis de Chavannes' panel, but it is better art, and, besides, to the pure all things are pure.

The public Monday had a chance to see the Bacchante.

At 1 o'clock the courtyard at the Public Library was opened from the inside and a workman came in sight. The interest of the spectators became intense at once, and everybody crowded forward, except those who were already squeezed up against the railing.

By-and-by another man brought out a stout plank. Others followed, and a bridge was built from the stone curbstone of the foundations out to the green box in the centre.

At 1:30 P. M. it was evident from the stir around the door, which led to the Boylston Street corridor, that something was going to happen.

At exactly 1:40 P. M. those doors opened, and through them, borne aloft on the shoulders of four strong men, came the now world famous work of art, flourishing above them all the beautifully modeled arm bearing a cluster of grapes.

It was the work of but a few minutes to put the statue in place. How beautiful it is every one can now see for himself or herself, and also form a personal opinion as to whether it should be left permanently where it now is.

The time the statue will remain in position is uncertain, but it will probably be for several days at least.

It Was a Curious Crowd.

The announcement made in the Journal Monday morning, in a letter from Librarian Putnam, that the most discussed and more defended and derided Bacchante might be put in position yesterday for a brief time, to allow the general public a chance to pass judgment on it, had the result which might have been expected.

When the first of the visitors looked down in the courtyard and saw nothing but a big green wooden box in the middle of the fountain, where the statue stood Sunday, they were not a little disappointed and turned away to look at Chavannes' and Abbey's pictures, carefully ignoring the green box to keep a watchful eye on the green box.

The crowd was about equally divided between men and women, and was decidedly cosmopolitan in appearance. Sons of Italy elbowed men from Beacon Street, and Frenchmen from the Common.

Men who have slept on the Common all summer and go to the Public Library with such infrequent infrequent ablutions as they cannot avoid, found the benches in the big inside corridor convenient. Dr. Lindsay of St. Paul's, and Mr. Ketcham passed through with a party of ladies, and a woman Hoar and some friends were there.

Several young women had note books and two had brought sketching materials.

Gradually the crowd thickened, and the camera had no chance until the stone balcony looked from the courtyard like the gallery of a theatre. Building on a favorite opera night, Mr. Brady may have been there to get that sight of the statue, but he had not had, but if there in the crowd he was not observed. Several people were heard to comment on his sermon, taking sides one way or the other. By 1 o'clock the lower courtyard as well as the balcony were crowded.

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Rev. Charles G. Ames.

Rev. Charles G. Ames, minister of the Church of the Disciples, said to a Journal reporter Monday: "Yes, I took a peep at Bacchante Sunday."

"I should accept it."

"There are some elements of awkwardness about it, in my opinion, but not enough to detract from the beauty of the statue. I do not speak as an artist, however, for I am not one. I am a plain citizen and a minister of the Gospel."

"Do you think there is anything immoral about the Bacchante?" was asked.

"Nothing whatever, in my opinion. I have heard the criticisms and the talk, of course, and know the view that many persons take of the matter."

"The figure, however, has nothing suggestive of immoral about it. It illustrates exuberant joy, not drunkenness or debauchery."

"You can simply say that I accept it."

Frederick P. Vinton.

Mr. Vinton, who was one of those asked to give an opinion of the statue before the Art Commission Sunday, said of it to a representative of the Journal:

"Perhaps a great deal of adverse criticism has been made without justification and without doing full justice to the work of the artist."

"The Art Commission was shown only the statuette, which was necessarily seen under a very different light from that in which the sculptor intended his work should be seen. This gave a very different impression, and one which, perhaps, was very inadequate. As the statue itself was seen on Sunday, however, I think all agree that it was a very extraordinary work, admirable in its artistic qualities. Just as to scale, full of joyousness and life, most delightful and refreshing."

"Under the light in which it will be seen here, with the sky light falling directly upon it, certain elements which were observed in the statuette have entirely disappeared, and the artist's work is seen as if doubtless was modeled by him and as he intended it to be seen. The Pompeian influence, perhaps, is strongly marked, and certain suggestions remind one forcibly of the art of Rodin, and compare favorably with the best of contemporary French art."

"I should regard it as an irreparable loss if the statue does not remain in Boston."

St. Gaudens and French.

Both Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. D. C. French returned to New York Sunday, but a prominent Boston artist who discussed the matter fully with them said to a Journal reporter yesterday:

"The very open and frank way in which Mr. St. Gaudens and Mr. French measured the statue in every way as a work of art, entirely appropriate and fit for the position in which it was intended to be placed, ought certainly to carry great weight, for the men who do things are the men who know."

SOME TYPES OF PEOPLE WHO SAW BACCHANTE.

ed that everybody who entered the building had come to seek the statue, for he continually announced in tones of scorn as he made a flourishing gesture to the right or left, "This way to the statue; this way to the statue." Consequently one and all went out to see.

At the front of a group of men standing just in front of the statue stood a man who said he had but just hailed from Venice. He thrust his hands in his pockets and exclaimed, "I don't see how they managed to put \$25,000 on that."

His neighbor responded: "Well, nothing was squandered in clothes." "No, no," he answered hurriedly, "but I fail to find it so very lovely."

"Oh, but it is," insisted the little man. "Well," said the man from Venice, "I suppose it grows on you." And he proceeded to study from all points.

When he came back to his original observation ground, "As a work of art," he said, "but the library will do well to wait for another gift for this particular place."

ON A BAT. At noon a group of students came in. The tall individual struck an attitude as the spirit of the statue sunk in and said, "I say, old man! She's on a regular bat! She'll have a good old drunk before she gets through prancing."

Many a Boston dame made the library court the objective point of her morning constitutional.

One stately woman born and bred in Boston and whose judgment is valued in the literary and art world said, "Very much object to the spirit of the statue. The rest of the library stands for all that is noble and uplifting. The woman of America have long fought against the spirit of intoxication—I am sorry to see so beautiful a representation of that dread evil in this place."

"Some of those loungers who frequent the public common were here not long ago and their remarks were anything but uplifting."

WHERE IT BELONGS. A New York woman who is in town for a few days said:—

"The Museum is the place for that. It ought to be in the Metropolitan Art Museum collection of bronzes."

The infant is receiving downright condemnation.

"It looks like a picked bird," said one young woman as she viewed its curled up back from the side.

"I quite agree with the one who said it ought to be kept in a bottle of alcohol," said another.

One pretty girl said: "I don't like the arrangement of her head." No one knew whether she referred to the hair or what.

"Hail, hail," said one man who looked as though he had been in the regular expression they get on after they have had a good drink. Another one and she'll be all right."

It was a sight just to see the crowd. They gathered in crowds on the right, on the left—and in front they gazed as to which was the most advantageous point. They had their opera glasses, and kodaks snapped every moment. Ambitious kodakers got so excited that they got down on the green in order that they might get very near. The water in modest spots spurted at her feet.

Robert Kraus, himself a sculptor, considers the Bacchante in itself a creditable work of art. "The pose," he said, "is cheerful and happy, but the face is crude, and the neck is stiff. However, the statue does not fit in the public library at all. It belongs in a place where merry-making is going on. For the library something more severe should have been chosen."

J. S. Ballou of Winthrop was very decided in his objection to the work. He said, with emphasis: "Our children, coming to the library, where this statue is, they will ask us what it represents, and we shall have to tell them. Then they will go into the library and search the books for information regarding Bacchantes, from which they will hardly gather profit. The statue most decidedly should be rejected as unfit for a public library."

W. C. Wood, author of an essay upon art and character, said that after viewing the Bacchante, he was prepared to pronounce it worse than he had anticipated. "It might do for a clubhouse," remarked Mr. Wood, "but it is altogether out of place in a library or other building devoted to instruction of youth. It seems to me perfectly ridiculous to play water upon a Bacchante. It reminds me of a semi-drunken man who calls for ice and water for his head, to aid him in sobering off. I can see nothing in the statue to warrant its retention in the library courtyard."

Prof. M. H. Burke is another citizen who opposes the Bacchante as an adornment of the library. "It is simply a monument to intemperance, vice and crime," were his earnest words, "and it is totally unsuited for the situation. The outline of the statue is good, but the muscular expression is dull and poor. Our young people are very quick to discern. They will look at this statue and say, 'It must be very pleasant to get drunk.' Our clergymen will find it difficult to preach temperance, for Young America will point to this statue and say that intemperance was considered sufficiently meritorious to secure a judgment of the statue in propria persona."

With the view of the statue itself came a revulsion of feeling. The Bacchante was found to be such in a name only. It is simply the figure of a joyous, rollicking nymph—just the statue for a fountain. Nothing more appropriate could be designed for the Public Library courtyard, and there it will remain, a silent testimony to Boston's artistic sense.

Welcome, Bacchante. THE TRAVELER has done what it could in your behalf, and public sentiment has won the victory for you.

The Boston Traveler

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1908.

THE BACCHANTE REMAINS.

Good sense and artistic taste have triumphed over Puritanical ideas, and Macmonnies' brilliantly conceived, artistically executed Bacchante will continue to ornament the courtyard of the Public Library. The Boston Art Commission yesterday voted to reconsider its former vote rejecting the statue and approved the design and the proposed site for it.

The simple fact of the matter is that the Art Commission have become aware of the error in rejecting the statue they made a grievous error. They undertook to decide from a small bronze reproduction of the figure and from photographs of it, a manifestly unfair basis for decision. Influence was brought to bear sufficient to secure a judgment of the statue in propria persona.

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If they don't want her," said a man. "Just the thing for my front yard."

"I hope they will not overdo it," replied his friend. "If they are going to turn the courtyard into a mere pretty affair, a little of it will go a great way. It will not approach the dignity of the Chavannes picture, but it will be the earnestness of its purpose."

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BACCHANTE AS IT APPEARS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY COURTYARD.

Bacchante is now posing before the people who have paid for her environment. On the whole, she appears so far to have pleased the unprejudiced proprietors of the building, although, as might be expected, a few suggestions were thrown out.

The consensus of opinion of the visitors yesterday afternoon appeared to be this: Bacchante herself is all right, but they ought to turn the water off.

The visitors were inclined to be critical, and that Bacchante passed through the afternoon's ordeal without exciting much that was uncomplimentary and deprecatory should be something in her favor.

Prof. M. H. Burke is another citizen who opposes the Bacchante as an adornment of the library. "It is simply a monument to intemperance, vice and crime," were his earnest words, "and it is totally unsuited for the situation. The outline of the statue is good, but the muscular expression is dull and poor. Our young people are very quick to discern. They will look at this statue and say, 'It must be very pleasant to get drunk.' Our clergymen will find it difficult to preach temperance, for Young America will point to this statue and say that intemperance was considered sufficiently meritorious to secure a judgment of the statue in propria persona."

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erous interior potations, but Librarian Putnam insists upon having Bacchante in a continued swath. She had many friends yesterday who objected to it, but having the appearance of being a woman who would in these days earn the term of "a jolly good fellow," some spectators thought it a shame to deprive Bacchante even in water, and such they could see better if the streams were turned off.

But Bacchante stood up well under the rivulets from Sudbury river. The water "didn't do a thing to her," but only aggravated those who thought they could see better if the streams were turned off.

But the streams were not turned off, and they will not be until the art commission makes its final decision as to whether the bronze lady shall exhibit her water-draped loveliness in the public library courtyard, or be compelled to seek some place where they have less fastidious visitors.

This water question aroused as much discussion as any other thing connected with the public view. There were numerous men who looked like artists and who were vandylke beards, red neckties, slouch hats and his coffee stains all over their trousers. These artists, for they knew Sarah Brown's pedigree, talked on the water effect.

Do you know, said one, with the end of a briar pipe sticking out of his pocket, "I don't think that statue was made to be placed out here. It is difficult to make out the features. It is too pretty a face to be hid in that fashion."

Of the figure itself the critics had not a word but praise.

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1896.

CROWDS SEE BRONZE BACCHANTE
Exhibited in Court-yard of Boston Public Library, Voted in Spring.

Bacchante will perform her ablutions daily now in the court-yard of the Boston public library building until the art commission says she must find some other place to pose, says a Boston Globe reporter. The dainty dancing figure waited all the forenoon in her dressing-room in the basement of the library for the edification of the curious. She insisted upon having the hose played on her continuously, while around her feet there must be a large enough pool to mirror the shimmering veil that falls so lightly over her glistening form.

If Bacchante would have been willing to appear without the liquid adjunct she could have mounted the green pedestal early in the forenoon. As it takes four hours to fill the pool in the court-yard even with three streams of hose, the curioes of Bacchante in insisting upon it was exasperating to the crowd that waited all the forenoon for the bronze goddess. For four hours the crowd in the balcony and around the court-yard watched with evident suspense the three streams of water slowly lifting the line in the pool. Once in a while the overall stage hands would excite the spectators to momentary expectancy by coming out with a two-foot rule and measuring the depth of the water. But in every instance it was a further deferring of the appearance of Mrs. Bacchus, for, of course, she cannot be Miss Bacchus. And if she is not Mrs. Bacchus, then she certainly should not be allowed to even bathe in Boston's public library for a moment.

This tedious wait was caused by the necessity of having enough water in the pool to supply the pumps that force the streams from the circular jets by which the line spray is projected over the bronze dream. The accomplishment of this took until 2.30, and then it required 15 minutes more to convey the statue to the green block of wood upon which it stands. By this time there was a crowd of spectators, mostly old women and students, some of them held their breath when the dancing daimsel burst upon them in all her undraped grace, but they were very free with snap opinions and impressions.

The older ones were dubious of the exact propriety of the dances; some didn't think she was at all nice, but still she might be artistic. The conclusion was that to be artistic one needn't be nice. The students naturally thought Bacchante was all right, but believed she could be viewed to just as admirable advantage if the fountain went out of business. They never heard of a Bacchante requiring so much water, even to bathe in.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1896.

BACCHANTE AS MORALIST.

Despite the emphatic opinion of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and the warm pulpitizing of Dr. Brady, it is possible that the library magnates may conclude, after all, to give Bacchante a watery home in the inner court of our temple of literature and not on Copley sq. They have the say. Art critics, preachers and the general public must accept their decision.

It is amusing to note the utterances of defense—one might almost say eulogy—of the class of mythological beings which Mr. Macmonnies has drawn upon for his much discussed statue. So far from being a bad, bibulous, "low down" girl, a bacchante is an idealist, we are told, far superior in her tastes and manners to the brassy-faced creatures who flocked about the titubating Silenus.

Who can tell? If the young woman in bronze gets a permanent place at the public library she may yet be hailed as after all a well-meaning, though somewhat too agile, female, warning infants and others of the danger that lurks in the juice of the grape, and seeming to remark as she holds the tempting bunch out of reach, "Have a care! See what drink has brought me to. Scan well my countenance and then say if even the delicate bouquet of a thousand glasses of champagne would compensate you for being compelled to carry about a face like mine!"

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

VOL. C, NO. 140.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1896.

A QUESTION OF TASTE.

We imagine those of healthy sentiment who have seen Macmonnies' statue of Bacchante in the court yard of the Public Library, under the condition that it is proposed that it should be erected, will greatly wonder why there has been such a controversy raised concerning the appropriateness of this work of art. A judgment that condemned it on the score of decency would also carry to their destruction a very large part of the masterpieces of ancient and modern art. But we are told that the sentiment in opposition to erecting the statue at the place indicated was based on its inappropriateness; that, as the Public Library was scholastic in its character, its adornments should be quiet and wholly decorous; hence the figure of a dancing woman, the idealization, so to speak, of the joy of living, was frivolous and out of harmony with its surroundings. But one has to take into account that this is a fountain statue, over which a shower of water is playing. To have a statue of Minerva placed under such conditions, or to have one of Socrates or Plato continually drenched with water, would be strikingly inappropriate. What is needed for the place is a small, light figure, which in its composition shall partake something of the brilliancy, sparkle and life of the fountain itself. This is certainly what the Bacchante does, and but for the discussion that has arisen over the question of its location, we doubt whether one person in a hundred visiting the Public Library, if it had been placed there, would have found reason to question its harmony with its surroundings.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896.

The trouble with our esteemed friend Dr. Brady is that he has no sense of humor. "Away with the horrid thing and bury it in the bay!" But, Dr. Brady, the Bacchante belongs to Mr. Macmonnies, or Mr. McKim, and you have no right to pitch it into the harbor.

And where in the world did you get your ideas about Bacchus? He, in truth, was personally a most respectable young gentleman, not the red-faced, fat and drunken toss-pot of your fevered imagination. He was a brave and mighty warrior; a Prince and Governor. Because he introduced the vine into Europe, after his conquest of the Indies, contemporaneous newspaper men and librettists of comic opera represented him as a hard drinker. But in the old statues and in the works of the ancient poets, he is seldom, if ever, represented as intoxicated. Ovid in the line,

"Tis, mero comque gravia,
titubare videtur"

—you remember the passage, Doctor—distinctly says that Bacchus pretended to be drunk. As the ingenious Mr. Spence remarks, "Our modern ideas of Bacchus seem to be taken from the old characters of Bacchus and Silenus, confounded together. Silenus, indeed, is almost always drunk, wherever one meets with him. We have readily retained that idea of this attendant of Bacchus, in our northern, drinking part of the world; and so have mixed up the youth of Bacchus with the plumpness and sottishness of Silenus; and, to finish all, instead of an ass, we set him usually astride a tun."

Bacchus, dear Doctor, in mythology, is the Summer Sun, and the bacchante exults and revels in joy of mere existence. And in winter the sun, Bacchus, lies in the lower world, renewing his immortality. "Oh! ebony and gold, and the gleam of white ivory! What are the gleam of all these to the palace where Bacchus is lying with Venus by his side, who winds her snowy arm round him, passing all her time at his side. And his kiss is as soft as a woman's or a boy's, for the down is on his lip."

No, Doctor, Bacchus was a young man of distinguished parts, and were now living we should not hesitate to put him up at the Porphyry and that, too, without fear of his being suddenly and forgetting to bring to his slight indebtedness.

On one of the storm I chanced upon a group gathered more closely than usual about the club fireplace. Out from the low-toned conversation and the slow-curling smoke of the cigarettes and cigars there gradually emerged some ideas regarding this Bacchante incident which ultimately shaped themselves somewhat in this wise. Several said that, while no man should be deterred from a righteous action by what people are going to say of him, it is none the less a pity that the whole world which we call "civilized" has the laugh once more on this town of ours. Another good and thoughtful fellow felt sure that the objection was not against nudity, because no man essentially nasty objects to that; but he could not quite understand why the Library trustees should "turn down" the poor celebrant of a Pagan rite, when they had already deliberately chosen to place at the very portals of a room dedicated to the unblemished Young Person a copy of that sophisticated wanton, the Medicean Venus!

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TAKE BACCHANTE

Art Commission Accepted the Statue Yesterday.

THE VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS.

Secretary Robinson Tells Why Former Decision Was Reconsidered.

MAYOR QUINCY'S APPROVAL.

The art commission accepted the Bacchante yesterday by a unanimous vote of those present at the meeting in City Hall, and so the question seems to be finally settled.

General Francis A. Walker was not at the meeting, as he is in the South. The final vote of the commission is phrased in the following manner:

"This commission reconsiders its former vote rejecting the statue of Bacchante by Mr. Macmonnies, and now approves the design and approved site for it in the court of the Public Library."

Hundreds streamed in to view the statue in the library while its fate was being decided in City Hall. Harsh criticisms were not numerous and many said the statue was "harmless enough."

Professor Charles Eliot Norton, who has been reported to be the only one of the experts to express an adverse opinion on the acceptance of the statue, declined last night to make any statement embodying his views.

"I do not want to enter into any controversy on the subject," he said.

The statement of Edward Robinson, secretary of the commission, follows:

"When this matter was first brought to the attention of the commission it was decided by a vote of the trustees of the Public Library, stating that Mr. McKim, the architect of the building, had offered the statue for the library, and that they were prepared to accept it, subject to the approval of the commission."

"For the purpose of obtaining their approval, they submitted a small bronze reproduction of the figure, which had been sent to them by Mr. McKim for their acceptance, coupled with the statement that it was an exact fac-simile of the original statue."

"The trustees of the library, therefore, handed it over to the art commissioners, as sufficient evidence upon which to base a decision, and the commissioners accordingly considered this, it being all the material offered them for their action. Following their usual procedure, they called in a number of experts to examine the small figure and report upon it. The figure was examined by three experts, and early in October a meeting of the commissioners was held to hear their reports."

"These reports showed that there was a considerable division of opinion among the experts, and in consequence of this division of opinion and of the impression produced upon the members of the commission by the small figure, it was voted to reject it."

"Soon after this vote a petition was received from Messrs. Augustus St. Gaudens and Daniel C. French, the sculptors, stating their opinion that the small figure was not sufficient evidence upon which to base a decision by the commissioners, and asking that Mr. McKim be permitted to bring the statue itself to Boston, and set it up in the courtyard of the library in the position he intended for it, for a public display. At the same time a request was received by the art commissioners from the trustees of the library to the same effect."

"Mr. McKim then being consulted, and being found willing to bring the statue to Boston for this purpose, the art commissioners agreed to inspect it at such time as should be arranged by the trustees of the Public Library, and reopen the question, with the assistance of the same experts the commissioners had previously consulted."

"This inspection was held on Sunday morning, and it was found that a number of experts who previously had not favored the statue had now changed their opinion, upon a view of the original, and that they were strongly in favor of it; and several of the commissioners experienced the same change of opinion upon their view of the original. Consequently, at the meeting this afternoon, it was voted that the first decision rejecting the statue be reconsidered, and that the statue be accepted, as above stated. The commissioners desire that it be understood, in order to make it as clear as possible, that their first decision regarding the statue was warranted on the evidence first given them."

Mayor Quincy, upon being asked if he had anything to add personally, stated that the action of the commissioners and their explanation met with his approval.

BACCHANTE SKIP WILL BE THE RAGE.



The Lame, the Halt and the Blind Will Mate This Their Fad Now That the Statue Has Been Accepted.

THE BACCHANTE.

It Will Remain in Public Library Building.

Art Commission Reconsiders Rejection.

Reasons Given for This Change of Opinion.

The Art Commission has reconsidered the vote by which it rejected the now famous Bacchante, and has accepted the gift. So that the statue will remain in its place in the centre of the court yard of the Public Library Building.

A meeting of the Art Commission was held in the Mayor's office at City Hall yesterday afternoon. Mayor Quincy, the Chairman, presided, and the other members of the commission present were Messrs. Charles A. Cummings, William Endicott, Jr., Frederick O. Prince and Edward Robinson, the Secretary. Gen. Francis A. Walker was the only member absent.

After a few minutes of preliminary talk, in which it became evident that several of the members previously opposed to the statue had changed their minds, the following vote was passed: "Voted, that this commission reconsider its former vote rejecting the statue of the Bacchante by Macmonnies and hereby approves the design of the statue and the proposed site for it, in the Public Library."

The vote was unanimous.

After the meeting Secretary Robinson, for the commission, gave to the representatives of the newspapers present a sketch of the history of the Bacchante case in order that the position of the commission might be made clear to the public. Mr. Robinson said: "When the matter was brought before the commission, to the effect that Mr. McKim had offered the statue to the Library, and that the Library proposed to accept it, subject to the approval of the commission, for the purpose of obtaining that approval there was submitted a small bronze reproduction of the statue sent by the artist to Mr. McKim and by him given to the Library trustees."

This was sent with the statement that it was an exact fac-simile of the original statue. The trustees of the Library, therefore, handed it over to the art commissioners, as sufficient evidence upon which to base a decision, and the commissioners accordingly considered this, it being all the material offered them for their action. Following their usual procedure, they called in a number of experts to examine the small figure and report upon it. The figure was examined by three experts, and early in October a meeting of the commissioners was held to hear their reports."

The Boston Traveler.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

THE BACCHANTE STATUE.

(Afr. "The Old Oaken Bucket.") No doubt you've all heard of the Bacchante statue. The statue that looked so exceedingly light; Well, somehow or other, the darned thing Right into our midst at the dead hour of night. In the Public Library it thought it could stand. But that mean Art Commission set up such a yell. They said "Fie, for shame! this is place for you."

And the Bacchante statue, it got so sell. The Bacchante statue. That had tipsy statue. That uncovered statue it got such a sell. Some good-fellows said its highly improper. How awfully shocking one's leg so to fling! Don't look at it, dear, 'twill corrupt your good morals. To see such a vile, dissipated old thing. While others less prejudiced went to inspect it. As down on its form their admiring gaze fell.

Said "Oh! ain't it cunning! It's just simply lovely!" That Bacchante statue that got such a sell. The Bacchante statue. That artistic statue. That much-abused statue that got such a sell.

MAURICE O'NEILL.
Milton, Mass., Nov. 17, 1896.

But in every instance it was a further deferring of the appearance of Mrs Bacchus, for, of course, she cannot be Miss Bacchus. And if she is not Mrs Bacchus, then she certainly should not be allowed to even bathe in Boston's public library for a moment.

This tedious wait was caused by the necessity of having enough water in the pool to supply the pumps that force the streams from the circular jets by which the fine spray is projected over the broad stream. The accomplishment of this took until 2.30, and then it required 15 minutes more to convey the statue to the green block of wood upon which it stands. By this time there was a crowd of spectators, mostly old women and students. Some of them held their breath when the dancing dancer burst upon them in all her undraped grace, but they were very free with snip opinions and impressions.

The older ones were dubious of the exact propriety of the danceuse; some didn't think she was at all nice, but still she might be artistic. The conclusion was that to be artistic one needn't be nice. The younger ones, naturally, thought Bacchus was all right, but believed she could be viewed to just as admirable advantage if the fountain went out of business. They never heard of a Bacchante requiring so much water, even to bathe in.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1896.

BACCHANTE AS MORALIST.

Despite the emphatic opinion of Prof Charles Elliot Norton and the warm pulpitizing of Dr Brady, it is possible that the library magnates may conclude, after all, to give Bacchante a watery home in the inner court of our temple of literature and not on Copley sq. They have the say. Art critics, preachers and the general public must accept their decision.

It is amusing to note the utterances of defense—one might almost say eulogy—of the class of mythological beings which Mr Macmonnies has drawn upon for his much discussed statue. So far from being a bad, bibulous, "low down" girl, a Bacchante is an idealist, we are told, far superior in her tastes and manners to the brazen-faced creatures who flocked about the titubating Silenus.

Who can tell? If the young woman in bronze gets a permanent place at the public library she may yet be hailed as after all a well-meaning, though somewhat too agile, female, warning infants and others of the danger that lurks in the juice of the grape, and seeming to remark as she holds the tempting bunch out of reach, "Have a care! See what drink has brought me to. Sean well my countenance and then say if even the delicate bouquet of a thousand glasses of champagne would compensate you for being compelled to carry about a face like mine!"

sparkle and life of the fountain itself. This is certainly what the Bacchante does, and but for the discussion that has arisen over the question of its location, we doubt whether one person in a hundred visiting the Public Library, if it had been placed there, would have found reason to question its harmony with its surroundings.

No, Doctor, Bacchus was a man of distinguished parts, and now were now living we should not be to put him up at the Porphyry and that, too, without fear of his being suddenly and forgetting to his slight indebtedness.

part in talk among men going to. On one of the dreariest evenings of the storm I chanced upon a group gathered more closely than usual about the club fireplace. Out from the low-toned conversation and the slow-curling smoke of the cigarettes and cigars there gradually emerged some ideas regarding this Bacchante incident which ultimately shaped themselves somewhat in this wise. Several said that, while no man should be deterred from a righteous action by what people are going to say of him, it is none the less a pity that the whole world which we call "civilized" has the laugh once more on this town of ours. Another good and thoughtful fellow felt sure that the objection was not against nudity, because no man not essentially nasty objects to that; but he could not quite understand why the Library trustees should "turn down" the poor celebrant of a Pagan rite, when they had already deliberately chosen to place at the very portals of a room dedicated to the unblemished Young Person a copy of that sophisticated wanton, the Medicean Venus!

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"I do not want to enter into any controversy on the subject," he said. The statement of Edward Robinson, secretary of the commission, follows: "When this matter was first brought to the attention of the commission it was through a vote of the trustees of the Public Library, stating that Mr. McKim, the architect of the building, had offered the statue for the library, and that they were prepared to accept it, subject to the approval of the commission.

"For the purpose of obtaining their approval, they submitted a small bronze reproduction of the figure, which had been sent to them by Mr. McKim for their acceptance, coupled with the statement that it was an exact fac-simile of the original statue.

"The trustees of the library, therefore, handed it over to the art commissioners, as sufficient evidence upon which to base a decision, and the commissioners accordingly considered this, it being all the material offered them for their action. Following their usual procedure, they called in a number of experts to examine the small figure and report upon it. The figure was examined by three experts, and early in October a meeting of the commissioners was held to hear their reports.

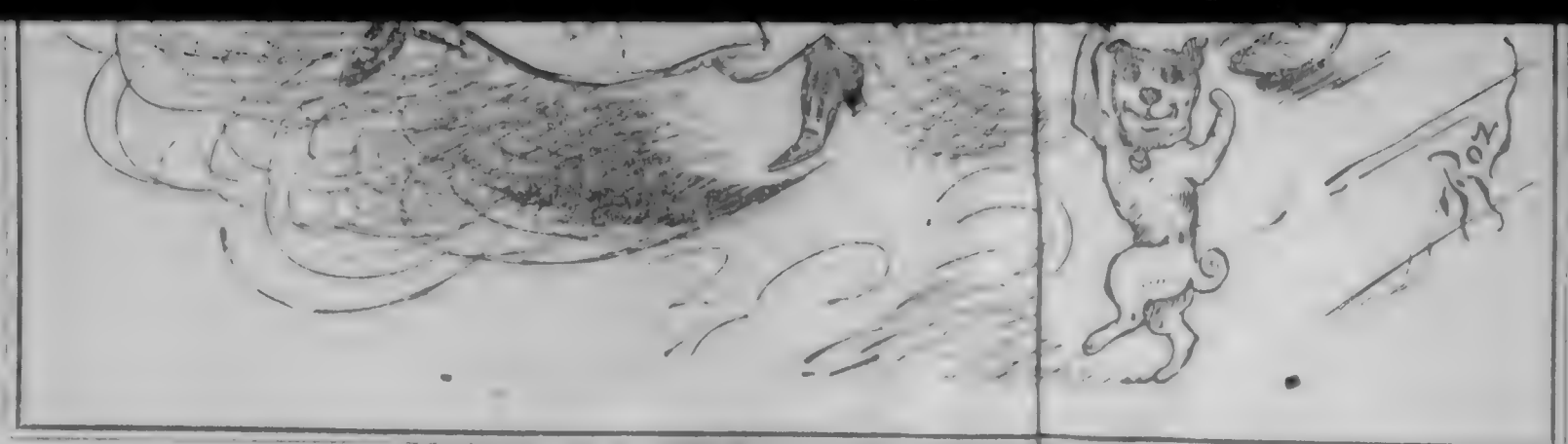
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"Soon after this vote a petition was received from Messrs. Augustus St. Gaudens and Daniel C. French, the sculptors, stating their opinion that the small figure was not sufficient evidence upon which to base a decision by the commissioners, and asking that Mr. McKim be permitted to bring the statue itself to Boston, and set it up in the courtyard of the library in the position he intended for it, for a public display. At the same time a request was received by the art commissioners from the trustees of the library to the same effect.

"Mr. McKim then being consulted, and being found willing to bring the statue to Boston for this purpose, the art commissioners agreed to inspect it at such time as should be arranged by the trustees of the Public Library, and reopen the question, with the assistance of the same experts the commissioners had previously consulted.

"This inspection was held on Sunday morning, and it was found that a number of experts who previously had not favored the statue had now changed their opinion, upon a view of the original, and that they were strongly in favor of it; and several of the commissioners experienced the same change of opinion upon their view of the original. Consequently, at the meeting this afternoon, it was voted that the first decision rejecting the statue be reconsidered, and that the statue be accepted, as above stated. The commissioners desire that it be understood, in order to make it as clear as possible, that their first decision regarding the statue was warranted on the evidence first given them."

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The Lame, the Halt and the Blind Will Make This Their Fad Now That the Statue Has Been Accepted.

The Boston Traveler

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(Afr. "The Old Oaken Bucket") No doubt you've all heard of the Bacchante statue. The statue that looked so exceedingly tight. Well, somehow or other, the darned thing got smuggled right into our midst at the dead hour of night. In the Public Library it thought it could stand. But that mean Art Commission set up such a yell. They said "Fie, for shame! this is place for you."

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Reasons Given for This Change of Opinion.

The Art Commission has reconsidered the vote by which it rejected the now famous Bacchante, and has accepted the gift. So that the statue will remain in its place in the centre of the courtyard of the Public Library Building.

A meeting of the Art Commission was held in the Mayor's office at City Hall yesterday afternoon. Mayor Quincy, the Chairman, presided, and the other members of the commission present were Messrs. Charles A. Cummings, William Endicott, Jr., Frederick O. Prince and Edward Robinson, the Secretary, Gen. Francis A. Walker was the only member absent.

After a few minutes of preliminary talk, in which it became evident that several of the members previously opposed to the statue had changed their minds, the following vote was passed: "Voted, that this commission reconsider its former vote rejecting the statue of the Bacchante by Macmonnies and hereby approves the design of the statue and the proposed site for it, in the Public Library."

The vote was unanimous.

After the meeting Secretary Robinson, for the commission, gave to the representatives of the newspapers present a sketch of the history of the Bacchante case in order that the position of the commission might be made clear to the public. Mr. Robinson said: "When the matter was brought before the commission, to the effect that Mr. McKim had offered the statue to the Library, and that the Library proposed to accept it, subject to the approval of the commission, for the purpose of obtaining that approval there was submitted a small bronze reproduction of the statue sent by the artist to Mr. McKim and by him given to the Library trustees.

"This was sent with the statement that it was an exact fac-simile of the original statue. The trustees of the Library therefore handed it over to the commission as sufficient evidence upon which to base a decision, and the commission considered it accordingly, this being all the evidence that was offered them.

Following their usual procedure the commission called in a number of experts to examine the small figure. The figure was examined by these experts and early in October a meeting was held to hear their report. This report shows a considerable difference of opinion among the experts. Because of this and impressions made upon the Art Commission it was voted to reject the Bacchante.

"Soon after this vote was passed a petition was received from Messrs. Augustus St. Gaudens and Daniel C. French, the sculptors, stating that in their opinion the small figure did not offer sufficient evidence upon which to base a decision, and asking that Mr. McKim be allowed to bring the statue itself to Boston and set it in the place intended for it, with the accompanying display of water.

"At the same time a communication was received from the Trustees of the Public Library to the same effect. Mr. McKim was consulted, and being ready to do as suggested, the statue was brought here and it reopened the question as to its acceptance. The same experts as before viewed the Bacchante. This inspection was held on Sunday morning last, and it was found that a number of the experts who had before not favored the statue had now changed their opinions and were now strongly in favor of it.

"Several members of the commission expressed the same change of view of the original. Consequently it was voted this (Monday) afternoon that the design and site be approved."

When seen after the meeting of the commission, Mayor Quincy said: "This action of the commission today is perfectly sound. If a man is going to put a work of art he cannot right. A work of art is by its very nature by far more than the material before he can make up his mind.

It rests with owner or donor to prove the worth of that which he wishes others to accept before he can expect to be successful in his efforts. So that Mr. McKim was justified in wishing for a fuller investigation before the statue was to be rejected for good. The view of the original has changed the opinion of the majority of those who were opposed to the statue, and they now have voted for its acceptance. That is all I care to say."

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The Art Commission Reconsiders Its Former Negative Vote.

The statue of the Bacchante has been accepted and will occupy the place designed for it by Architect McKim in the courtyard of the new Public Library.

Yesterday afternoon, at the meeting of the art commission in the mayor's office, at which all the members were present with the exception of Gen. Walker, it was decided to accept the gift.

The commission gave out an official statement, the opening sentence of which was: "The art commission has reconsidered its former vote rejecting the statue of Bacchante, and now approves the design and the proposed site for it in the courtyard of the new Public Library."

Ever since the statue has been exposed in its position the story has been current that the art commission was about to perform a flop, and when it was announced that a meeting had been called in the mayor's office at 3:30 P.M. it was confidently said that the announcement would come from that meeting. And it did.

About 4:15 after three-quarters of an hour of consultation, the members of the commission filed out the side door as silently as they came in, and left only their secretary, E. G. Robinson, to tell the story to the reporters.

In answer to the questions of the reporters, Mr. Robinson first told what had been done at the meeting and how it had been decided to accept the statue. Then he started in on the explanation of the reasons which caused the members of the art commission to change their opinion of the bronze figure.

He first told about the offering of the piece of sculpture to the city and brought the story down to the point where a small bronze reproduction of the statue was sent by Mr. McKim to the trustees for their judgment with the statement that it was an exact copy of the large statue. This he afterwards explained was the crucial point in the story.

"The trustees," he said, "the trustees handed over to the art commission evidence on which they could base their decision, this being the only material offered for the same."

"Following their usual procedure, the art commission called in a number of experts to examine and report. The figures were examined by the experts early in October, and the report of the commission was held to hear the report. It was found that there was a diversity of opinion among the experts. In consequence of this diversity as well as the impressions produced upon the members of the commission it was voted to reject it."

Soon after this vote, though, a communication was received from Augustus St. Gaudens, D. C. French and other sculptors, stating that in their opinion the small figure was not sufficient evidence on which to base the decision of the commission, and asking that Mr. McKim be allowed to bring the original to Boston and to set it up in the courtyard with the designed display of water.

"Mr. McKim was found to be willing, and the commission agreed to inspect it at such time as should be arranged and to reopen the question with the same experts. The inspection was Sunday morning. It was found that the members of the commission and the experts were strongly in favor of it as they saw it displayed. In fact, several members of the commission had even expressed the change of opinion, and consequently decided that the statue and site be approved."

Mayor Quincy was seen shortly after the statement of Mr. Robinson was heard. He seemed to think that the difficulty arose from the fact that the experts and the art commission passed on the replica instead of on the original.

The Commission on the Art of the City is explaining the amount of pagan deities and their votaries. Or perhaps it will be sufficient to refer the inquirer to the last great dictionary, the Standard, where he will find:

Bacchante: A priestess or devotee of Bacchus, hence, a woman given to revelry and dissipation.

Fathers and mothers are already sufficiently anxious for their children; and we would not advise ideal presentation has been the lady Madonna, might well suggest against such a conception of herself in such a spot. It is a time for plain speech. The first decision against the statue was right; let it stand.

C. M. SOUTHGATE.
Auburndale, Nov. 18, 1898.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1898.

Why do not the keenly sensitive object to the presence of Astarte in the Public Library? This Phoenician deity was a sadly improper person—the fourth Venus of Cleero, "Byria Tyroque concepta, quae Astarte vocatur"—and her worship was connected with the most impure and licentious rites. See Judges x, 6; I. Samuel vii, 4, xli, 10; I. Kings xi, 5, 38; II. Kings xxiii, 13, to learn her evil repute among the Chosen People. St. Jerome in several places translates the name Astarte, by Priapus. Her statue in the temple of Heliopolis was that of a woman clothed like a man. Naughty Jesabel offered bread, liquors and perfumes on Astarte's altar. Valerius Maximus tells strange tales of the homage paid the goddess by Carthaginian maidens. See also Dulaure's "Des Divinités Génératrices." Then there is Mr. Swinburne:

"Where are they, Cyttio or Venus, Astarte or Ashtoroth, where? Do their hands as we touch come between us? Is the breath of them not in thy hair?"

Why, then, not say of the Astarte in Barget's decoration, "Away with the horrid thing and bury it in the bay!"

NOVEMBER 18, 1898.
JO BACCHÉ!

So Miss Bacchante is to stay with us. It is the old story of the triumph of female beauty over the wisdom and philosophy of man; and the art commissioners, in rescinding their verdict of condemnation of Bacchante in absentia, have done nothing unusual, reprehensible or, indeed, unexpected when brought under the spell of her visible charm.

It is now to be hoped that the young woman herself will justify the change wrought in the minds of the commissioners by proving "suitable" to the position in which she is placed. There is opportunity here for a great moral reform. Never before has a bacchante enjoyed such privileges as this fortunate member of her riotous priesthood. Every surrounding, the very atmosphere of the clustered courtyard in which she poses, is what we may call "improving." Under the influence of her environment she may turn out a good girl after all. Let us hope so.

these dances lost its poetic gloss and became sensual. But the lower form of bacchante is more generally applied to these. In fine, the bacchante ideally represents the joy of life, and she bears upon her arm the infant Bacchus—a favorite form of representation for this god in Greek and Roman sculpture.

It has been a common error, and never more shown than in the present dispute, to spleen at the exhibition of the nude female form. It is tiresome to go over and over again this discussion, which, as some critics have justly said, is "prudent prudery," with regard to the nude. But as we understand it, the objection to the MacMonnies Bacchante was not at all on that account; as a matter of fact, no statue could be more free from any offense than this bright, light, easy, dancing figure, with the grapes held over her head, and the cowering infant reaching up its hands



BOSTON'S LITTLE BRONZE BACCHANTE.

toward them. The objection was that the statue was not appropriate for the proposed place; that in the court of a house of literature and serious thought, like the library, with its severe dignity of architecture, this festive figure would be out of character with its surroundings. The first decision of the art commission was entirely correct; if they have now reversed that decision and accepted the statue for a fountain in the library courtyard, they have not changed the essential facts, and they have simply been moved by personal considerations. It remains true that while the charming statue of Mr. MacMonnies would have been delightful in some sylvan recess of the Middlesex fells, it will never be seen in the place it is to occupy with any real satisfaction by eyes of finer sense. Still, where the pillow-case parties of De Chavannes and the brutal nightmare of Barget's ceiling are acceptable, one incongruity more is of small consequence.

to be a courtyard so large as to crowd everything else into uncomfortably narrow spaces. The chief reading-room, for example, became a sort of gigantic corridor; as to the catalogue-room and the room where books should be called for and delivered, these were driven, by sheer want of space, into such unobtrusive corners as purposes. By these means, he saved room enough for a courtyard indubitably full of light and air. Incidentally, he did not think it desirable to penetrate the walls of this courtyard with an exceptionally generous number of windows; but this, like the question of catalogue and delivery-room, is merely a matter of detail. He designed his courtyard, and surrounded it on three sides with a colonnade of substantial monoliths.

When it comes to the fourth side a difficulty seems to have presented itself. A competent architect, however he may have merely external form, always gives some consideration to the interior of his structure. The most obvious question concerning the interior of this particular building had already been settled by the main feature of the design. The courtyard clearly left no more room than was absolutely necessary for any interior arrangement, which should be concerned with the storing or the circulation of books. What space remained inside, however, could clearly be made the subject of decorative treatment. Among the most beautiful features practicable in monumental interiors are noble staircases. A noble staircase, too, will lend itself to an almost unlimited scheme of splendid decoration. By a natural process of reasoning, then, the conditions presented to the architect's mind resulted in the planning of the gorgeous structure at present blazing with Italian marble and with the delicate sentimentalities of M. Puvis de Chavannes. To be sure, this staircase leads nowhere in particular; but that again is a matter of detail. Had there been anywhere for the staircase to lead to what would have become of the main feature of the design—the courtyard, so absorbingly full of air and light?

At this point, unhappily, the difficulty seems to have presented itself; and on reflection the difficulty proves complicated. A courtyard, artistically treated as the most conspicuous feature of a monumental building, ought, on general principles, to have some obvious means of access. Yet to provide any such means in this case would have involved the sacrifice, not of such secondary matters as convenient means of access to books, but of so prime a necessity of a Public Library as a monumental staircase worth two or three hundred thousand dollars. Clearly, no such concession as this was to be dreamed of. Once for all, the staircase must block the fourth side of the courtyard, where under ordinary circumstances the entrance might have been expected; and the entrances to the courtyard, like the catalogue-room and other matters of detail, must be thrust into the least obtrusive places which could be found otherwise unoccupied. The architect proved not wanting in that courage which recognizes the logic of necessity. The staircase unflinchingly replaced the entrance.

Most unfortunately, however, this concession to necessity proved insufficient. There is no real need, of course, that a staircase, if in itself sufficiently impressive, shall lead anywhere; but there is an inexorable need that it shall have room enough to get from its own bottom to its own top. Without invasion of the courtyard, this particular staircase proved not to have much room. Again the architect's courage was displayed. He made his staircase intrude into his courtyard to a degree observable by the most untrained eye; and then, by a happy inspiration, he replaced the sacrificed entrance to the courtyard by a small balcony, leading from the first landing of the staircase, from which the courtyard may be surveyed as from a box in the most distinguished tier of the opera.

Under these conditions the Public Library was built. Agreeably to the obvious conditions of our climate, the centre of the courtyard was dedicated to a fountain. To this fountain, it is now proposed to add the Bacchante, which would thus become the central fact of the whole structure. The precise question now before us is whether, under the conditions which have been stated, this crowning feature of the design results in a happy effect.

To discuss this question abstractly is at present difficult. So many people are delighted with the statue in itself, and so many others view it with sentiments remote from delight, that one inevitably seems to be praising or blaming the notable work of art.

At this moment, however, the considerations which arise are wholly independent of the merits of the figure which they concern. They would apply equally to the granite image of Colonel Cass, to Story's Everett, to General Glover, or to the Venus of Milo.

The simple fact is this: Whoever enters the Public Library must inevitably be impressed with the fact that the side of it which faces Copley square is the front, as distinguished from the sides or the back. Whoever, with this impression in mind, now enters the courtyard, must inevitably be a little startled by the fact that the graven image now in its centre has its back turned to the front of the building. One's first thought, of course, is that it might better be turned round. A moment's study of the situation, however, shows this to be impracticable. Unless any statue in the middle of that courtyard should turn its back to everything else in the design of the building, it would turn its face to the dead wall beneath the balcony of the staircase. Turned either way, then, it could not fail cruelly to emphasize the difficulty of design, lately set forth, with which the architect so courageously grappled.

What, then, is the remedy? She is a votary, an attendant, but not necessarily a priestess of Bacchus—or Dionysus. He is the son of Jupiter and Semela, daughter of learning and music. The mishap that deprived him of his mother left the new-born infant Dionysus on Mount Nysa—hence the name Dio-Nysus. Jupiter placed his motherless babe in care of the nymphs of that region and to reward them for their gentle ministrations he gave them a place in the heavens as sisters of the Pleiades. The statue in our Public Library court represents one of the Mount Nysa maidens, playing with the infant for whom she and her companions had lately been chosen foster-mothers by Jove himself. Dionysus, as an infant, represents spring; as a youth, summer; in his maturity, autumn, and in his old age, winter. In addition to these, he has more than one hundred other names and significations.

The great Dionysiac myth is more ancient than history; and the wide-spread distribution of it in every part of the world appears in every mythology, if not in every theology on earth, and for present purposes it is immaterial whether theology is developed mythology or mythology developed theology. The particular phase of this myth which is considered, and the attitude of the examiner, largely determine whether it shall be called good or bad. The point of view decides a great deal. "Man being reasonable, must get drunk," says Byron. Man being reasonable may taste wine only as an ordained sacrament, says Frances Willard. But in the cosmos of truth, shall all things be judged by one belief? No more should a traveller toiling up Mount Everest in the dark conclude from a chance found pebble that the whole mountain is sandstone. What should be thought of the statistician who not only would insist on such a conclusion but would rail at all who opposed it? The ancients believed God, or Truth, to be a circle whose centre is everywhere, and whose circumference is nowhere. Have we learned any more in our epidemics of optimism, alternating our epidemics of pessimism? In spite of ancient multitudinous attempts to express God, is the real monothelism of Habel, Jerusalem or Athens less evident than that of Boston, Chicago or Denver? Was the hypocritical believer, or the hypocritical unbeliever more worthy of consideration in ancient days than now? Did not self-appointed champions presume to limit Truth, and fight the battles of deity in defence of discarded locust shells of doctrine, then as now? Was it not as true in the ancient as it is in our modern western Athens, that nothing goes more widely astray than puritanism on the wrong scent? Could abstract Truth voice its indignation, at least in art, would it not today, also, often exclaim: "Deliver us from our friends!"

Now, as always, the unity of God, and the prevalence of good, shine like polar stars through all constellations of belief, dignifying every effort of groping man to express some thought of God's truth and beauty. So, when rightly interpreted, is the myth of Bacchus ennobled; and with it the most fascinating phase of that many-sided myth embodied in our own graceful and charming maiden Bacchante, who was doubtless as chaste as Diana, and as tender as Niobe, while ministering to the wants of the divine infant whose keeping was intrusted to her and her sister nymphs of Mount Nysa. One must distrust facts and strain the imagination to find evil in the marvel of bronze art and beauty which represents such a maiden and such a babe. But doubtless the injustice that has been done to this thing of beauty grew out of the popular error that a bacchante must needs be vicious and unlovely. The instinct of the people is for good when not misled as to facts. In this case they have overlooked the fact that at the time represented by our Bacchante, Bacchus was but a newborn infant, and had not yet become the Wine God—and he did not for many years—during which he taught grape culture and other gentle arts of peace in many lands to peoples who loved him as a friend, but had not yet learned to worship him as a god. He fostered civilization in many ways, and became the patron of theatres, which in those unlettered days afforded the common people their best and most popular means of education. At first, the only feasts with which Bacchus was honored were feasts of fruits and flowers, at which the people were entertained by the highest representations of musical and literary art. At that time there were no Eleusinian mysteries, no unholy revellings, no wild orgies which in later centuries have shadowed the memory of Bacchus and his devotees, after their religion became depravity and their depravity became religion. Therefore there is every reason to deny that his fate fostered the mother, represented by our Bacchante, was ever a frozzied winebibber, whose soul was stained by unholy sacrifice or the memory of nameless sin. Those who have studied the faces of maidens toying with an idolized infant need no other experience to rightly interpret the mystic, but innocent, smile on the face of our young Bacchante. She need be only what she appears—a graceful, tender, lovable maiden, rejoicing over the delight of her divine protégé at possibly his first conscious sight of a bunch of grapes. Doubtless she is sympathetically thrilled by his dawning premonition of what the grape might become to him in after years.

Do not forget that the infant Dionysus represents the reproductive forces of nature in the springtime of the year, when in a festival of bird-song and flower perfume, earth, air and water mingle with the elixir of growing life, and throop responses to all that it radiant, vigorous and divinely beautiful. Is not all this implied with truth and feeling, with the touch of art and the inspiration of genius, by our own dainty Bacchante: for the callow infant whose coming glories she yet but dimly understands and can but faintly foreshadow? Truly, her innocent, ingenious beauty speaks for itself, as she poses a moment in her guileless, joyous dance, like a bronzed dream of delight, one loving arm clasping the orphaned Dionysus with motherly instinct, while her other maidenly hand coyly holds aloft to the rapt gaze of the infant god the mystic bunch of grapes that represents only the sweet and the perfect in the distant harvest of his earthly life.

WALTER CHURCH.
Nov. 18.

ing to art, who have taken part in the discussion, is practically against the commission. Those who have opposed the proposition to place the statue in the court of the public library, have done so mainly on the ground that the figure of a bacchante has no place as one of the principal decorations of a public library. This assertion is generally admitted to be just, but those who defend the action of the art commission insist that there is really nothing typical of a bacchante in the statue.

Of course if this latter statement is true, it is practically an admission that the work of the sculptor was a complete failure, so far as regards the expression of the idea which he attempted to convey. This in itself is a tacit confession that the art commission has accepted a statue which, judged by the canons of true art, is a failure. In this case, therefore, the art commission in pronouncing the MacMonnies statue a success, worthy of one of the chief places of honor in the public library, has in effect run counter to the almost unanimous public sentiment in Boston, so far as concerns the artistic results of the sculptor's endeavor.

It is to be regretted, of course, that one of the chief adornments of the public library should come to its place under such conditions. The wavering action of the art commission, the damaging admissions made by nearly all those who have defended the statue, and the admittedly strong opposition of representatives of public opinion in this city together throw a general discredit upon the final decision. To have it accepted under such conditions is to make Boston a laughing stock in the artistic world.

BACCHANTE. Post-Vociferous. Mr. F. O. Prince Says the Statue Will Stay Here.

Yesterday a rumor was current among devotees of art in this city that the Bacchante statue had not been really accepted by the Art Commission and the board of trustees of the Public Library, and that there was dissension in the latter body which might eventually result in the removal of the statue.

Last night a Post reporter saw Mr. F. O. Prince, president of the board of trustees, and a member of the Art Commission, and he emphatically denied that there was any truth in the report. Mr. Prince said:

"The Bacchante statue has been finally accepted, and the episode is now entirely closed. The rumor of dissension among the members of the board of trustees is absolutely non-sensical, since the trustees unanimously voted to accept the statue in the first place, and all the opposition came from the fact that the Art Commission voted to accept the statue by four to one. The one member who objected does not wish to have his name mentioned, and by agreement we decided not to tell of the attitude of any individual commissioner. There is no dissension over the matter whatever, and the Art Commission, which had objected to the statue at first, found on further considerations that their objections were groundless."

'NOTHER BACCHANTE.

Record Nov 19, 1896
A Statue (Pedestal of Facts) That Has a Very Solemn Lesson.

The public library art commission ought to hear what the probation officers, C. M. Warren and Mrs. E. L. Tuttle, have to say in regard to Bacchante.

Mr. C. M. Warren says: "If Boston people want to continually see a monument to drunkenness they had better come down here to the police court. Having once seen the terrible havoc wrought by drink they would be unanimous in banishing from public places exhibitions of drunken joy."

"The question of drunkenness is a serious one with me. I often ask myself, 'How far are these poor people responsible?' Do you see that young girl in the dock? Well she is 19 years old and has



been drunk ever since she was an infant, and not in the lock-up. She will continue to drink when she has freedom just as long as she lives.

"Not long ago I went to a man's home to consult with his wife in regard to what could best be done to keep her husband from drink. I found the mother dead drunk, with a baby in her arms cursing. Isn't it natural to suppose that the child will grow up a confirmed drunkard?"

Mrs. Tuttle says: "During the month of September, and that was not an unusual month, there were 288 cases of drunkenness brought into court. This is an average of over 66 a day."

"Simply considered as a work of art the Bacchante would not call forth adverse criticism; but standing as it does for the spirit of intoxication—well, nobody would lament that fact more than we who are confronted by 66 drunken recruits a day year in and year out."

"We realize, perhaps, more than others, the awful hold drink has upon some people and we would gladly banish every

thing in the world which tends to make any one think of drink."

"When I heard about the statue being accepted I was greatly surprised. It would be my wish to have everything at the library noble and uplifting."

Our work here is very discouraging. Once in a while, though, something comes up which cheers me. Here Mrs. Tuttle called attention to three large carnations, pink, white and crimson, which adorned her bodice.

"This morning one of my girls called for a little talk and gave me these. When I first became an officer, about a year and a half ago, she came into court. I worked hard to get her to turn over a new leaf and when she consented the judge allowed her to go on probation. During that time she acquitted herself well and never again took to drink. Every once in a while she comes to see me and she al-

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. C, NO. 142.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1896.

THE BACCHANTE ADOPTED.

The revision of the action of the art commission in accepting the figure of the Bacchante for the courtyard of the Public Library was a brave act. It is plain that the art commission had some ground to go upon in their first decision. The question had been raised as to the appropriateness of this statue for the courtyard of the Public Library, but when the public was admitted to see it in position, the question, Why not? was so imperative that there was but one conclusion to be reached. Some were prepared to scoff; others were divided between the question of fitness and that of good taste; but no one, or hardly any one, has objected to the statue on the point of immorality. If the women had been allowed to vote for the statue the opinion may be risked that they would not have objected to it on the ground of morality. The objection of the art commission really fell to the ground, and the decision to accept the figure for the place would seem wise and right. In other places much has been said against the prudery of Bostonians, and if those who have cast a stone at Boston for its action will now have the candor to retract the unkind things they have said they will do an act of justice which will be widely appreciated.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1896.
NORTON AND BACCHANTE.

Prof. Charles Elliot Norton gave his opinion of Boston's Bacchante in his lecture on fine arts at Harvard Thursday. He did not deny the wonderful display of technical skill in the execution of the idea. It was the tone of the idea that he objected to. He said it was after the modern decadent art, the poster style. There was nothing immoral about the statue, he said, except that immorality which always attaches to ugliness. It was very clever, Prof. Norton admitted, but it was sensational instead of being art in its true form. It was unfitting where it was, because it was too small. There was nothing indecent in the conception, as the amount of talk it had caused would tend to make one believe. It was nothing like the conception of the classical Bacchante, but more like a French figurante playing the part on the stage. It is expressive of no American idea.

ways brings flowers. She is doing very well now, making \$4.50 besides her board, and saves money. Before long she will join the missionary. Edith May, in India. To have saved one woman like her repays for all the trouble."

If one could see the terrible series of heads which appear above the dock railing they would realize fully the utter degradation which comes from drink.

There was one man who took his sentence of a term of months at the island with a stolid indifference. He had been there so many times before that "the gang" call it his residence. Only a few years ago that man was a very able mechanic, who lived in good style on Newton st. Today he is the commonest sort of a drunkard.

There was a young woman who had stood before the judge for sentence until she had come to regard the thing as a huge joke and she smiled and smirked with the air of a successful bargain hunter.

The deaf and dumb man who was called up looked his fear and misery in his eyes. A year ago he went on probation and for a year remained sober. He attended a ball recently given by the deaf and dumb mutes and a big drunk was the result.

'STHAT YOU, BACCHANTE?

Charlie Ballen Sends Two Ravens to the Post, Closely Huddled in a Wire Cage, for the Art Commission.

Poor, much abused Bacchante should be kept in a shanty. For under cover you'd be more in place; your clothing is so scanty. You know you'd shock my aunt; And why should you our library disgrace?

At last! at last! The art commission have reconsidered their decision, and Bacchante and babe, wreathed in a wealth of smiles, accept their infallible verdict.

Long before the citizens of Pompeii observed the ashes from Vesuvius floating in the blue vaults of heaven, the poets of Rome warned her people that the high arts, in which Greece and Etrusca ex-

name of the Bacchante dance. It is not a can-can, nor a couteche-couteche, but something between a hop, skip and a jump and the wooden-leg's delight. And again, is there not a picture in the library where Mr. Galahad is looking for a cup? Where does Bacchante get her jug? Does Galahad rush the growler?

It has been left to Mr. Charles Ballen to criticize the art commission by the gift of a pair of ravens; it is not understood whether the "Raven" is symbolical of how the people feel or whether the joke lies in the following poem:

Once upon a midnight dreary,
As I pondered weak and weary,
Over many a statue that contained high art and lore,
Sudden Ballen came a-tapping,
With two ravens in a wrappin',
Left them on the office floor—
Cursed all art and art commissions, banged the birds upon the door.

"Oh, they're birds," he quoted dreary,
"For Bacchant," with smile so beery.



TWO RAVENS SENT TO THE COMMISSION WHO APPROVED OF BACCHANTE

called, were feminine, and should be relegated to a less sterner stuff. Bacchus and his gods revelled on; high art reigned supreme, but as the catcombs ate the foundations of the Imperial City, so debauchery and lasciviousness destroyed the body politic.

Art for art's sake, to some, is a splendid study. Boston's wise sages have decided that the Romans were way behind the times, that the pousse cafes never moistened Roman lips, and if they even revisited Bostonia this day our very bar-room signs would knock them stiff.

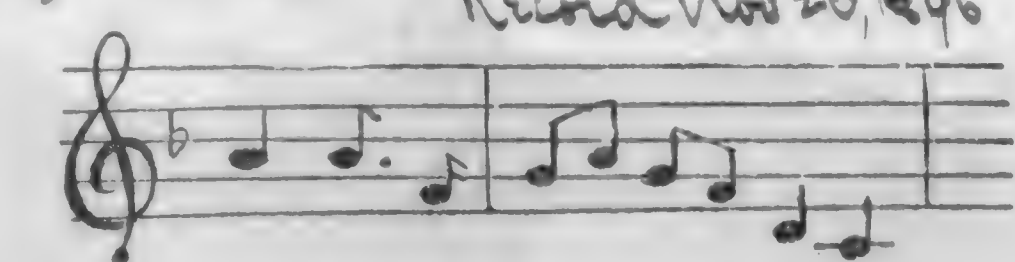
Is there not a great deal in the association of ideas? It is rumored that several Boston maidens, before retiring, "trip the light fantastic toe." The art commission have refused the request of several dancing masters to reveal the

"And the artist gang who try our morals so to lower."
Says he, "Ballen, I'm not weary,
But the people, mad and leary,
They're ferried awful sore."
Quoth the ravens, "Yes, they're sore."

Started, I could not speak hardly,
(Great was commotion of Charlie.)
A friend, I thought, made mad by decisions on art galore.
"I'm not kidding," he said sadly,
"But some usable suffer badly."
Quoth the ravens, "Nevermore."

"Tell me, ravens, birds of wisdom,
Whether you like a commission.
A coterie that laugh and show fine manners the least?
Where will we get our knowledge?
From our books and from our colleges,
Or from the gray-haired masters of fame of years before?"
Quoth the ravens, "Nevermore."

SHE NEVER SAW.



She never saw the gay Bacchante,
In the library she had never seen;
Never saw the lady with the jag on,
Poor little country maid!

A. H. J.

From the Brockton Enterprise.

"Where are you going, Bacchante maid?"
"To the Public Library, sir," she said.
"Do the art commissioners know it, fair maid?"
"You bet! They've caught onto my curves," she said.

THE BACCHANTE'S SOLILOQUY.

I am the priestess of the God of wine,
My mis-lon here you must divine.
Why I am placed among these towers
Where fountain-water springs and foams,
I cannot tell.

I am a marvel as a work of art
But what impression do I here impart,
Do books intoxicate the mind?
O would that I had been declined.
"Twere better so."

But now accepted, I must stay here,
Though the environment is very queer
Will some philosopher explain,
Why fate should cause me to remain.
I cannot tell.

A. E. L.

AD BACCHANTEM.

Femina nomine Informa.
Ante post, ante quod post ponet!
Go, paradox of womankind!
And change your name if nothing more,
What is before, you put behind;
What goes behind, you place before.
W. Bellamy.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1896.

ANOTHER PUBLIC LIBRARY GIFT.

Books on Landscape Architecture Presented as a Memorial—No Action on the Old Public Library Matter.

Another gift of books was accepted by the trustees of the Boston Public Library at their meeting yesterday. The volumes, about 350 in number, were presented by Mr. and Mrs. James M. Codman of Brookline, as a memorial of their sons, Philip and Henry Sargent Codman, by whom the collection was made. The books relate to landscape architecture. They come under the head of specialized literature, and are to form a nucleus for such works on landscape architecture as the library now has or may acquire.

Other business of the meeting was the ordering of Slavic and Russian books, recommended by Professor Weiner of Harvard. No action was taken on the proposal for the purchase of the old Public Library building for the reported sum of \$800,000. The matter is in the hands of a committee, and may come up at the next meeting on Nov. 30.

'NOTHER BACCHANTE.

Record Nov 19, 1896
A Statue (Pedestal of Ecstasy) That Has a Ver

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A SEA OF TROUBLES

Colonel William Pepperrell, friend and business associate of Andrew and Jonathon Belcher, the Tylers, and the Waldos of Boston, and of John Usher of New Hampshire, was at this time the outstanding merchant-shipowner of Kittery. Emigrating from Devonshire in the 1670's he had made his start in the Isles of Shoals fisheries. After a few years he moved to the mainland, married the daughter of a prominent shipwright of Kittery Point, and set himself up as a Newfoundland trader. He soon branched out to the West Indies, North Carolina, and Virginia, and to Spain and Portugal. His trade prospered. During Queen Anne's War he added eight or nine vessels to the seven he had previously owned and in the following decade he added at least fifteen more vessels—six brigantines, eight sloops, and the 'pink' *Bonetta*—to his fleet.³ Well along in years, and in comfortable circumstances, he might have retired from active business in 1713 had his eldest son, Andrew, lived; but Andrew's death at that time left the burden of affairs resting on the shoulders of Colonel William and his only surviving son, seventeen-year-old William, junior, who, as Sir William Pepperrell, Baronet, is remembered as the conqueror of Louisbourg in 1745. However, until the mid-1720's the elder William Pepperrell seems to have been responsible for the management of most of their overseas trade.⁴

Of *Bonetta's* previous career only one incident has survived. In the late spring of 1717—so testifies a deposition in the New Hampshire provincial records—the *Bonetta Pink*, homeward-bound from Barbados, was waylaid off the Chesapeake Capes by a 20-gun pirate ship named *Le Grand*. According to John Frost, master of *Bonetta*, the pirate stripped her of some forty hogsheads of rum, a hoghead and several barrels of sugar, and 'a negro man, together with other goods,' and 'very much damaged the ship, sails and rigging.'⁵ Although the ownership of the pink was not given in Captain Frost's deposition, it was without any doubt the same *Bonetta* whose voyage the following year was a source of so much concern to the Pepperrells, and of which vessel John Frost, a son-in-law of the elder William Pepperrell, was part owner.

On a day in early February 1718 *Bonetta*, her pirate-inflicted damage apparently repaired, dropped down river from Pepperrell Cove and stood

These include only vessels mentioned specifically in the Pepperrells' accounts and correspondence, and of which William Pepperrell was controlling owner. A number of others referred to in the sources cannot be positively identified. Like other merchants, William must have had a minor interest in a good many more vessels than those indicated above.

³ Usher Parsons, *Life of Sir William Pepperrell* (3rd ed., Boston, 1856) briefly sketches the careers of the two Pepperrells without much regard for their mercantile activities.

⁴ Saltonstall, op. cit., p. 27.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 21, 1896.

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Poor, much abused Bacchante should be kept in a shanty. For under cover you'd be more in place; your clothing is so scanty. You know you'd shock my aunt; And why should you our library disgrace? At last! at last! The art commission have reconsidered their decision, and Bacchante and babe, wreathed in a wealth of smiles, accept their infallible verdict.

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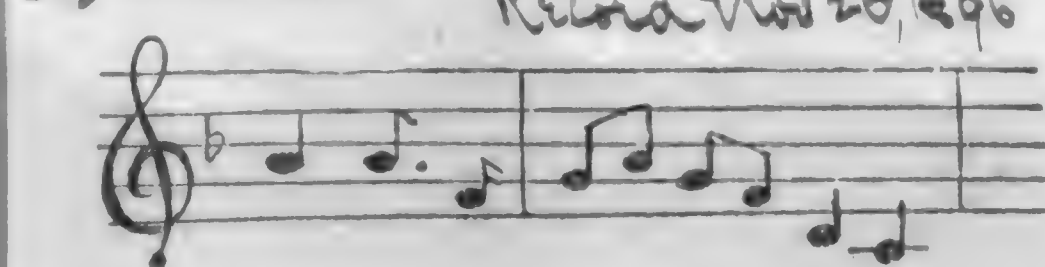


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But the people, mad and leary,
They're feeling awful sore."
Quoth the ravens, "Yes, they're sore."
Startled, I could not speak hardly,
Great was confusion of Charlie.
A friend, I thought, made mad by decisions on art palour.
"I'm not kicking," he said sadly,
"But some morals suffer badly,
When will some cease to snore?"
Quoth the ravens, "Nevermore!"
"Tell me, ravens, birds of wisdom,
Whether you like a commission,
A couple that laugh and show fine manners the downer."
Where will we get our knowledge?
From our books and from our college,
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But what impression do I here impart,
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"Where are you going, Bacchante maid?"
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"Do the art commissioners know it, fair maid?"
"You bet! They've caught my curves," she said.

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Though the environment is very queer
Will some philosopher explain,
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I am the priestess of the God of wine,
My mission here you must divine.
Why I am placed among these towers
Where fountain-water springs and foams,
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Femina nomine informis.
Ante post, ante quod post ponis!
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The Bacchante Decision

TIME AND THE HOUR

THE BACCHANTE'S DECISION



Trade's wheels; The new coach.—*Editorial.*
Boston.—Harvard's athletic failures;
of dictators; The Zoo.—*Taverner.*
ner's native myths; Mr. Crawford's
t: The land of the castanet; Nietzsche;
Berkshire. Vicious advertisements;
looms; Actress on a bicycle.—
—*Mr. Foster's* burnt decor-
—*a Dilettante.* Mr. Clement Scott;
Kendal's wrath; The local theatres;
—*a Phrygian.* The fates; Bishop Doane and
the ladies; Street advertising.—*a Gossip.*
W. C. F. Nichols. In re Bacchante vs.
Boston (poem).—*G. W. J.* The First-found
Delphic Hymn to Apollo (poem).—*F. E. S.*

Boston, November 21, 1896

Vol. III

FIVE CENTS

No. 11



Bacchante Draped in Water.

Back to Boston goes Bacchante,
They have taken her at last,
For they've found a way to veil her
So she won't look quite so "fast."

They have placed her in a fountain,
Where the sparkling waters play,
And they've veiled her classic contour
Underneath the silver spray.

Thus to keep their cake and eat it,
They have found a clever way,
And they gaze at the Bacchante
While they murmur: "Let us spray."

Chicago Junior Herald

Nov 22, 1896

AS THE PEOPLE SEE HER

What Some of the Thousands Who Daily
Visit the Public Library Think
of Bacchante.

CHORUS OF CRITICISM AND ADMIRATION.

Maiden Wants the Statue to Decorate
a Public Square—Suggestions of
All Sorts.

Out of the hundreds of letters addressed
to the Sunday Post during the past few
days expressing popular opinions of the
famous Bacchante statue, the following
have been selected as admirably per-
traying the various phases of public sen-
timent on the subject.

SET UP IN THE HARBOR.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—In response to your call for opin-
ions on the statue Bacchante now erected
in the courtyard of the Boston Library,
may I say that it is all right, but it is a
piece of art not fitted for the surround-
ings? The base of Boston Lighthouse
would be a most superb locality. There
the briny deep could refresh his weary
mind by inhaling its life-like charms.
He would undoubtedly envy Bacchante,
and who would not for many a man has left
kind parents and a comfortable home to
camp in a cold tenement flat with an oil
stove for a less beauty than she. Yours
truly,
C. BALLEW.
Boston, Nov. 19.

GIVE HER A NICE NEW NAME.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—Let us christen Bacchante afresh
for the benefit of the prudish and grubs,
and call her "Joy" or "Motherhood" or
one such name representing the look of
exquisite satisfaction on her face. Thus
doing there will be no excuse for "the
Professor" and others to delve into es-
sential lore in search of what the school-
boys call "snuff."
For myself, Bacchante suits, for
"What's in a name?"
The trouble seems to me: "Are the
decent people to suffer for the nice ones?"
Is society to give way forever to those
whose eye is evil? I wot not. Let them
pluck it out. Sincerely,
HENRY TOYNBEE.
Nov. 19, 1896.

SEND HER TO THE REFORMATORY.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—I have seen this shameless miss,
and would say, send her to the House of
Reformation and let the Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Children to
her. I am a citizen of Boston and
have a family growing up, and I like to
take them to the Public Library occa-
sionally, but not so long as Miss Bac-
chante is there will I take, or even allow
them, to go there.
I say, let the Post and the people of
Boston try and shame this miss out of the
city, and if the art commission refuse to
let her go, why then we had better add
a new moralized art commission.
J. B. STEWART.
129 Blue Hill Avenue.

BACCHANTE.

TIM HOGAN'S VISIT TO THE PUBLIC
LIBRARY.

Written for the Post.
Ahl Mrs. Bacchante, the head of the evening!
In truth 'tis yourself that looks fine in your
petit.
I called just to pay my respects, and believe
'twas courteous to learn, at least, how you felt.
There's one thing I'd say, if I'd be so in-
sensitive—
They're now so particular who they let in—
How, without garters, or even a relief
With that foreign jar, did you ever get in?
Champagne, had luck to it, is mighty delectable;
You take my advice and just leave it alone;
I don't mind myself at the way you're behaving!
But the ladies of Boston are jealous, marvellous!
After all, mam, the greater I find is the surest.
It makes for your heart, but don't bother your
head.
Providin' you purchase at all times the purest.
A good-natured feelin' all over you stinks.
If wif's in your make-up, 'twill flow like that
water.
Now, barrowin' strivin' to cover your limbs;
But 'twill never induce you this careless to
trotter.
A dancin' "can-can" to the tune of the "jims."
The well, mam, that cascade your pulse keeps
from fever.
Else your ears would be burnt right out from
their roots.
For the neighbors condemn your imported be-
havior.
And indecent things, madam, rumour imputes.
Mum, Mrs. Bacchante, the slight air's un-
healthy;
I'd like to suggest, if you wouldn't feel hurt—
In this world's goods, mam, I'm not very
wealthy—
Just look fother way and I'll give you my
shirt.
That costume you're wearin' 't'll soon be discarded.
Now oter your head this donation please drug-
in comeliness at least I'll be simply rewarded.
For covering up both yourself and that jar.
Boston, Mass.
EDWARD O'DONNELL.

LET THE PEOPLE PASS ON IT.

The modern Athens is agitated over
the question whether the Bacchante statue

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1896.

BACCHANTE WRITES

Diary Discovered Which
Contains Impressions.

Water Good Only for Ice to
Chill Her Wine.

She Frees Her Mind Concern-
ing Question of Marriage.

There was wonder expressed upon the
faces of the devoted attendants. There
was curiosity manifested by the small
boy who runs back and forth telling
seekers after knowledge that their
books "are out." A new and wonderful
thing had occurred. A book had actual-
ly been found at the Public Library, and
at a time, like millions in the past,
when it was not wanted.

This book was not bound in calf, nor
was it of the Florentine style. It had
the appearance of an ordinary
note book, and with but few leaves
soiled by the fantastically irregular
handwriting. Where it had come from
none knew.

"Who brought it to the desk?" they
asked one another, but without result.
So all stood perplexed, staring at the
cover of the "Impressions," as it proved.
None could read what was inscribed but
one, an aged man, who, seeing the
perplexity of the sages, enlightened
them.

A slip of paper was soon neatly posted
upon the cover and labeled, "X. A. R.
A. T. B.," being the "Diary of a Recent
Addition to Boston." No shelf number
was given it, and it lay about until it
fell into the hands of a news gatherer,
who, seeing the great importance of the
material, and being used to correcting
the copy of a wild and somewhat un-
steady fellow-worker, easily declined
and discovered. The idea. No! it was not
bad, but who would furnish the baby
carriage?

The Bacchante, all talked of bronze,
with the child whose parentage has not
yet been settled to the satisfaction of
many, is an impressionist, and while
her figure has not a fault, she finds
many with her immediate surroundings
and with the city that is her adopted
home. Perhaps the fumes of the wine
recommence, and it may be that Dionysus
had put her up to it; at any rate, the
"Bureau of Criminal Investigation" has
not yet been able to discover how she
writes with one hand engaged by Diony-
sus and the other with the grapes, but
may be that is another story that she
will tell us.

In the court yard she stands as when
first seen, the water rippling beneath,
the spray falling about. The lions are
deserted, and tablets fail to excite in-
terest, and the mad rush to see her con-
tinues around both ends to the centre
beneath the facade.

When did she leave the pedestal?
Where did she secure her book? Where
the pencil? Did she place Dionysus
upon one of the stepping stones, left
there to play with the grapes while
she sought to free her mind?

This is not decided, but the evidence
of an early visitor is, that on Saturday
morning he saw signs of activity in
the court yard as he rattled the key in
the lock, and gazing through the
fence he saw the Bacchante balance
herself for the day's inspection. He
had been up late the night before, and
while his baby did not resemble the
one who looked longingly at the grapes,
and as the cry of "John, you'll have
to take this boy," still rang in his ears,
his words may be taken with a grain
of salt, for his nerves were unstrung.

When questioned, Bacchante had noth-
ing to say, like all great people when
in trouble, and no signs of a pocket or
indication that she even desired one
dear as that article is to the feminine

form.
Already am I famous in the news-
papers. Cuts picture me in a most in-
famous manner. Feet like hams, and
hands with fingers resembling sausages.
When I received my copy of the Jour-
nal I was pleased to find my figure
had not been libeled.

My presence has caused a great up-
roar, and I hear hints of suits for di-
vorce over the diversity of opinion as
to my morals. What a prize I would
have been for P. T. Barnum.

Tuesday—Four plants adorn the cor-
ners of the pool where I stand, and scat-
tered about the green grass are tiny
boards on which is seen "No passing."
This has bothered me a little, for the
mob passes at such a rapid rate that I
fear they do not heed the order, that is
given to concentrate attention upon my
form.

Now that they have to swallow my
being a fixture, the mob has just dis-
covered that the affair was promoti-
tated and that in order that I should
have a court to preside over other es-
sential features of the granite pile have
been cramped. Well, who knows more

heart, could be found. Where had that
book been kept?
She might have talked in her sleep!
Ah, that is the clue. Solution. Secluded
in the court yard there has been an
enemy whose ears are sharp, if his
"dist is poor."

"If I can get up a row, who knows
but they may ransack the Bacchante
and give Cass a more secluded spot,
where, hidden from the boulevard, he
will no longer frighten young children
and cause the trolley arm to leave the
wire."

Listen to the words of the wild, fren-
zied, wine bibber, so called by some, or
to the lovable and tender maiden, who
is delighted that her protegee shows such
interest in the bunch of grapes that
may mean so much to him, when she
has him not so poised aloft.

Sunday—What a row there has been
because Macmonnies made us. One
would think I had the smallpox or
were a tax collector on the first of May.
It is going to be a hard winter. I un-
derstand that what is called the Art
Commission is to view me today and
decide whether I am apt to corrupt the
morals of the young, or if I am found
suitably artistic I may stand surround-
ed by water.

Think of that—water! It is purely a
matter of indifference to me, only the
best use for water that I know of is to
freeze it and cool your wine. Along
in the afternoon I noticed a sudden
chill in the atmosphere, and felt that, if
it were not that I might be said to be
"trimming," I would have liked a fur
sacque.

The reason for the sudden
change was soon made known to me. I
was surrounded by the Art Commis-
sion. This is composed of the Mayor of
Boston, President of the Trustees of the
Library, director of the Museum of Fine
Arts (which is a gingerbread structure
across the way), President of the Bos-
ton Society of Architects and President
of the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology.

These poor men, I overheard, were
not paid a cent to look me over. Well,
that may be right, but the way I re-
gard it is that they should have
paid. They had photographs of me, a
model, and talked of my being offered
to Brooklyn. The idea. No! it was not
bad, but who would furnish the baby
carriage?

They liked me and admired the water.
It being Sunday and nothing but water
can be admired on that day in Boston.
Water never clogs the brain, and I was
pleased to find that I was not to be
removed from my pedestal.

Passed a fair night. The electric
cars annoyed Dionysus some.

Monday—Then came the mob, with
and without glasses. They were more
than anxious to see me, and I steeled
myself for the ordeal, for I did want to
make a good impression on my debut.
Despite the fact that a Dr. Brady (M. D. or
D. D., I don't know which) has asked
that I be thrown into the sea. If I
should stumble and fall it would not be
far, but he wants to give the fishes a
chance to judge of my merits. I looked
for this man in the crowd, but could not
see him.

Already am I famous in the news-
papers. Cuts picture me in a most in-
famous manner. Feet like hams, and
hands with fingers resembling sausages.
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covered that the affair was promoti-
tated and that in order that I should
have a court to preside over other es-
sential features of the granite pile have
been cramped. Well, who knows more

of cramps than I, and what could be
better taught than I for cramps?
Wednesday—It isn't every woman
who has a beautiful back, and therefore
the majority of my sex is against me.
My poor back has had to suffer. Did I
build the Library? Did I draw the
plans? Am I responsible? Nit! (This
I am told means no, and, like Boston,
its use is an acquired taste.)

The lions on the stairway have lost
their "graff," and I believe have put up
a job to have me turned around, so
that I shall face them, and, incidentally,
the dead wall, but, as I have said
before, nit.

There are mobs and mobs, but give
me the grand mob.

Thursday—What is all this talk about
my worth? Whose business it is whether
I am married or single? Am I less
beautiful married or am I more bewitch-
ing single? I think I will suggest that
a voting contest be instituted and we
will have this settled by the school
boys, who evidently are the critics, for
who else with half an eye in the world
and its workings could fail to see the
form that I claim could never have as
its fruit the unwearied babe.

Am I in danger of being brought be-
fore the court for playing with Diony-
sus? I, his foster mother?

Friday—The week wears on and still
I am a feature. Still have I the grace,
leer and insinuation. None have seen
me move and yet I— This is not
safe. I will remember. Some things
are even too dangerous for a diary.

I have read that he who starts a
diary never finishes it, and from the
feeling that comes over me as I write,
I think "I see my finish."

There was a huge stain as though
a bronze tear had fallen, there was the
odor of wine about the leaden leaves
of the book, and dust upon its covers.
So soon can one forget, lose heart and
get within the ruts of the daily rou-
tine.

What the Bacchante was about to
record is lost. There may still be reason
to believe that the early comer, he of
the keys, was not mistaken when he
fancied he saw the bronze raise the
left foot to the accustomed angle.

The stepping stones leading to the
fountain bear the impression where
daintly feet have been, but that proves
not that the Bacchante keeps late hours,
or that she is one possessed of a past,
if it is but just removed.

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Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896.

AMEND THE ART COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Some days ago I felt it in some sort a
duty to make a solitary protest, over my
signature, against what I ventured to think
premature criticism of our Art Commis-
sioners, to whom is intrusted the grave respon-
sibility of passing judgment upon the works
of art and the monuments which are to
adorn or disgrace our city and improve or
injure the taste of its people. At that time
it was generally known that the commis-
sioners were almost or quite unanimous in
rejecting the Macmonnies statue, which was
to be so soon and so strangely accepted
by a majority of them. It was assumed
these gentlemen are as worthy of respect
as Art Commissioners as they are individu-
ally, but in the light of today the sudden
and complete reversal of their verdict, with
no possibility of appeal, seems to need some
explanation, if they look for general de-
ference, or if their future decisions are to
be respected. Moreover, a considerable
body of serious and sagacious citizens, and
learned art critics, like Professor Norton—
neither prudish nor prejudiced—together
with various clergymen, believe that in
point of ethics and art equally, the commis-
sion has injured the public and discredited
the very purpose for which it was created.

Assuming that I voice the feeling of many
another, I now respectfully ask the com-
missioners to give us some of the people
for whom and by whom the library was
built—the main reasons which determined
their refusal and acceptance of the Bac-
chante, Bacchan, Dionysos, embodied Joy,
or whatever it may prove to be; and
what experts or advisers they had; whose
views in their own unfortunate unfortu-
nality with the field of art possibly had too
much weight with them. Perhaps they did
not remember the art commission was
the worst judges of the arts, signally
evidenced here only last year in that un-
happy award of large prizes to Boston art club
exhibitors. I suggest that section second
of the act creating the Art Commission be
amended so as to add to it at least two
more ex-officio members, and providing that
the reasons of the majority for accepting or
rejecting an art-work shall be published,
when the commissioners' report is handed
to the City Council.

W. HENRY WINGLOW.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, No. 148.

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896.

SPECIAL CARDS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The special cards accorded by the
Public Library to teachers and the
writers of books are privileges rightly
bestowed. But why these privileges
should be restricted to these two
classes of workers in the community
we do not see. Why they should be
extended with a great show of cordi-
ality to writers of another sort is a dis-
crimination, the justice of which does
not readily appear. We see no reason
why a journalist should not require to
take out more than two books and re-
tain them several weeks. His time for
study is limited and variable, but he
has need of study in widely different
directions. He is likely to be as re-
sponsible a person as either teacher or
author. Indeed, his responsibility is not
the point at issue, for upon that ground
the usual library privileges might be
denied to any person. The ground of
refusal of special cards to journalists is
simply that of not belonging to the
classes which have been defined as like-
ly to need and profit by more books at
one time and more time in which to
read them. We believe that journalists
should be one of these classes. And
that it will so appear to the librarian
upon consideration of the subject, we
also believe. The public is already in-
debted to him for greatly improved li-
brary methods. These are all in the
direction of liberality and an all-round
development of the usefulness of the in-
stitution. Many barriers have disap-
peared, which, in old times, seemed es-
sential, but which shut out those who

earn their bread by the pen. The public
library is a place where all may find
what they need. It is a place where
the writer of books may find the reader
who needs them. It is a place where
the teacher may find the student who
needs them. It is a place where the
journalist may find the public who
need them.

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who need them.

Out of the hundreds of letters addressed to the Sunday Post during the past few days expressing popular opinions of the famous Bacchante statue, the following have been selected as admirably portraying the various phases of public sentiment on the subject.

SET UP IN THE HARBOR.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—In response to your call for opinions on the statue Bacchante now erected in the courtyard of the Boston Library, may I say that it is all right, but it is a piece of art not fitted for the surroundings? The base of Boston Lighthouse would be a most superb locality. There the poor sailor, after his long battle over the briny deep, could refresh his weary mind by imbibing its life-like charms. He would undoubtedly envy Bacchus, and who would not, for many a man has left kind parents and a comfortable home to camp in a cold tenement flat with an oil stove for a less beauty than she. Yours truly,
C. BALLEM.
Boston, Nov. 19.

GIVE HER A NICE NEW NAME.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—Let us christen Bacchante afresh for the benefit of the prudish and grubs, and call her "Joy" or "Motherhood" or one such name representing the look of exquisite satisfaction on her face. Thus doing there will be no excuse for "the Professor" and others to delve into classical lore in search of what the school-boys call "smut."

For myself, Bacchante suits, for "What's in a name?"
The trouble seems to me: "Are the decent people to suffer for the nice ones? Is society to give way forever to those whose eye is evil?" I wot not. Let them pluck it out. Sincerely,
HENRY TOYNBEE.
Nov. 19, 1896.

SEND HER TO THE REFORMATORY.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—I have seen this shameless miss, and would say, send her to the House of Reformation and let the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to her. I am a citizen of Boston and have a family growing up, and I like to take them to the Public Library occasionally, but not so long as Miss Bacchante is there will I take, or even allow them, to go there.
I say, let the Post and the people of Boston try and shame this miss out of the city, and if the art commission refuse to let her go, why then we had better find a new moralized art commission.
J. E. STEWART.
109 Blue Hill avenue.

BACCHANTE.

TIM HOGAN'S VISIT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Writes for the Post.
Ah! Mrs. Bacchante, the best of the evening!
Is this 'tis yourself that looks fine in your gown?
I called just to pay my respects, and believe me, I was courteous to learn, at least, how you felt. There's one thing I'd say, if I'd be no intrusion—How, without giving, or 'e a relation, With that foreign lay, did you ever get in?
Champagne, bad luck to't, is mighty delectable; You take my advice and just lay it alone. I don't mind myself at the way you're behaving. But the ladies of Boston are jealous, may I say? After all, mean, the creature, I find is the sweetest. It makes for your heart, but don't bother your head.
Provide you purchase at all times the purest, A good-natured resin' all over you steels.
If wife's in your make-up, 'twill flow like that water. Now seriously strive to cover your limbs; But 'twill never induce you thus careless to totter.
A-damn! "can-oans" to the tune of the "Jims." 'Tis well, man, that cascade your pulse keeps from fever.
Bless your ears would be burnt right out from their roots. For the neighbors condemn your imported behavior.
And innocent things, madam, rumor imparts.
Musha, Mrs. Bacchante, the sight air's un-healthy. I'd like to suggest, if you wouldn't feel hurt—In this world's goods, man, I'm not very wealthy. Just look t'other way and I'll give you my shirt.
That costume you're wearin' 'I'll soon be discarded. Now over your head this donation please drag—In conscience at least, I'll be amply rewarded. For covering up both yourself and that lag.
Boston, Mass. EDWARD O'DONNELL.

LET THE PEOPLE PASS ON IT.

The modern Athens is agitated over the question whether the Bacchante statue shall be placed among its divinities or hurled down the abyss. Whether this Grecian mythos is to receive its sepulture or investiture in this land of the Puritans. It may prove a blessing if it shall compel a closer scrutiny of our standards of taste and social purity, and of the relation of the municipality to the government of the new Public Library. The Bacchante must not be accepted otherwise than on its merits, nor must it be sacrificed without a questioning of our ideals, whether æsthetic, ethical or civic.
Shall this figure of ancient mythology, a nude, agile woman, with a bunch of grapes dangling before her, be permanently placed in the courtyard of the Boston Public Library? It is a question admitting of an honest difference of opinion, but one that is complicated with issues of grave import, that no off-hand decision or class judgment can satisfy.
Let us insist that the referendum, the voice of the people, shall be heard on matters of art, religion and morals, as well as on such matters as rapid transit and biennial elections. Let us have done with these subway, underground modes of expressing the will of a democracy. Let in the light on all these matters, however abstruse or however sacred.
T. W. CURTIS.
Boston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1896.



Bacchante Draped in Water.

Back to Boston goes Bacchante. They have taken her at last. For they've found a way to veil her So she won't look quite so "fast."

They have placed her in a fountain. Where the sparkling waters play. And they've veiled her classic contour Underneath the silver spray.

Thus to keep their cake and eat it. They have found a clever way. And they gaze at the Bacchante While they murmur: "Let us spray."

Chicago Junior Herald

Nov 22, 1896

Early Discovered Which Contains Impressions.

Water Good Only for Ice to Chill Her Wine.

She Frees Her Mind Concerning Question of Marriage.

There was wonder expressed upon the faces of the liveried attendants. There was curiosity manifested by the small boy who runs back and forth telling seekers after knowledge that their books "are out." A new and wonderful thing had occurred. A book had actually been found at the Public Library, and at a time, like millions in the past, when it was not wanted.

This book was not bound in calf, nor was it of the Florentine style. It had the appearance of an ordinary note book, and with but few leaves soiled by the fantastically irregular handwriting. Where it had come from no one knew.

"Who brought it to the desk?" they asked one another, but without result, so all stood perplexed, staring at the cover of the "impressions," as it proved. None could read what was inscribed but one, an aged man, who, seeing the perplexity of the sages, enlightened them.

A slip of paper was soon neatly posted upon the cover and labeled, "X. A. R. A. T. B., being the 'Diary of a Recent Addition to Boston.'" No shelf number was given it, and it lay about until it fell into the hands of a news gatherer, who, seeing the great importance of the material, and being used to correcting the copy of a wild and somewhat unsteady fellow-worker, easily deciphered and discovered, to his great elation, that he had stumbled upon a "scop."

The Bacchante, all talked of bronze, with the child whose parentage has not as yet been settled to the satisfaction of many, is an impressionist, and while her figure has not a fault, she finds many with her immediate surroundings and with the city that is her adopted home. Perhaps the fumes of the wine coming from a near hostelry were responsible, and it may be that Dionysus had put her up to it; at any rate, the "Bureau of Criminal Investigation" has not yet been able to discover how she writes with one hand engaged by Dionysus and the other with the grapes, but may be that is another story that she will tell us.

In the court yard she stands as when first seen, the water rippling beneath the spray falling about. The lions are deserted, and tablets fall to excite interest, and the mad rush to see her continues around both ends to the centre beneath the facade.

When did she leave the pedestal?

Where did she secure her book? Where the pencil? Did she place Dionysus upon one of the stepping stones, left there to play with the grapes while she sought to free her mind?

This is not decided, but the evidence of an early visitor is, that on Saturday morning he saw signs of activity in the court yard as he rattled the key in the lock, and gazing through the fence he saw the Bacchante balancing herself for the day's inspection. He had been up late the night before, and while his baby did not resemble the one who looked longingly at the grapes, and as the cry of "John, you'll have to take this boy," still rang in his ears, his words may be taken with a grain of salt, for his nerves were unstrung.

When questioned, Bacchante had nothing to say, like all great people when in trouble, and no signs of a pocket or indication that she even desired one, dear as that article is to the feminine

majority of my sex is against me. My poor back has had to suffer. Did I build the Library? Did I draw the plans? Am I responsible? No! (This I am told means no, and, like Boston, its use is an acquired taste.)

The lions on the stairway have lost a job to have me turned around, so that I shall face them, and, incidentally, the dead wall, but, as I have said before, nil.

There are mobs and mobs, but give me the grand mob.

Thursday—What is all this talk about my worth? Whose business it is whether I am married or single? Am I less beautiful married or am I more bewitching single? I think I will suggest that a voting contest be instituted and we will have this settled by the school boys, who evidently are the critics, for who else with half an eye in the world and its workings could fail to see the form that I claim could never have as its fruit the unwearied babe.

Am I in danger of being brought before the court for playing with Dionysus? I, his foster mother?

Friday—The week wears on and still I am a feature. Still have I the grace, leger and insinuation. None have seen me move and yet I—This is not safe. I will remember. Some things are even too dangerous for a diary. I have read that he who starts a diary never finishes it, and from the feeling that comes over me as I write, I think "I see my finish."

There was a huge stain as though a bronze tear had fallen, there was the odor of wine about the leaden leaves of the book, and dust upon its covers. So soon can one forget, lose heart and get within the ruts of the daily routine.

What the Bacchante was about to record is lost. There may still be reason to believe that the early comer, he of the keys, was not mistaken when he fancied he saw the bronze raise the left foot to the accustomed angle.

The stepping stones leading to the fountain bear the impression where dainty feet have been, but that proves not that the Bacchante keeps late hours or that she is one possessed of a past, if it is but just removed.

Passed a fair night. The electric cars annoyed Dionysus some.

Monday—Then came the mob, with and without glasses. They were more than anxious to see me, and I steeled myself for the ordeal, for I did want to make a good impression on my debut despite the fact that a Dr. Brady (M. D. or D. D., I don't know which) has asked that I be thrown into the sea. If I should stumble and fall it would not be far, but he wants to give the fishes a chance to judge of my merits. I looked for this man in the crowd, but could not see him.

Already am I famous in the newspapers. Cuts picture me in a most infamous manner. Feet like hams, and hands with fingers resembling sausages. When I received my copy of the Journal I was pleased to find my figure had not been libeled.

My presence has caused a great uproar, and I hear hints of suits for divorce over the diversity of opinion as to my morals. What a prize I would have been for P. T. Barnum.

Tuesday—Four plants adorn the corner of the pool where I stand, and scattered about the green grass are tiny boards on which is seen "No passing." This has bothered me a little, for the mob passes at such a rapid rate that I fear they do not heed the order, that is given to concentrate attention upon my form.

Now that they have to swallow my being a feature, the mob has just discovered that the affair was premeditated and that in order that I should have a court to preside over essential features of the granite pile have been cramped. Well, who knows more

sloners were almost or quite unanimous in rejecting the Bacchante statue, which was to be so soon and so strangely accepted by a majority of them. It was assumed these gentlemen are as worthy of respect as Art Commissioners as they are individually, but in the light of today the sudden and complete reversal of their verdict, with no possibility of appeal, seems to need some explanation, if they look for general deference, or if their future decisions are to be respected. Moreover, a considerable body of serious and sagacious citizens, and learned art critics, like Professor Norton, neither prudish nor prejudiced—together with various clergymen, believe that in point of ethics and art equally, the commission has injured the public and discredited the very purpose for which it was created.

Assuming that I voice the feeling of many another, I now respectfully ask the commissioners to give us some of the people for whom and by whom the library was built—the main reasons which determined their refusal and acceptance of the Bacchante, Bacchan, Dionysos, embodied joy, or whatever it may prove to be; and what experts or advisers they had; whose views in their own unfortunate unfamiliarity with the field of art possibly had too much weight with them. Perhaps they did not remember the axiom that artists are the worst judges of the arts, signally evidenced here only last year in that unhappy award of large prizes to Boston art club exhibitors. I suggest that section second of the act creating the Art Commission be amended so as to add to it at least two more ex-officio members, and providing that the reasons of the majority for accepting or rejecting an artwork shall be published, when the commissioners' report is handed to the City Council.

W. HENRY WINSTON.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, No. 149

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896.

SPECIAL CARDS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.
The special cards accorded by the Public Library to teachers and the writers of books are privileges rightly bestowed. But why these privileges should be restricted to these two classes of workers in the community we do not see. Why they should be extended with a great show of cordiality to writers of one sort, and withheld from writers of another sort is a discrimination, the justice of which does not readily appear. We see no reason why a journalist should not require to take out more than two books and retain them several weeks. His time for study is limited and variable, but he has need of study in widely different directions. He is likely to be as responsible a person as either teacher or author. Indeed, his responsibility is not the point at issue, for upon that ground the usual library privileges might be denied to any person. The ground of refusal of special cards to journalists is simply that of not belonging to the classes which have been defined as likely to need and profit by more books at one time and more time in which to read them. We believe that journalists should be one of these classes. And that it will so appear to the librarian upon consideration of the subject, we also believe. The public is already indebted to him for greatly improved library methods. These are all in the direction of liberality and an all-round development of the usefulness of the institution. Many barriers have disappeared, which, in old times, seemed essential, but which shut out those who

could not afford to have a large number of books. It is a very promising sign that the Public Library is now making a great effort to secure a more liberal and useful service to the public.

TIME AND THE HOUR



Vol. III

FIVE CENTS

No. 11



Back to Boston goes Bacchante,
They have taken her at last,
For they've found a way to veil her
So she won't look quite so "fast."

Thus to keep their cake and eat it,
They have found a clever way,
And they gaze at the Bacchante
While they murmur: "Let us spray."

Chicago Times Herald

What Some of the Thousands Who Daily
Visit the Public Library Think
of Bacchante.

**Malden Wants the Minutue to Decorate
a Public Square—Suggestions of
All Kinds.**

Out of the hundreds of letters addressed to the Sunday Post during the past few days expressing popular opinions of the famous Bacchante statue, the following have been selected as admirably portraying the various phases of public sentiment on the subject.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—in response to your call for opinions on the statue Bacchante now erected in the courtyard of the Boston library, may I say that it is all right, but it is a piece of art not fitted for the surroundings? The base of Boston Lighthouse would be a better place. There the poor sailor, after his long battle over the briny deep, could refresh his weary mind by imbibing its life-like charms. He would undoubtedly envy Bacchus, and who would not, for many a man has left kind parents and a comfortable home to camp in a cold tenement flat with an oil stove for a less beauty than she. Yours truly,
C. BALLEM.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—Let us christen Bachante afresh for the benefit of the prudish and grubs, and call her "Joy" or "Motherhood" or one such name representing the look of exquisite satisfaction on her face. Thus doing there will be no excuse for "the Professor" and others to delve into classical lore in search of what the school-boys call "smut."
For myself, Bachante suits, for "What's in a name?"
The question is to me: "Are the decent people to suffer for the nice ones?" Is society to give way forever to those whose eye is evil?" I wot not. Let them pluck it out. Sincerely,
J. H. W.

Nov. 12, 1896.

SEND HER TO THE REFORMATORY.

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—I have seen this shameless miss, and would say, send her to the House of Reformation and let the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to do

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Post:
 Sir—I have seen this shameless miss, and
 would say, send her to the House of
 Reformation and let the Society for the
 Prevention of Cruelty to Children to
 take her in place of a dog.

TOPACK AND STEEL

GEORGE SAMUEL

AUSTIN & STONE'S
10 CENTS ADMITS TO EVERYTHING

Great Central Hotel for Enquiries
 First-Class Marvellous Menopole
 Giver, Heavens! The Phenomenon
 Crown the Race and Exile
 Wilson's Famous "Big Jack"
 May's "Monstrous & Big Land"
 The Antiquary—Just from London
 Daily and byways—Timely Journal
 Kinn and Hoffman—The Lively Stars
 Henry and Barnard—Critic's Criticism
 Master Norman—Fishing Harpers
 The Kanto Tie—Western Archers
 Mr. & Mrs. William—Comedy Bomber
 Pictorial Lament—Fantastic Poem
 Baker & Landall—Inimitable Dancer
 My Heretics—The Magnetic Series
 Forme & Quins—Bathing Champions
 Minnie—Bathing—Piquant Series
 Wray & Walters—Musical Recitations
 The Boulevard—Artistic Pageants
 Hill & Hill—Verbal Jugglers

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1896.

Diary Discovered Which Contains Impressions.

**Water Good Only for Ice to
Chill Her Wine.**

She Frees Her Mind Concerning Question of Marriage.

There was wonder expressed upon the faces of the liveried attendants. There was curiosity manifested by the small boy who runs back and forth telling seekers after knowledge that their books are not in the library, and that nothing had occurred. A book was actually been found at the Public Library, and at a time, like millions in the past, when it was not wanted.

This book was not bound in calf, nor was it of the Florentine style. It had the appearance of an ordinary note book, and with but few leaves soiled by the fantastically irregular handwriting. Where it had come from no one knew.

"Who brought it to the desk?" they asked one another, but without result. So all stood perplexed, staring at the cover of the "impressions," as it proved. None could read what was inscribed but the man, who, to their great perplexity of the sages, enlightened them.

A slip of paper was soon neatly placed upon the cover and labeled, "A. R. A. B. C.," being the "Diary of a Recent Missionary to the Interior." The slip was given it, and it lay about until it fell into the hands of a news gatherer who, seeing the great importance of the material, and being used to correcting the copy of a wild and somewhat uneducated newspaper, was called to the desk and discovered, to his great elation that he had stumbled upon a "scoop."

The Bakhante, all talked of bronze with the child whose parentage has not as yet been settled to the satisfaction of many, is an impressionist, and while her figure has not a fault, she finds fault with the world, with the people, and with the city that is her adopted home. Perhaps the fumes of the wine coming from a near hostelry were responsible, and it may be that Dionysus had put her up to it; at any rate, she is full of complaint, and she has not yet been able to discover how she writes with one hand engaged by Dionysus and the other with the grapes, but may be that is another story that she will tell.

In the court yard she stands as when first seen, the water rippling beneath the spray falling about. The lions are deserted, and tablets fall to excite interest, and the mad rush to see her comes from all ends to the centre beneath the facade.

When did she leave the pedestal? Where did she secure her book? Where the pencil? Did she place Dionysus upon one of the stepping stones, left by the play, and was she there when he sought to free her mind?

This is not decided, but the evidence of an early visitor is, that on Saturday morning he saw signs of a search, and he thought he had tilted the key in the lock, and gazing through the keyhole he saw the Bacchante balancing herself for the day's inspection. He had been up to the top of the pedestal, and he saw a baby did not resemble the one who looked longingly at the grapes, and as the cry of "John, you'll have to take this boy," still rang in his ears, he left the key in the lock, and he came out, and he was glad to get, for his nerves were unstrung.

When questioned, Bacchante had nothing to say, like all great people when in trouble, and no signs of a desire to get out. He then desired one, dear as that article is to the feminine

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898

AMEND THE ART COMMISSION

To the Editor of the Transcript: It felt it some sort of duty to make a solitary protest, over my signature, against what I ventured to think a gross violation of our Art Commission's duty to whom is intrusted the responsibility of passing judgment upon the works of art and the monuments which are to adorn or disfigure our city and improve or injure the taste of its people. At that time the members of the Art Commission were almost or quite unanimous in rejecting the Macmonnies statue, which was to be so soon and so strangely accepted by a majority of them. It was assumed that the members were as well respected as Art Commissioners as they are individually, but in the light of today the sudden and complete reversal of their verdict, with no possibility of appeal, seems to need some explanation. Was it a mere change of preference, or if their future decisions are to be respected. Moreover, a considerable body of serious and sagacious citizens, and learned art critics, like Professor Norton—there were many—were joined—together with various clerical and laymen—in the opinion of ethics and art equally, the commission has injured the public and discredited the very purpose for which it was created. It is alarming that the voice the feeling of many another noble and earnest citizen, and commissioners to give us—some of the people for whom and by whom the library was built—the main reasons which determined the refusal and acceptance of the Bacchante—be so easily and so completely overruled or whatever it may prove to be; and what experts or advisers they had; whose views in their own unfortunate unfamiliarity with the field of art possibly had too much weight. And that I may not forget, I do not remember the axiom that artists are the worst judges of the arts, signally evidenced here only last year in that unhappy award of large prizes to Boston art club members, and that the members of the act creating the Art Commission be amended so as to add to it at least two more ex-officio members, and providing that the reasons of the majority for accepting or rejecting any statue shall be published when the commissioner's report is submitted to the City Council.

W. HENRY WINBLOW

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. C., NO. 148.

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896.

SPECIAL CARDS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The special cards accorded by the Public Library to teachers and the writers of books are privileges rightly bestowed. But why these privileges should be restricted to these two classes of workers in the community we do not see. Why they should be extended with a great show of cordiality to writers of one sort, and withheld from writers of another sort is a discrimination, the justice of which does not readily appear. We see no reason why a journalist should not require to take out more than two books and retain them several weeks. His time for study is limited and variable, but he has need of study in widely different directions. He is likely to be an responsible a person as either teacher or author. Indeed, his responsibility is not the point at issue, for upon that ground the usual library privileges might be denied to any person. The ground of refusal of special cards to journalists is simply that of not belonging to the classes which have been defined as likely to need and profit by more books at one time and more time in which to read them. We believe that journalists should be one of these classes. And that it will so appear to the librarian upon consideration of the subject, we also believe. The public is already indebted to him for greatly improved library methods. These are all in the direction of liberality and an all-round development of the usefulness of the institution. Many barriers have disappeared, which, in old times, seemed essential, but which shut out those who desired most to use the library. They found it impossible to give the time requisite under the old regulations to get the books they needed. Now, however, the spirit of the institution is generally recognized to be courteous and helpful. Why should it not accord with the new order of things to recognize journalists among them to whom exceptional advantages may be given because of their exceptional needs and means of public serviceableness?

Oldest and Purest
ESTABLISHED 1814
F.A.W. WINCHESTER
EXTRA NO. 1 SOAP.
The highest standard
of excellence is main-
tained, being the only
Pure Rosin Soap made
For sale by all grocers and the manufacturers.
3 CHATHAM STREET, BOSTON.
N. B. We keep it thoroughly dry for

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Electrical Work of Every Description.

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The "Caracas." Ybarra Chocolate, Cocoa, and Coffee.

Stiegende Blätter - Über Land und Meer



Bacchante Draped in Water.

Back to Boston goes Bacchante,
They have taken her at last,
For they've found a way to veil her
So she won't look quite so "fast."

They have placed her in a fountain,
Where the sparkling waters play,
And they've veiled her classic contour
Underneath the silver spray.

Thus to keep their cake and eat it,
They have found a clever way,
And they gaze at the Bacchante
While they murmur: "Let us spray."

Chicago Times Herald

Nov 22, 1896

AS THE PEOPLE SEE HER

What Some of the Thousands Who Daily
Visit the Public Library Think
of Bacchante.

CHORUS OF CRITICISM AND ADMIRATION.

Malden Wants the Statue to Decorate
a Public Square—Suggestions of
All Sorts.

Out of the hundreds of letters addressed
to the Sunday Post during the past few
days expressing popular opinions of the
famous Bacchante statue, the following
have been selected as admirably por-
traying the various phases of public sen-
timent on the subject.

SET UP IN THE HARBOR.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—In response to your call for opin-
ions on the statue Bacchante now erect-
ed in the courtyard of the Boston Library,
may I say that it is all right, but it is a
piece of art not fitted for the surround-
ings? The base of Boston lighthouse
would be a most superb locality. There
the poor sailor, after his long battle over
the briny deep, could refresh his weary
mind by imbibing its life-like charms.
He would undoubtedly envy Bacchus, and
who would not, for many a man has left
kind parents and a comfortable home to
camp in a cold tenement flat with an oil
stove for a less beauty than she. Yours
truly,
C. BALLEN.

Boston, Nov. 19.

GIVE HER A NICE NEW NAME.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—Let us christen Bacchante afresh
for the benefit of the prudes and grubs,
and call her "Joy" or "Motherhood" or
one such name representing the look of
exquisite satisfaction on her face. Thus
doing there will be no excuse for "the
Professor" and others to delve into clas-
sical lore in search of what the school-
boys call "smut."
For myself, Bacchante suits, for
"What's in a name?"
The trouble seems to me: "Are the
decent people to suffer for the nice ones?
Is society to give way forever to those
whose eye is evil?" I wot not. Let them
pluck it out. Sincerely,
HENRY TOYNBEE.

Nov. 19, 1896.

SEND HER TO THE REFORMATORY.

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—I have seen this shameless miss, and
would say, send her to the House of
Reformation and let the Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Children to

TOPICK and STEELE

10 CENTS ADMITS TO EVERYTHING

AUSTIN & STONE'S

- HN & Hill—Acrobatic Dancers
- The Romances—Artistic Dancers
- Heath Bros.—Lyrical Comedians
- Wray & Walters—Musical Recitations
- Minnie Barnum—Piquant Solo
- Forbes & Quinn—Dancing Champions
- May Herritt—The Magnetic Revue
- Baker & Randall—Imitatable Dancers
- Flexible Lamore—Fantastic Dances
- Mr. & Mrs. Williams—Comedy Boomer
- The Karno Trio—Acrobatic Acrobats
- Sisters Norman—Peculiar Dancers
- Harry and Hannah—Comic Celebrities
- Kane and Hoffman—The Lyric Stars
- Italy and Lyons—Timely Topicals
- The Andersons—Last from London
- Mon. Mossell & Mlle. Russell
- Wilson's Famous Hot "Jack"
- Claver Mlle. Bonet and Bette
- Mon. Bennett—The Phenomenon
- Ernst—Most Marvellous Monopede
- College of Partisan Lay Duellists
- Great Central Resort for Everybody

Boston

SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1896.

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Chicago Times Herald

Great Central Resort for everybody
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 Last—most beautiful landscape
 Men—Bavarians—the phenomenon
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 Wilson's Famous Dog "Jack"
 Mrs. Mossula & M. the Russell
 The Andersons—last from London
 Lady and Lyons—timely topics
 Evans and Hartman—the Lyric stars
 Harry and Hammond—celtic celebrities
 Sisters Woman—peeling Danvers
 The Raven Trio—worlds legends
 Mr. & Mrs. Williams—comedy boomers
 Flexible Lamore—fantastic poses
 Baker & Randall—imitable dancers
 May Hovell—the Magnetic Deyto
 Forbes & Quinn—Chamions
 Monte Bonning—Piquant Serio
 Wray & Walters—Musical Recreations
 Rizzoli Bros.—Cyclonic Complexions
 The Monarchs—Artistic Jugglers
 Hill & Hill—Verebrate Dancers

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THE WHEELS OF COMMERCE are to a certain extent being forcibly moved onwards to obtain an inertia which shall

MR. BANCROFT IS READING "A Christmas Carol" through England for charities. Mind you, this is "for charity" really, all the proceeds going for the object, less expenses. Reading "for charity" often means that the "benefactor" has a big percentage, and that what is left does not cover the expenses; or, still worse, that he charges a larger sum than he is able to get elsewhere, and so not only does the charity get left, but the promoters lose money, while the reader gets credit for an act of generosity!



Great Central Resort for everybody
 (center of) Fort-lan-jay, Indiana
 First—Best American Monopole
 Home Remedy—the Phenomenon
 Clover M. The Bonnet and Kettle
 Wilson's Famous Hog "Jack"
 Moss, Mossulis & H. E. Russell
 The Andersons—East from London
 Baby and Lions—Timely Topics
 Kraits and Hoffman—The Lyric Stars
 Harry and Harmon—Critic Celebrities
 Sisters Norman—Feeling Dancers
 The Karno Trio—"Worship" Anodars
 Mr. & Mrs. William—Comedy Powers
 Pleblish Lamore—Fantastic Poses
 Baker & Randall—Imitatable Dancers
 May Merritt—the Magnetic Septo
 Forbes & Quinn—Bancroft Champaigns
 Mantle Dornish—Piquant Serio
 Way & Walters—Musical Recitations
 Rizzoli Bros.—Cyclonic Comiques
 The Bonanzas—Artistic Jugglers
 Hill & Hill—Aerobatic Dancers

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HERE IN BOSTON.

I HEARD a Harvard graduate, who, though an oldster now, keeps up his interest in college sports with quite the fire of youth, say on the day of the Harvard-Princeton game that he should cut it, for Harvard is always beaten nowadays; and he complained that this was due to the fact, as he alleged in common with so many others (myself included in the list), that selection for crew or football team at Cambridge depends more on social influences than on athletic standing. It may not be patriotic for a graduate, for this reason, to withdraw his countenance from games in which his college participates, but it is natural under the circumstances that he should do so. I almost wonder, indeed, at the pluck of Harvard graduates who went up to the annual contests at Springfield, and year after year made their way out of the grounds, under the railway tracks near the exit which finally seemed to have something of the characteristics of the Caudine Forks; while at New London the boat crew has been now for so many years such a weary number of lengths behind, the distance often being computed by linear measurement instead of by the time-honored boat lengths, that there hasn't been much joy on board the Boston-bound trains in returning from the college races.

Without regard to the question of social preference, or its potency in this general rule of defeat in contests with athletic equals, a friend who has no special affiliation with Harvard, but does not like to see her so constantly defeated, attributes her lack of victory in boating to her faulty stroke,

and her inability to win at football to her lack of a dictator within the eleven. Yale did not win at rowing until "Bob" Cook went over to England and learned the English stroke. Since that time she has won almost constantly, and the result has been clearly due to the stroke. This was well enough illustrated in 1873, when the Bob Cook stroke carried both the Freshmen and the University crews to victory. Harvard has now undertaken, after the lapse of twenty-three years, in importing an English coach, to do what she ought to have done twenty-two years ago. As for the football team, it is not perhaps necessary to introduce the methods of a recent Yale captain who is reputed to have kicked one of his associates because the young fellow's play in practice did not please him, but it is quite time that orders should come from within instead of without the eleven, that mere dilettanteism should be done away with. It is said that the recruit in the French army is asked what he would do in case a comrade should fall beside him in the charge. If he answers that he would stop to care for him he is told, "Not so; your business is to go ahead in the charge and let your comrade look out for himself." There is certainly no lack of this spirit in Harvard athletics, but plentifully endowed as she is with this spirit she nevertheless will not win until she has a dictator in the eleven whose will is law, to be obeyed within and without the team.

A friend who was recalling the traditions of a great Boston dry-goods house whose methods have been always distinct from those of any other, many of them inherited from its



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founder, told me this incident of him. A lady came to him one day and said she wished to buy some velvet for a dress. "Velvet?" said Mr. H—, "Do you want a velvet dress?" "Yes," said the customer, "and my husband has given me the money for it." "How much?" "A hundred dollars, and I have it with me." "I think you do not want a velvet dress. Let me show you some excellent silk at a third of the price, and take home the rest of the money for some more useful purpose." And he actually persuaded the good woman, who was more or less a friend, to buy that which he knew was better suited to her means and condition.

The "Zoo" is a reminder of the good scheme for a real zoological garden which, I believe, the Natural History Society yet holds in abeyance. With better times I trust to see it reanimated. The menagerie is not particularly agreeable or instructive. The zoological garden, giving a clear view of creatures in their habitats, with opportunity for study and frequent observation, is quite a different affair, delightful and educational. Spots like these in the heart of a great city humanize it, and justify its existence, because they furnish a closer touch with nature than could be afforded without the advantage of centralization. I never left better friends in London than some of the denizens of the "Zoo," to which a daily stroll across the Regent's Park became a fixed habit. And the ducks and sheep about Hyde Park, too, give a touch of strange homeliness in the midst of the great capital. The real value of these things lies in their being "in town," while our park system is external and leaves the city still a dreary hustling place.

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A physician here in Boston tells me that he has a young married lady patient who has twice within a month exerted her utmost strength to press a pillow upon her husband's face when both were unconscious in sleep. This patient has been a somnambulist since childhood. On the latest occasion, my friend says, it was only by exercising his utmost strength when aroused by a sense of suffocation that the husband succeeded in throwing off the wife. A curious supposition might arise in case the marital side were reversed. It would be a case of wife murder on the strongest of circumstantial evidence.

TAVERNER.

WHY?

IT is a microbic poisoning! Nothing else. Certain musty side streets in ancient towns are known to generate (Science knows it) their quiet, persistent, hereditary microbe.

I beg you to read on, that you may understand the importance of this statement,—to me at least, whom I am half sure you are willing to study, a moment. (I am writing learnedly,—as learnedly as a girl can write,—because of this selfsame influence on me, for the parasite itself generates a superficial bluestockingism, apt, I dare premise, to prevent marriage.)

It is, or should be, far known that water, foods, air, and the whole environment are crowded at all times by germs. We breathe and swallow them; they are absorbed by the skin—chiefly, however, by the mind. But all may be said to fall on stony ground unless the Human is in condition to yield to their influence, absorbing and assimilating them. Favoring circumstances alone can bring one or other minimonstrosity into our life and permit its permanent establishment in our blood, nerves, or brain.

Grandmother has just told me how she used to act when she was a girl (not knowing herself to be under control of microbes. How

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glad I am I know, for Science knows it too!—until something more scientific, and different, comes into fashion).

Grandmother practised at sitting in a high-backed chair, made her manners, would curtsy, would sit silent for hours while her betters gossiped,—or in church; unwittingly she learned how to respect the Microbe. Then and there steps in Miss O. M. Microbe, not even chilled as she enters the tissues. Of course my failure to marry is a case of atavism; of course I know what atavism means. Of course Christian Science could account for grandmother's marrying, after all. Indeed, grandmother made her manners rather coquettishly!

Here then, I am, clearly understanding why I am myself alone, and unmarried, and very proud—yes, introspection is a trifle conscious—of my knowledge of the Microbe. C. F. NICHOLS.

IN the "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land" Mr. Charles M. Skinner has collected a valuable treasury of folk-lore which is agreeable reading, and which will be invaluable to the story-writer and the poet for imaginative expansion. Stories of the early colonial days furnish a large part of the section devoted to the East. The South, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific furnish a variety of Indian legends and traditions of adventure and exploration. Such a background, which lies behind the historical period, now well-nigh three hundred years in duration, relieves the crude impression with which the country has been contemplated. Duration, with its associations, is an important factor in our growing unity, and it is interesting to note the value of such memorials as these in consolidating a people which, while triumphing in its rapid achievement, has also felt the need of going to parent countries to satisfy its craving for a link with the past. We have been like

some runaway adventurer who has cast off old ties and turned his back on his family and home, but, having prospered exceedingly, still yearns to knit up the threads again, yet is shamefaced in doing it. It is a relief to feel that we not only have quite a tolerable little history of our own, but even a sufficing store of myths and legends.

SOMETIMES WE ARE REMINDED, in reading Mr. Crawford's always entertaining stories, of his recipe for making them. The vehement haste and mechanical grind of high-pressure "pot-boiling," a wet towel round the author's head while he throws off hot pages hour after hour, have produced some very unequal results. Yet, on the whole, no author so prolific has maintained a better average level than he, and I suppose no books are accepted more readily by fastidious readers, as sure to afford amusement and relaxation for an idle hour. Of course, in the cause of literature, one might wish that Mr. Crawford's creative energy might be controlled, yet, for the time being, he does the greatest good to the greatest number, perhaps, by his prolific variety. His mind is stored with a quantity of material, which is an important factor in an author who writes for an age with little time or patience for subjective treatment. Mr. Crawford has been a globe-trotter from childhood, and is as much at home in Italy as was Miss Alexander or Augustus Trollope. His Italian stories have a *vraisemblance* which very few foreign-born writers have been enabled to give their own countrymen of another land; "Takisara," which Macmillan has just published, is no exception. Though by no means one of his very best tales, it is sure to be read from beginning to end.



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MR. H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR has given Messrs. H. S. Stone Co. his papers on Spain (some of them appeared in the *Cosmopolitan*), which they have published under the title of "The Land of the Castanet," with some good pictures. I have seldom read a more vivid book of travels, or one which reveals with so light a touch the very spirit of a comparatively little known country. Seville the fair and Cordoba the magnificent become memories, rather than impressions, to the reader. The absence of a middle class, which the author indicates, gives a clear insight into its social life. The few manly sports, the cruel amusements (cock-fighting is almost as much in vogue as bull-baiting), are a revelation of Spanish character which does not appear in an amiable light. Withal, a land which is the land of dance, where the beauty of the women, even in the lower orders, is so great, where there is no haste nor hustling, wins the traveller to linger a lotus hour before he plunges again into the throbbing world which lies outside his pleasant "chateaux en Espagne."

THE TRANSLATOR OF Nietzsche's "Thus spake Zarathustra" concedes it to be the strangest product of German literature, which is quite enough for most people. The work, which has passed through several editions in Germany, was not finally published until after the author's "outbreak of illness," which not unnaturally resulted in one who was so passionately anxious to follow "the latest phases of the belief in God." Such we have here under the form of teaching from this new Zoroaster, which is his more familiar phase to us. Attended by an eagle and a serpent, who supply his needs, and a few disciples, the

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sage, leaving the town unto which his heart was attached and whose name is The Cow of Many Colours ("Mad, my Masters!" Or are you invoking the spirit of Gelett Burgess?), zigzags in strange places, outside the world, and drops pearls of wisdom—or are they frogs and toads? Let these suffice. Of the Founder of the Christian religion this oracle says: "Believe me, my brethren! He died too early. He Himself would have revoked His doctrine had He reached mine age." Again: "Woman is not capable of friendship; women are still always cats and birds, or at the best are cows." Do you care to read this author, whatever his "rhetorical power and rhapsodic gifts"? The rhythm of the author's lines in German has a certain linguistic value which, of course, is not translatable. To those who are not weary of the development of individualism and the utilitarian evolution, these shallow depths, with their muddy bottoms, may seem really profound. When the editor compares "Zarathustra" to "Piers Plowman" and "Pilgrim's Progress," which really strove after higher attainment in human imperfection, while Nietzsche wallows behind it in hopeless vagueness, he commits a literary blasphemy paralleled by his author's religious blasphemy.

THACKERAY'S BOOKS WILL BEAR reading to-day as well as when they were written. In fact, if any one can tell me of a better story than "The Newcomes" I shall be grateful. Inequalities we recognize with the lapse of time in the elder authors; it is plain that some of their works, now that the glamour of the author's name has faded, will not survive. It is time for the new generation to be directed to Trollope again, also. "Barchester Towers" and several

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TOPACK and STREET
LEAVE THEM!

10 CENTS ADMITS TO EVERYTHING

AUSTIN & STONES

Great Central Resort for Everybody
Theater of Pantomime and Jugglery
Lionel—Most Marvellous Monopede
More Reunions—The Phenomenon
Claver M. The Hunt and Battle
Wilson's Famous Jugg "Jack"
Tom. Monilla & M. The Russell
The Andersons—Just from London
Daily and Lyons—Timely Topics
Kraus and Hoffman—The Lyric Stars
Harry and Hannon—Telling Celebrities
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The Karno Trio—"Portless" Acrobats
Mr. & Mrs. William—Comedy Boomers
Pleasant Lamore—Pantomime Power
Baker & Handall—Inimitable Banjoers
May Hermit—The Magnetic Serio
Forbes & Quinn—Dancing Champions
Minnie Berning—Piquant Serio
Wray & Walters—Musical Recreations
Hickill Bros.—Cyclonic Comediques
The Romances—Artistic Jugglers
Bill & Hill—Acrobatic Banjoers

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Boston

SUNDAY, NOV. 19, 1896

BACCHANTE

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more are thoroughly delightful. The Kingsleys, too, are waiting for a revival of interest, which is sure to come. In fact, if you are confused by the flood of modern novels, cut the knot; read none of them, and fall back upon these fine fellows, with Mrs. Gaskell and Mrs. Oliphant as side dishes. Do not forget Charlotte Brontë, Miss Howitt, and the incomparable "Initials." Of course, your Scott and Dickens you read every year or two.

MR. S. R. CROCKETT in his current story has stolen, unwittingly I presume, the name of Mr. Arlo Bates's charming tale, "A Lad's Love." A BOOKTASTER.

IN RE BACCHANTE VS. BOSTON.

The cause of the commotion.

THERE once was a sculptor, MacMonnies by name,
Desirous and worthy and striving for fame,
Who created a statue, a classical Dame,
Which was proffered the city of Boston.
He'd never a thought in his noddle, not he,
That his daughter's reception would be aught but free,
Or that she had been launched on as troubled a sea
As ever a statue was tossed on.
For the taste of the populace needs to be trained,
And of much of the stuff that it's pleased with I'm pained
To say that the authors should soundly be caned
For presuming to call it artistic.
And whatever is bad, vile, or stupid at heart,
In handling or subject, in whole or in part,
Though the depth of its villany passes for art,
By a process of reasoning mystic.
So, in order that Boston unrivalled should stand
12

As a city of cities throughout the whole land,
Where what's to be seen is worth seeing, 't was planned
To establish a high Art Commission;
To pass a censorial judgment on all
Of the questions which under its province might fall,
All plans oversee, all gifts overhaul,
And maintain the city's position.

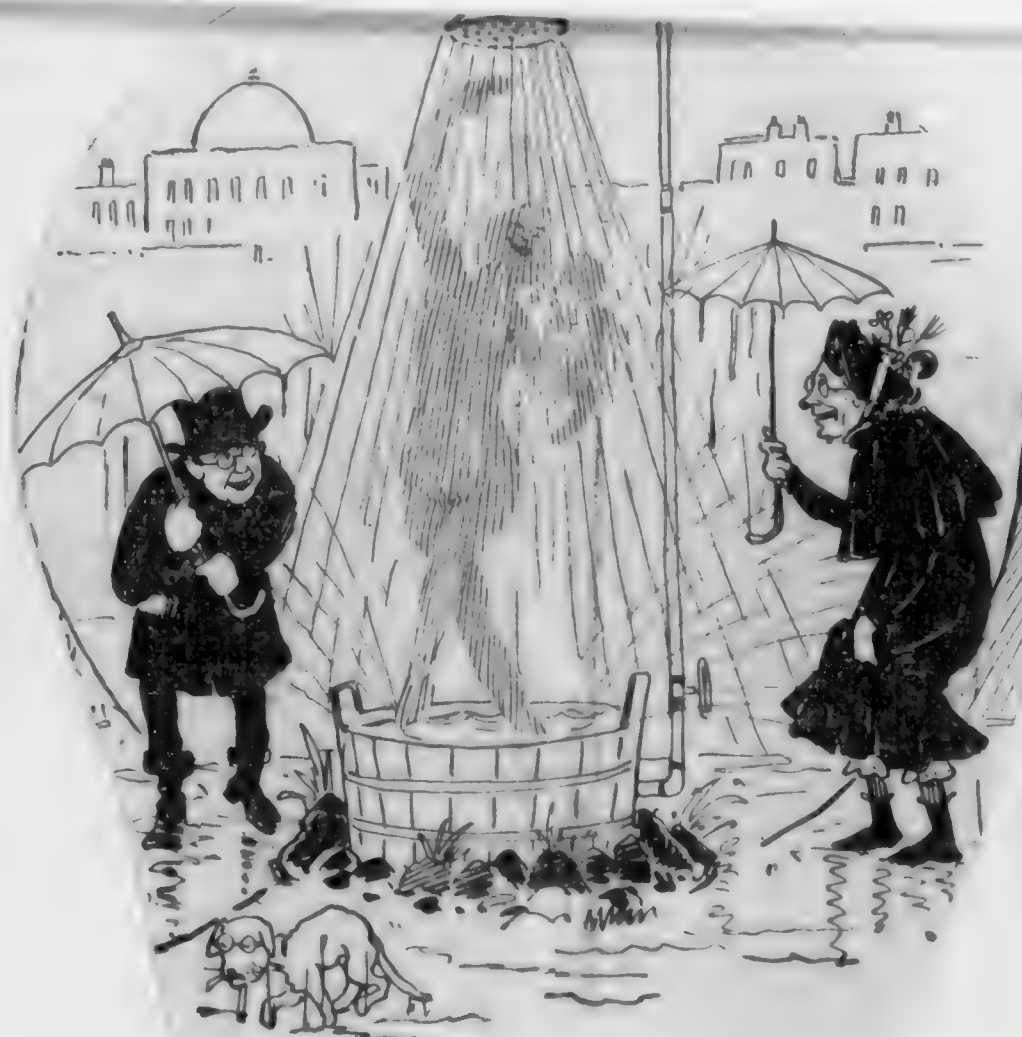
The Plaintiff: and the happening of that which might be expected.

The statue—a joyous Bacchante; no hag,
But young, blithe, and mirthful; her dress—not a rag;
Matching Lady Godiva's; an immature jag
Quite palpably making her frisky.
When the Dead Tongues were spoken, no doubt she was hailed;
In the days of the Puritans she'd have been wailed,
As the Quakers, her like, were; and now she'd be jailed
For her costume, and for too much whiskey.
But since realism and art coincide,
The Commission must as to her welcome decide,
And the public, approving or not, must abide
By the thoughtful, well-founded decision.
For the public, of course, whose mind of its own
Is rather ten thousand, each thinking alone,
Would never its varied opinions have done
Of this opium-pipe-smoker's vision.

The position of the Commission and of its commanders is thus set forth.

"There is reason in all things; every one owns
There are books in the running brooks, sermons in stones;
And one must be guided not by the mere bones
Of a stern, narrow judgment, in morals.
"Puribus omnis purus est," laudably true;
And 'Set truth above all things,' thus, she might do:
But we fear if we took her we'd get in a stew
And a series of unending quarrels.

13



Bacchante Draped in Water.

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For they've found a way to veil her
So she won't look quite so "fast."

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And they've veiled her classic contour
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And they gaze at the Bacchante
While they murmur: "Let us pray."

Chicago Daily Herald
Nov 22, 1896

AS THE PEOPLE SEE HER

What Some of the Thousands Who Daily
Visit the Public Library Think
of Bacchante.

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Malden Wants the Statue to Decorate
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Whoop-la! I AM a Bacchante."

15



Great Central Resort for Everybody

THE tyrant's wish that the people had but one neck is realized, and that neck is under the West End collar. Some can't walk, but most of us can walk and be the better for it; but we think we must all be discharged and be taken up at one point, and the consequence is that infernal chaos and waste of time at Park Street.

DO THE GOOD folk who wish to provide for the poor man's evening appreciate what that evening is to the worker? A bite of supper, a little play with the children, a pipe, and then to bed. There is no time for club or lecture, nor disposition to anything but rest. Shorten the hours of labor as much as is possible, while the world goes on the laborer is not likely to have time for more culture than a glance at a newspaper gives him, with its catalogue of crimes and prevailing flippancy.

I WISH TO REMONSTRATE against a class of advertisements which has again stolen into some newspapers here in Boston (once, I think, suppressed) that under a thin disguise are purely and simply vicious. Some citizen should call the attention of the District Attorney thereto.

AN ACTRESS SHOULD KNOW that there is some incitement in personal seclusion. Her professional charm is lessened if she makes herself cheap off the stage. Especially if she appears in public in an advanced bicycle costume the piquancy of her appearance before the footlights in a similar dress is eliminated. It is not a judicious form of advertising.

THE QUESTION of districting the saloons is attended by complications which belong to a subject beyond the province

16

of local option and properly requiring the adjustment of a certain paternity in government. The people of the North End and South Boston may want a lot of bar-rooms; the people in the suburbs do not want any. The temptation of a flaring gin-palace among the poor is exactly the evil to be minimized. In sparsely settled districts its attractions are less baleful. We are to legislate so that people shall not have what they want in one neighborhood, and shall have what they do not want in another. There is always the stigma of class legislation about liquor-traffic regulations, and to a certain extent it must be so. It seems that all good citizens should unite upon any policy which shall eliminate as many of the grog-shops as possible from the neighborhoods where they are likely to increase the dangers to be apprehended from the depraved persons who make a large portion of their inhabitants. The discretion of the Police Commissioners is very large. They will be supported by the better sort of general public opinion in disregarding the perhaps intolerant spirit of some outlying districts and the craving of the thirsty poorer quarters alike.

A REFORMER.

THE FIRST-FOUND DELPHIC HYMN TO APOLLO.

[Paraphrase.]

CHILD of the mighty Jove!
Thee, Master of the harp, I sing;
Thou from yonder snowy heights above
Radiance eternal to mortal man dost bring!
Gliding swiftly towards thy shrine,
Thou hast guarded well thy Pythoness
From that ancient Dragon's snaky twine,
And the invading Gallic horde no less.

[Here something is lost.]

17



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Noble Drew—Cyclone Comiques
Wray & Walters—Musical Recitations
Minnie Berning—Piquant Serio
Forbes & Quinn—Dancing Champions
May Herritt—The Mexican Serio
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Mr. & Mrs. William—Comedy Boomer
The Karno Trio—Theatrical Acrobats
Slater Norman—Fetling Dancers
Harry and Bannan—Comic Celebrities
Kean and Hoffman—The Lyric Stars
Baly and Lyons—Timely Topicals
The Andersons—Just from London
Mons. Mossalla & Mlle. Kessel
Wilson's Famous Hog "Jack"
Clever Mlle. Bonet and Kettie
Mons. Reavals—The Phenomenon
Ernst—Most Marvelous Monopede
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Great Central Resort for Everybody

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Maidenly Muses, daughters of the Thundering Sire!
Hastening onward, fair-haired damsels, hither come!
Heliconic thickly-wooded glades ye roam,
Chanting the golden-haired Master of the lyre.
He, your heavenly Brother, oft doth dwell
On the twin Parnassian summits o'er us,
Shadowing dark Castalia's well;
Now, ye noble Delphic dames, before us
Call him down these craggy steeps,
Whence his sacred flowing fountain leaps,
To his temple's crypt, his faithful Oracle!

Hither, Athenian metropolis of glory,
Under armed Pallas securely abiding,
Bring to our altars, hallowed and hoary,
Sacrificial gifts, whose steam up-gliding,
With Arabian odors blended,
Reaches high Olympus, by mortal ne'er ascended.
Then with gleaming, shifting lays,
Lulled with soothing flutes, with lively harps excited,
Let your glad procession raise
Through our Ode's melodious maze
Hymns that listening Athens have delighted!

Concord, June 23, 1894.

F. B. S.

MR. J. WALTER FOSDICK, who chanced to see some of Mr. Ball-Hughes's productions offered for sale in a store where he was employed as a boy, and was led to try his prentice hand at "poker-work," was induced to abandon his artistic career a few years ago, and return to this interesting mode of decoration. He has a glorious exhibition of his burnt pictures at the St. Botolph. Joan of Arc and her kneeling knights are beyond words vigorous and effective. There is to be a smoke-talk about them next week, I hear.

A DILETTANTE.

18

MISS NETHERSOLE plays "Denise" exceedingly well. No one can like the drama here unless the whole tradition of our locale is reversed and it is viewed through the purple spectacles of French manners. Miss Clarke is a demonstration of the drawback of stock companies, in many cases. Her personality, which became somewhat monotonous in a round of characters, invests her occasional appearances in a congenial part with great charm.

"CARMEN" I FOUND a dreary affair. Everything "goes" at the Castle Square, but it was impossible to avoid comparisons, which of course are unfair to the standards which this theatre, after all, maintains in general with such extraordinary success.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES DICKSON have given a very pleasant comedy interlude at Keith's, and the new "living pictures" are more attractive than the old.

MR. WILLARD HAS PRODUCED one of the very best character studies our stage has exhibited of recent years. The hero of "The Rogue's Comedy" keeps the sympathies of the audience in a curious suspense. This is indeed an unmoral attitude, and creates an atmosphere which is as unusual as it is interesting. Mr. Willard's hard and quietly exaggerated style has found the most admirable opportunity in the skill of the playwright. I have seldom spent a more interesting evening in the theatre than in witnessing Mr. Jones's novel and well-constructed play.

"TRUTH'S" HABIT OF CRITICISING plays by describing the actions and words of the play in the name of the actor,

19



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GARDEN SQUARE
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SALE
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Rizzoli Bros.—Lynxian Comiques
Wray & Walters—Musical Eccentricities
Minnie Boring—Piquant Seals
Forbes & Quinn—Dancing Champions
May Morris—The Macabre Serpents
Baker & Randall—Inimitable Danes
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instead of that of his part, is a pretty weak sort of humor, and in case of the problem plays must be seriously disagreeable to the men and women.

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT is apotheosized, because the *Daily Telegraph* wants him to write for no other paper and has raised his salary. Yet Mr. Scott has neither the judicial temperament, nor the imaginative perception, nor the incisive expression of a critic. He has "caught on" to success; he relies on the safe old standards. He has never helped a young actor by "discovering" and encouraging his talent. He has failed to grasp every new inspiration in dramatic literature. He has been morally subsidized, Rehanized, Irvingized. To place him in the same category with Archer or Shaw is preposterous.

MRS. KENDAL is, of course, right in her contention that critics should pay for their seats. Her letter attacking the craft was not meant for publication. Nevertheless, considering her American experience of "criticism,"—not artistic, but brutally personal in many places,—it is not strange that her temper should be somewhat soured. "Willie" used to tell her that she would get shot if she made such speeches as she was accustomed to deliver here. It did not "pay" to make them, perhaps, but there is something better than "pay." It is good to speak one's heart out, sometimes, whatever it costs, and to defy "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart."

WHY DOES MY "unmoral art" young friend mince his phrases and talk about plays which deal with "social problems"? There is only one problem with your favorite

20

authors, only one interest,—the breach of the Seventh Commandment.

DRAMATIC CALENDAR.

November 16 to November 21.

Hollis St. Theatre—Miss Nethersole.	Good.
Keith's Theatre—Vaudeville. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson.	
Castle Sq. Theatre—"Carmen."	Indifferent.
Tremont Theatre—Mr. Willard.	Delightful.
Boston Museum—Same as last week.	
Boston Theatre—Same as last week.	
Bowdoin Sq. Theatre—Mr. W. H. Power.	Vigorous.
Columbia Theatre—Mr. Corbett.	Naught.
Park Theatre—Same as last week.	

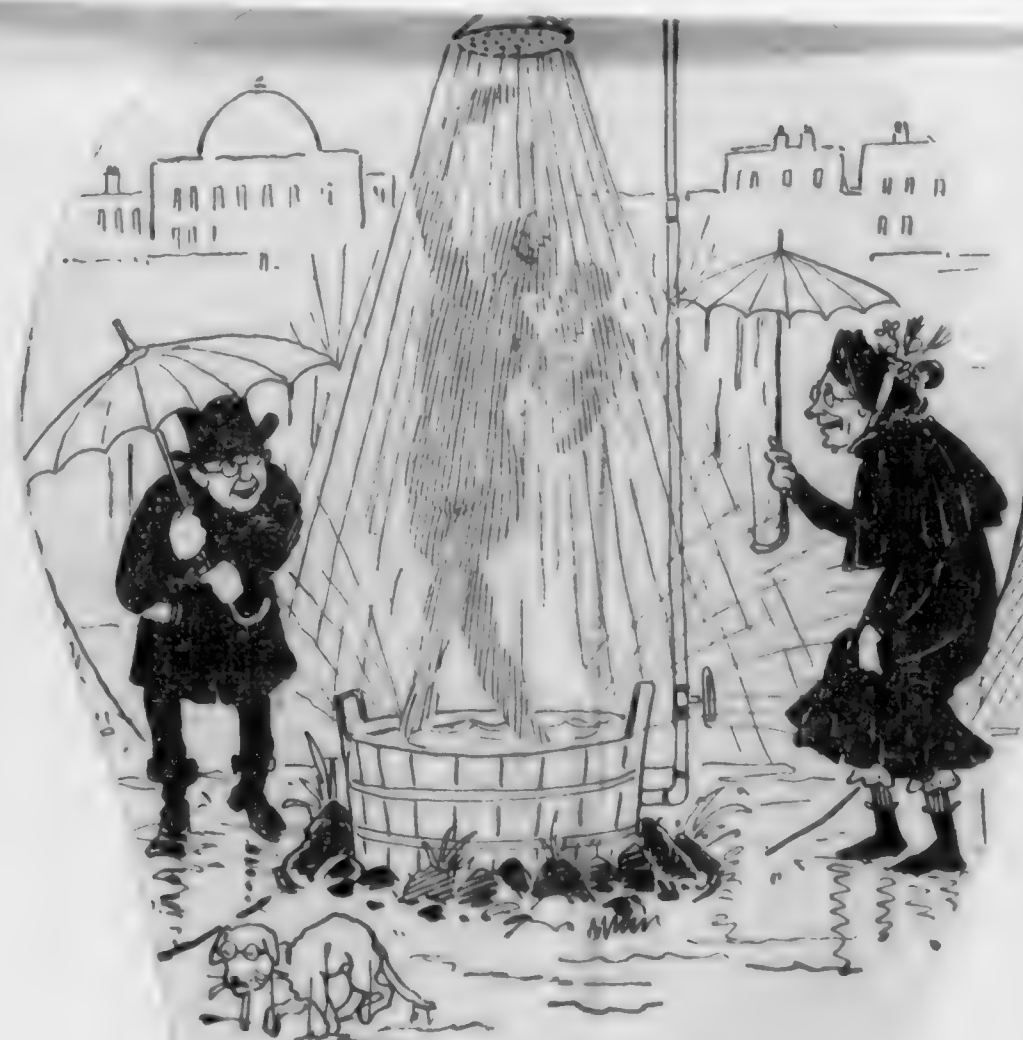
A PLAYGOER.

THE most picturesque things in the city are the "flares" about the streets from the naphtha lamps. How they light up the gleaming Italian faces, their bright kerchiefs, and the golds and scarlets of the fruit in their barrows!

THEY SAY THAT the sorrow of poor Anglicized Mr. James's life is the "American spelling" in the editions of his books prepared for this market.

BOSTON HAS ONLY BEGUN TO BE as enterprising in street advertising as New York. They are just beginning to

21



Bacchante Draped in Water.

Back to Boston goes Bacchante, They have taken her at last, For they've found a way to veil her So she won't look quite so "fast."

They have placed her in a fountain, Where the sparkling waters play, And they've veiled her classic contour Underneath the silver spray.

Thus to keep their cake and eat it, They have found a clever way, And they gaze at the Bacchante While they murmur: "Let us spray."

Chicago Times Herald

Nov 22, 1896

AS THE PEOPLE SEE HER

What Some of the Thousands Who Daily Visit the Public Library Think of Bacchante.

CHORUS OF CRITICISM AND ADMIRATION.

Malden Wants the Statue to Decorate a Public Square—Suggestions of All Sorts.

Out of the hundreds of letters addressed to the Sunday Post during the past few days expressing popular opinions of the famous Bacchante statue, the following have been selected as admirably portraying the various phases of public sentiment on the subject.

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To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—In response to your call for opinions on the statue Bacchante now erected in the courtyard of the Boston Library, may I say that it is all right, but it is a piece of art not fitted for the surroundings? The base of Boston lighthouse would be a most superb locality. There the poor sailor, after his lone battle over the briny deep, could refresh his weary mind by imbibing its life-like charms. He would undoubtedly envy Bacchus, and who would not, for many a man has left kind parents and a comfortable home to camp in a cold tenement flat with an oil stove for a less beauty than she. Yours truly, C. BALLEM.

Boston, Nov. 19.

GIVE HER A NICE NEW NAME.

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Let us christen Bacchante afresh for the benefit of the prudish and grubs, and call her "Joy" or "Motherhood" or one such name representing the look of exquisite satisfaction on her face. Thus doing there will be no excuse for "the Professor" and others to delve into classical lore in search of what the school-boys call "smut."

For myself, Bacchante suits, for "What's in a name?"

The trouble seems to me: "Are the decent people to suffer for the nice ones? Is society to give way forever to those whose eye is evil?" I wot not. Let them pluck it out. Sincerely,

HENRY TOYNBEE.

Nov. 19, 1896.

SEND HER TO THE REFORMATORY.

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—I have seen this shameless miss, and would say, send her to the House of Reformation and let the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to

TOPACK AND STEELE

10 CENTS ADMITS TO EVERYTHING

AUSTIN & STONE'S

THE HUMANITIES—Artistic Dancers
The Homelies—Artistic Dancers
Hazel Bros.—Typical Comedies
Wray & Walters—Musical Acrobatics
Minnie Dornum—Fingert Series
Forbes & Quinn—Dancing Champions
May Merritt—The Magnetic Barfo
Baker & Randall—Imitable Dancers
Flexible Lamore—Fantastic Tones
Mr. & Mrs. Williams—Comedy Boomers
The Karno Trio—Peepers Acrobats
Sisters Norman—Fetich Dancers
Harry and Harmon—Comic Sketches
Kraus and Hoffman—The Lyric Stars
Bily and Lyons—Timely Topicals
The Andersons—Just from London
Nora Monson & Mlle Russell
Wilson's Famous Hot "Jazz"
Liver & the Hunt and Kettle
Mons. Benavides—The Phenomenon
Paul—Most Marvellous Monopede
Forte of Parisian Lady Jugglers
Great Central Resort for Everybody

SAY KNO

Boston

SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1896

BACCHANTE

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HATS
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NEWEST & *LATEST*

412
Washington St.
BOSTON.

Jos. A. Jackson

412
Washington St.
BOSTON.



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THEATRE

OLGA NETHERSOLE

KELLY'S NEW THEATRE
"THE MODEL PLAYHOUSE OF AMERICA"
DRAWING-ROOM VAUDEVILLE

ASURE RESORT FOR WOMEN
CHILDREN



Bacchante Draped in Water.

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They have taken her at last,
For they've found a way to veil her
So she won't look quite so "fast."

They have placed her in a fountain,
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Reformation and let the Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Children to
have her. I am a child of France
TOBACK STREET
LEAVES IMPRINT

1

AUSTIN & STONE'S

Great Central Hotel for Enghelody
First—Most Marvelous Manoeuvre
Glorious Beaumonts—The Phenomenon
Glorious—Life Boat and Battle
Wilson's Famous Box "Jack"
Knox, Macdonald & M. H. Russell
The Andersons—Just from London
Italy and Lyons—Timely Topics
Knox and Hoffman—The Lysto Glass
Harry and Ransom—Critic's Delicacies
Sisters Norman—Fishing Danvers
The Karno—Fishes—Aesthetes
Mr. & Mrs. Williams—Comedy Boomers
Plethora Lamore—Fantastic Poets
Baker & Landall—Inimitable Danvers
May Merritt—The Marquette Defeat
Puppes & Quinn—Dancing Chandeliers
Minnie & Bernina—Piquant Serio
Way & Walters—Mystical Decorations
Razell Bros.—Gyalod (Comiques)
The Thomasons—Artistic Dangettes
Mill & Hill—Aesthetic Dangettes

Boston

SUNDAY, NO

BACCHA

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"HIGH TREASON."

Dr J.B. Brady Impeaches
City Officials.

Art Commission and Library
Trustees Denounced.

Nude Bacchante Called
Hard Names.

Vitriolic Resolutions Given
Unanimous Vote.

Audience Stirred by Some of
the Pastor's Words.

Probably all that has been said against the art commission and the trustees of the public library, put together, would sound tame and mild beside the "dressing down" and "blowing up" which Rev. James Boyd Brady gave them last evening.

He charged them, for one thing, with high treason, and treason to all that is good and pure and elevating; and said that the greatest outrage which had been committed in Boston since the Pilgrims landed had been perpetrated in the past 10 days, in placing the Bacchante statue in the public library.

In noting the meaning of the statue he left very little to be inferred. He brought out a considerable portion of the language not in general use in public.

Dr Brady got in a number of hits at the newspapers, paying his respects to one in particular, and blamed them in part for the statue now being in the library. He said in part:

"Our theme tonight is quite an unusual one, but by no means an unnecessary one. There has been great excitement in Boston of late. Boston has a grand public library, worth \$3,000,000, and of which we all are proud. It is the product of Christianity, working through the public schools. Not only the people of Boston, but all the states are proud of the Boston public library."

"Next to the pulpit, the most potent factor in life, the library is a fountain of literary life. Next to the church, the state, it is to educate, to elevate, to teach what is good."

"But what is it to put this statue in our library? It is to put there the image of the mother of Parisian orgies. When this statue came the better class of people in Boston asked that it should never be allowed to rest in the public library."

"But Mr McKim and his adherents looked and were taken by her charms, and now the image of a bad woman has been put on a pedestal in the center of our public library."

"The raising up of the living harlot in Paris as the symbol of liberty was not half so bad as to put this statue in the public library. Many an innocent girl, in a giddy mood, will look upon it and decide that the way to enlightenment and civilization is to throw away morality."

"Listen, if there is any one here that represents these trustees and the art commission! I charge them with treason, treason, treason! And no petty treason, but high treason—treason to purity, to society and virtue and Almighty God. Let it be known that the bulwark of this pulpits cannot be muzzle. The library commission, or the art commission, or the press or any creature under heaven, will not intimidate me."

"As far back as the garden of Eden it has a disgrace to be naked, for we are told that God himself made coats of skins and put them on. Ever since all civilized people have kept their clothes on. Nude art is an old-time, old-world, backward movement. All the nude art nations have perished."

"You may say that nude art is not in vogue in nations now existing. It is in Rome, but not in the leading nations of Europe. Little in Germany, or Holland, or Sweden, or England; less than anywhere in Scotland—God bless the Scots! In proportion as people become less and vile they adopt it."

"The people of Boston have not said they want this statue. If it were not for the press, I think they would have gone up and torn it down and thrown it into the sea."

"And, alas, it was done partly on the Sabbath! Alas that in Puritan Boston men should meet to discuss on the Sabbath the setting up of the image of this wine-bibbing courtesan! Tell it not for shame! Tell it not, lest our sister cities shall hear it."

"O, children of the Puritans, how long would it have taken your forefathers to tear down this image? They would have done it with crowbars and axes, or if they wouldn't give way to these they would have downed the whole business with dynamite! I wouldn't advise you to do that—probably the press will say I did."

"SAVE US!"

Rev. James Boyd Brady
and Bacchante.

"I Charge These Men
With Treason."

Resolutions Adopted
Condemning Statue.

The Bacchante on her pedestal in the court yard of the Public Library must have grown warm about the ears, if any of the utterances of Rev. James Boyd Brady reached that part of the city.

Last night Dr. Brady was in his finest mood, and that he might not be misquoted, and to prevent his mind from wandering from his subject, he read what he had to say upon the theme, "Treason in the Public Library."

At the conclusion of his discourse resolutions were presented and adopted by a rising vote, thus showing the approval of the multitude that frequents the People's Temple of all that their pastor may say, do or propose.

In his prayer Dr. Brady set the pace for his discourse. "Save, oh, save us, Lord," cried he, "from the vice of wicked men and the worship of such by the American people. It has overtaken other peoples, and they have fallen. Oh, our Lord, save us from the devices of the wicked, and the craftiness and ains of men. We have gathered together tonight to consider one of these evils that has come among us. Oh, Lord, purify our people and our city."

"Our theme for tonight," said he, in beginning his sermon, "is an unusual one, but a most necessary one. He said that he had been made hush of, and would, therefore, read his sermon. Some had said that he should be thrown into the sea instead of being allowed to do it. He wanted to see someone try to do it."

"Boston has a public library, worth \$3,000,000, a monument, too, and a fountain of the intellectual life of Massachusetts. It is an honor to the city and a joy to the living. It is not only Bostonians who take pride in it, but visitors from all parts of the State do not feel that they have seen Boston unless they have seen the library. Students from England, France, Germany, China and Japan, all have seen its beauties."

"The time is coming when men from all parts of the world will visit the Public Library of Boston, as they now visit the British Museum, as such it has a religious influence. It is a factor in civilization. The stream of readers will swell in ratio to the volume of the population. The character of men is formed by what they read and they will read the library. The library is a fountain of literary life."

"It is a magazine of power, containing ammunition for the student, lawyer and even the journalist. It stands forth as a superb thing. Next to the work of God it is dedicated to the work of the city. Its mission is to do good, and that continually."

"But when you and others were looking upon this, your child, a proposition to place the nude form of the mother of Parisian harlots. This was refused by the best, who wanted to place there the statue of a good woman. Some of our public library art critics had of art induced those interested to gaze upon the full form, and they did, and were seduced by her bronze blandishments."

"So the harlot has been put upon a pedestal in the central court, and a place as this Bacchante is in the Boston Public Library, a dirty young girl gazing upon her will think that the only way to be prominent is to become the drunken strumpet."

"This is treason! I charge these men with treason, treason! treason! Damnable, heinous treason! That's what it is. Treason to city, State and country, world, virtue, and treason to Almighty God!"

"Any man who lives right and lives straight will be called extreme. Every assertion is made calmly, and when anything is found to be wrong, the bulwark of the pulpit cannot be muzzle or bought or intimidated by journalistic vituperation."

"Let us see the reasons why we take such a stand. First, it is because all nude art is disgusting and impertinent. All decent people keep their clothes on. A nude human being has their place in society. All the nude art nations have perished from the earth. As far as a people become pure they discard it."

"It is creeping in among us by the voice of the few, and not the many. If the people of Boston had had a word to say as to this statue, they would have soon had it put a statue of honor—the Bacchante harlot. It is a pull it down. And to think that it is entrance to this city came on Sunday!"

"Oh, Boston! Boston! Boston! Angels weep, for a harlot has been placed in your midst for you to imitate and adore."

"O children of the Puritans, how long would it have required for your forefathers to have removed it? If crowbars blown it up with dynamite, they would have had crime against morality and decency since the landing of the Pilgrims has been perpetrated in Boston."

"When we come to have the heinous heart of the Old World, then we are committing a crime which no soldier, statesman can excuse. We must tolerate or scholarly Christian condemn."

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.
The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1896.

POOR BACCHANTE!

Congregational Club Passes Resolutions Hostile to It.

The Congregational Club at its meeting last evening adopted resolutions, condemning the acceptance of the Bacchante as an ornament to the Boston Public Library.

The resolutions were vigorously worded, and opens with the condemnation of the art commission for having changed their minds and reversed their earlier decision declining the statue.

The grounds of objection to the statue are partly these:—

"1. The statue is not simply nude, it is glaring and obscenely naked."

"2. It is an offence to the temperance sentiment of the community that there should be placed in its public library any statue intended to glorify intoxication. The consideration which is urged against this only increases the force of the objection, namely, that the eyes are not bloodshot, nor the hair disheveled, but that the joyousness of alcoholic exhilaration is set forth. This mask upon the hideous features of the drink fiend but adds a reason against it."

"It is not for the common mind to judge of artistic considerations, but we note that even the papers that are most jubilant about its acceptance, and which at first hailed it as a great work of art, now criticize the modeling of the back, and of the child, and speak of it as not the masterpiece which at first they proclaimed it."

"The heroic lions that flank the staircase speak of noble patriotism. The paintings that exhibit the quest for the holy grail set forth a strong and pure old legend, dear to all who know the English tongue, and exalting purity of life and personal honor."

"And above all, there is the great series of paintings on the religions of the world, setting forth the principle which from the beginning has been the strongest in human life, and glorifying among all religions that which teaches that the pure in heart shall see God."

"And now, in the court of the library, as its central figure, which is to give life and would to all, there is to be set a figure holding up to our admiration sensuality and drunkenness. To the average mind this seems shockingly incongruous and wasteful. But if it is not inartistic, it is certainly a shock to every higher sentiment of morality."

"Whether such a statue may have such a place in an art gallery, whether its technical merit entitles it to preservation for purposes of study, this committee does not attempt to decide. But if it has a place, that place is not the court of the Boston public library, and the art commission's action, with entire propriety, again reopen the case, and give it a more mature and careful consideration than that which has resulted in its acceptance."

"In such a matter the sober common sense of the body of the people is quite as valuable as the possibly one-sided judgment of experts and far more so than the scorn or Puritanical disapprobation of the apostrophe of liquor and lust."

"The resolutions read:—

"The Congregational Club of Clergymen and Laymen of Boston and vicinity desires respectfully to request the trustees of the Boston public library not to admit the statue of the Bacchante. We believe it out of keeping with the dignified architecture of the court and cloisters."

"But far more seriously we protest against a representation of degrading immodesty in a public place. If the statue has a place as this Bacchante is in the Boston Public Library, a dirty young girl gazing upon her will think that the only way to be prominent is to become the drunken strumpet."

"This is treason! I charge these men with treason, treason! treason! Damnable, heinous treason! That's what it is. Treason to city, State and country, world, virtue, and treason to Almighty God!"

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Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896.

NO PLACE.

Bacchante Not Wanted
in the Library.

Congregational Club
Condemn It.

Resolutions Sent to the
Board of Trustees.

THERE is little doubt in the minds of the majority of the citizens of Boston that the Bacchante which now holds supreme in the courtyard of the Boston Public Library has created more talk than any other statue or similar amount of bronze that was ever brought within the city limits. Favorable and unfavorable comments have flown thick as flakes of snow. The pulpit has condemned, but the Art Commission and Trustees have condoned.

This latter fact is what prompted the action taken last night at the meeting of the Congregational Club which was held in Tremont Temple.

Rev. W. E. Barton, D. D., Chairman of a committee on the part of the club, presented a scathing criticism of the action of the men in power in accepting the statue, and Charles L. Southgate offered resolutions which were adopted and will be sent to the Trustees of the Public Library.

The report of the committee relative to the Bacchante is as follows:

"This committee has no desire to bring a railing accusation against the gentlemen of the Public Library's Art Commission who have reversed their former action and placed in the Public Library court Macmonnies' bronze Bacchante, which we are now told, and decline to believe it, must be pronounced in two syllables."

"But we are surprised at their sudden and complete change of heart. Their first action was more deliberate, and under less of pressure, and we are confident that it was the wiser of the two."

"The tone of the press, so far as it criticised the rejection of the statue, was not one that makes us most proud of American journalism. It began in a series of teasing, taunting flings at Boston by papers outside, who were glad of such an occasion to disparage the cheap wit at the expense of Boston's alleged Puritanical prudery."

"For the most part it did not at all understand the ground of the action, and showed complete lack of audacity to appreciate the artistic merit, either from an ethical or artistic point of view."

"This was followed by a timid and apologetic attitude on the part of some of our own papers, who hastened to assure the outside world that we are as cautious to any moral considerations as New York or any other city, and that it is not for a moment to be supposed that we did not appreciate the statue's artistic merit, but that our high sense of the fitness of things made us shrink from placing the statue where its surroundings would not harmonize with it."

"Then came the unfounded report that Brooklyn had been offered the statue, and had jumped at the chance, and there was mourning because we had let so great a prize go to another city."

"And then came the official statement that as the Art Commissioners had never seen the original, the case would be reopened. They had seen photographs, and they had had before them for careful examination a reduced fac-simile which had received the first prize at the Art Club exhibition, and which was more like the original than the rough models which are usually submitted in competition for the award of contracts for large works of sculpture, and so to a good man people the reason assigned for a reopening of the case did not seem exceedingly apparent."

"But the case was reopened, and the statue was brought and set up on Sunday a week ago, and after a very rapid reconsideration the statue was accepted. We are confident that the Art Commissioners have not rightly interpreted the judgment of the best people of Boston."

"For the most part, these do not wholly condemn the nude in art. Some of them do, and their judgment should be so far respected as that a nude statue suitable for one place may be wholly unsuitable for another."

"But this is not to most people who object to the statue the real ground of objection. Most of them admit that there is a place for the nude in art. But these hold that among nude works there is a difference, and that a nude statue suitable for one place may be wholly unsuitable for another."

"It is hard to see how the viewing of the Bacchante in position alters the general situation. The Bacchante is like the model and the photograph, only more so. When seen in position it is distinctively disappointing."

"Besides its other element of unfitness, in the place it is insignificant. How much better it would be if the Brewer Fountain, a large and worthy work of art, could be rescued from its perennial drought on the Common, and placed in the courtyard, or a similar place where appropriate work could there be erected."

"If this committee may venture to give what it believes to be the real ground of those who object to the statue, it suggests the following reasons:—

"1. The statue is not simply nude, it is glaring and obscenely naked."

"2. It is an offence to the temperance sentiment of the community that there should be placed in its public library any statue intended to glorify intoxication. The consideration which is urged against this only increases the force of the objection, namely, that the eyes are not bloodshot, nor the hair disheveled, but that the joyousness of alcoholic exhilaration is set forth. This mask upon the hideous features of the drink fiend but adds a reason against it."

"3. It is not for the common mind to judge of artistic considerations, but we note that even the papers that are most jubilant about its acceptance, and which at first hailed it as a great work of art, now criticize the modeling of the back, and of the child, and speak of it as not the masterpiece which at first they proclaimed it."

"4. The heroic lions that flank the staircase speak of noble patriotism. The paintings that exhibit the quest for the holy grail set forth a strong and pure old legend, dear to all who know the English tongue, and exalting purity of life and personal honor."

"And above all, there is the great series of paintings on the religions of the world, setting forth the principle which from the beginning has been the strongest in human life, and glorifying among all religions that which teaches that the pure in heart shall see God."

"And now, in the court of the library, as its central figure, which is to give life and would to all, there is to be set a figure holding up to our admiration sensuality and drunkenness. To the average mind this seems shockingly incongruous and wasteful. But if it is not inartistic, it is certainly a shock to every higher sentiment of morality."

"A statue intended to glorify a principle should be carefully discovered from the personality of the model, and become an impersonal thing, sacred to the principle embodied. Boston criticised unsparingly the vulgarity of Montana in sending to the World's Fair a silver statue of Justice, widely advertised as that of a rather cheap actress, and poked no end of cultured fun at it for its lack of aesthetic ideals."

"And now Boston is to accept for such a place a statue which has been vulgarly advertised to the world as the effigy of a Paris prostitute, and the papers take the brothers of Paris to find and publish to the world incidents in her disreputable career. These must forever be associated with the statue, which has dragged her unseemly name from the untimely grave, and that has covered her dishonor. It rather seems that whatever advantage there is in the matter is on the side of Montana."

"Whether such a statue may have a place in an art gallery, whether its technical merit entitles it to preservation for purposes of study, this committee does not attempt to decide. But if it has a place, that place is not the court of the Boston Public Library, and the Art Commissioners' action, with entire propriety, again reopen the case, and give it a more mature and careful consideration than that which has resulted in its acceptance."

"In such a matter the sober common sense of the body of the people is quite as valuable as the possibly one-sided judgment of experts, and far more so than the scorn or Puritanical disapprobation of the apostrophe of liquor and lust."

"The resolutions read:—

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.
The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1896.

BACCHANTE NOT OFFERED.

Brooklyn, Oct. 20.—Prof. Hooper says that Macmonnies' Bacchante, which was refused by the Boston Public Library, has not been offered to the Brooklyn Institute, and so they are not in a position to say anything about it.

Brooklyn is pleased as a small boy and inclined to jeer at Boston for not having taken the statue. Says the Standard-Union:

"The court, in the Boston public library, which in time will probably be made gay with flowers or cloistered with ivy, is a relief to the sobriety and scholastic shade of the high walls that surround it, and a nymph in bronze would be more fitting to this spot than a frowning stern-featured marble queen. In any of the halls or rooms of the library itself it would be proper to place a statue of a different import, and, in fact, this work of Macmonnies would be out of place with a background of book shelves and reading desks, and nobody proposed to put it there."

A figure of Minerva has been suggested for the court, perhaps the well-known figure from the Greek that represents the goddess as standing sternly upright with a spear in her hand. This figure would almost repeat the lines of the building about it, and would lighten the geometrical lines of the architecture. The statue of the woman in a bustle and balloon sleeves, ridiculous! Its frankness betokens its absolute innocence. There is no wrong in it, and no wrong is done."

"Mr. Macmonnies' Bacchante would create no more commotion in any European capital than as those in Boston we should find ourselves no more agitated by a beautiful statue than if we had been Greeks, whose art of disguise as well as conceal the human form."

"Now, we find that after all there is nothing after a human leg to disturb the life or meditations of average citizens, and if there were a disfigurement from such an art as that of the human form, it would be ourselves no more agitated by a beautiful statue than if we had been Greeks, whose art of disguise as well as conceal the human form."

"The heroic lions that flank the staircase speak of noble patriotism. The paintings that exhibit the quest for the holy grail set forth a strong and pure old legend, dear to all who know the English tongue, and exalting purity of life and personal honor."

"And above all, there is the great series of paintings on the religions of the world, setting forth the principle which from the beginning has been the strongest in human life, and glorifying among all religions that which teaches that the pure in heart shall see God."

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"In such a matter the sober common sense of the body of the people is quite as valuable as the possibly one-sided judgment of experts, and far more so than the scorn or Puritanical disapprobation of the apostrophe of liquor and lust."

"The resolutions read:—

POLITICS AND ART.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer Preaches at
Union Thanksgiving Services.

BACCHANTE UNFIT, HE SAYS.

He Suggests a Modern Bacchante
True to Life.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

A typical Thanksgiving audience filled Tremont Temple yesterday morning at the union services of the down town churches. The men in the house outnumbered the women in the proportion of five to one.

The auditorium was tastefully decorated with the national colors, and a great banner, emblazoned with the arms of the Commonwealth, hung behind the pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Isaac J. Loring of the Park Street Church and the Rev. L. B. Bates of the Bromfield Street M. E. Church took part in the services.

The Thanksgiving sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, who took for his subject "The Favored Nation." He referred in his preliminary remarks to the fact that some of the Hebrew organizations had taken exception to the President's proclamation because he had "ventured to mention the mediator through whom our supplications are acceptable in God."

"I am confident," Dr. Lorimer said, "that the President did not mean to reflect on the Hebrew faith or embarrass its advocates. If the Hebrews have good ground for their protest, the atheist and agnostic may well object to any recognition of religion on the part either of the judiciary or executive."

During his sermon, Dr. Lorimer referred to the progress made in international arbitration, the indication of patriotism and the wonderful restoration of public confidence and national credit. "By one act," he said, "we have imparted values to all our securities in every mart in the world. Nov. 8 we were among the doubtful debtors, and few persons seemed to know what to expect. We talked at home about ourselves as though one-half of the nation was hopelessly dishonest, and no wonder that people abroad began to suspect that such might be the case."

"I greatly deplore the method of some clergymen in the discussion of politics. They are often neither dignified, charitable or gracious. They see no faults whatever in the party they vote for, no good in others. Some of these friends are more vituperative and partisan than many politicians, and they forget in their zeal to win votes that they are losing souls. Their right to speak I do not deny, but it is a right to be exercised in so lofty a manner and with so much of Christly healing as will tend to make the people love one another. At present, it becomes them and all good citizens to take a careful view of the situation and not to rejoice too much, lest it prove a Cadeauan victory."

"In my opinion, the closeness of the result was not determined by a desire for free silver, but by a deep sense of the injuries accruing from monopolies and the extravagant power of corporations. Many persons regard such utterances as the ravings of sensationalism, but now the Bishop of the new State of Washington repeats them and they are echoed by Postmaster Wilson. Ford Peck of Chicago has said that McKinley will not favor trusts and monopolies. And on Tuesday night, Senator Hoar, in words worthy of his age and high standing, traversed the same ground."

Dr. Lorimer referred to the Bacchantes during the latter part of his sermon, saying:

"Real art calls for fitness, and an ornament that is arbitrarily introduced, if not natural to the object, is a defect. A Bacchante is out of place in a library, and misrepresents the idea of the institution. But, in addition, I protest against the bronze incarnation on another ground. It is not true to facts."

"There are Bacchantes in modern life, and they look not at all like the creation in the library court. They are generally scantily clad, it is true, but the dress hangs wet and torn and there is no movement of joyous grace. Rather otherwise. The face is wrinkled and pained, deep black lines are under the eyes and the whole figure is dejected, forlorn, disgusting. The rage and the maudlin, leering expression tell the true story of lewdness and drinking. Let this be carved in stone or cast in bronze, if you will, and placed in the atrium of the library. It will serve perhaps a useful lesson. Every young man seeing this embodiment of vice, real to nature, may be moved to honor womanhood by keeping clean and pure, and every girl beholding the awful effect of intemperance and lewdness may be moved to preserve her innocence and abstain from vice."

BACCHANTE.

Temperance People Adopt Resolutions to Have It Removed.

In Faneuil Hall last evening about 150 people met at a patriotic temperance jubilee, originated by John James Moore, and over which the Hon. Elijah A. Morse presided.

After a scripture reading by the Rev. A. J. Plumb, D. D., and a prayer by the Rev. Alexander Blackburn, D. D., Mr. Morse introduced John James Moore as a man who had always stood to the fore in matters of patriotism and temperance, two movements closely allied.

Mr. Moore delivered an address entitled "Shot and Shell," in which he set forth the most potent points of the temperance argument, and poured hot shot into the enemy's camp. Then Brenton A. Maccurdy sang a solo, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and was followed by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, who spoke shortly along the same lines as Mr. Moore.

He was highly incensed at the action of the Public Library trustees in allowing the Bacchante to remain in the court yard.

On this subject during the evening there were adopted the following:

Resolved, That we desire to respectfully request the trustees of the Boston Public Library to give back to the man who sought to corrupt the morals of the youth of Boston and vicinity his insult to the Christian and virtuous sentiment of the capital city of Massachusetts; and

Resolved, That the said trustees suggest to him that he could do the city no greater service than to break up the dirty thing and destroy forever the influence of its shame."

During the evening there were vocal and instrumental solos by Mrs. Eva Baker, Mrs. E. Giametto Russo, Miss Geraldine Fontaine and Miss Dora Harmon. There were also readings by Miss L. A. Ross and Miss Kathryn J. Friend.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

THAT CONGREGATIONAL CLUB REPORT.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I find myself in entire sympathy with the general position of "Layman" in a recent issue, as to the undesirability of "railroad" resolutions through meetings without opportunity for discussion. Yet I am not sure that the criticism applies wholly to the case in point, the approval by the Congregational Club of its outlook committee's report against the acceptance of the Bacchante. It can hardly be said that "We resolved ourselves into a lary to try, supposedly upon good evidence, the judgments of other juries who had the case before them twice." The outlook committee's report, which was prepared and read by myself, is not presented for formal adoption, but is a review of miscellaneous matters in which the club may be interested. As usual, it treated of many subjects, of which the Bacchante was only one. Sometimes resolutions are suggested by review of these references, but not usually, and they arise independently, as was the case with the very courteous and cogent resolution of Mr. Southgate.

The "report" attempted to suggest four reasons why a large number of people in Boston who may not wholly condemn the nude in art, and who cannot reasonably be charged with narrowness, disapprove the placing of the statue in the library court. These reasons were, its general character; its offence to the temporary sentiment of the community; its lack of harmony with and inferiority to its surroundings; and its inevitable association with the character of the model, who has been so widely and vulgarly advertised in connection with it. Especial emphasis was laid upon this last reason, that a statue which represents a principle should be impersonal and sacred to the principle for which it stands, which is hardly possible after all that has been printed concerning the woman who is said to have been the model for the Bacchante.

No effort was made in the preparation of this "report" to compel universal assent, but only to represent the general sentiment of a large body of thoughtful people in the community. If "Layman" approved in the main the positions taken, and thinks "the statue to be not at all in keeping with the library," he stands well within the line intended to be drawn by the report. Indeed, the adoption of such a report can only be held to mean this, that the club approves its general position. It was a complete surprise to me that such action was taken, and I am sure it does not commit anyone who voted for it to a position more advanced than that which "Layman" indicates as occupied by himself.

I am just a little sorry that the Transcript's report of the meeting speaks of the report as "a scathing criticism of the action in accepting the statue" and of "the secular press." I did deplore the flippant tone of much that the papers have published, and the assumption of some of them that all opposition to the Bacchante is grounded in narrow prudery, and regretted that the action of the commissioners in their reconsideration had been so precipitate. But it was partly because some of the "scathing criticisms" that have appeared do not represent the sentiment of the great body of the intelligent people, that I undertook to state in four reasons the general position of those who are uncompromisingly opposed to the statue, and believe that it ought even yet to be removed, but who desire to express their opposition in a temperate and courteous and dignified way. Many members of the Congregational Club may have dissented from portions of the outlook committee's paper, which for

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1896.

TO PLEASE THE CROWDS

Bacchante Will Remain
Awhile Longer.

When She is Taken Down It Will Not be
for Good, Say the Trustees.

Will Go Up Again When the Pedestal
Arrives Here.

Macmonnies' Bacchante, or the priestess of Bacchus, was to have been removed yesterday from the court of the public library and placed in winter quarters, but owing to the mildness of the weather and the immense crowds of people from all parts who flocked to see her, the librarian, Mr. Putnam, concluded to allow the statue to remain a day or two longer in its present position.

Librarian Putnam wants it distinctly understood that Bacchante has been accepted by the trustees of the public library, and that when it does come down from its present position it does not by any means mean a removal.

Mr. Putnam said: "The statue was put up in the first place in order that the public could see it and judge for themselves. We did intend taking it down this morning and removing it from the court for the winter, but the weather is so fine and the crowds of people so great who are coming to see it that we do not wish to disappoint them."

"The present situation and pedestal of the monument is only temporary. Mr. McKim writes me that the pedestal for the statue will be composed of Connemara stone, which has already been ordered at Connemara, Ireland."

The library trustees have been deluged with letters for and against the statue, these past few weeks, but they pay no attention to them, as they have already given their decision and have no intention of rescinding their action.

It is expected that the pedestal will arrive from Ireland about the beginning of March next, when Macmonnies' masterpiece will be given its permanent stand in the public library.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

GOSSIP FOR READERS OF BOOKS.

Chicago seems to feel a little surprised that Miss Arts should have chosen to send a gift of \$10,000 for a Longfellow memorial to the Boston public library instead of bestowing it upon her own city. The surprise seems to be intensified by the intelligence that Miss Arts has never been in Boston and is not acquainted with Longfellow's daughter. It appears that Miss Arts has been so pleased by what she has read about the Boston public library and Mr. Putnam, its librarian, that she made the gift without any personal reasons at all. Under the circumstances it seems a tribute to Mr. Putnam's methods. He has always stood for the most advanced, the liberal tendency, in library management. He has regarded libraries not as valuable for themselves alone, but for the use the public can get out of them, and his appointment to the greatest library in the nation was regarded as a significant victory of that policy. Chicago's great Newberry library is an example of the opposite tendency. There the books are surrounded by such a web of laws and rules and regulations that it requires much leisure and great patience to secure any information wanted, in spite of the magnificent and comprehensive collections of books stored away in its beautiful rooms, and guarded by the large and intelligent staff of librarians. It was hoped that when John Vance Cheney was chosen to take charge of the library that he might liberalize the methods, but the code seems to have been too strong for him, and the trustees would not permit it. Remained the answer to any modifications proposed by the discouraged teacher after knowledge who might find his path obstructed. For Chicago's other great collection of books, the Public library when it is settled in its new home will no doubt invite gifts, but Miss Arts probably formed her opinion of it while it was suffering from its crowded and unattractive quarters in that very untidy city hall.

Miss Arts, the Chicago papers have at length discovered, is a recluse. She inherited a large fortune from her father, C. Burr Arts. She lost both her parents fifteen years ago, and has only one relative, a cousin, a druggist. She has for three years lived at the Metropole hotel, seldom leaving her room, admitting no one but necessary servants. She is not an invalid, but seems never to have recovered from the loss of her parents. She is now about 35 years old.

THE FATE OF BACCHANTE.

The prediction may be hazarded that Macmonnies' statue of a Bacchante will never permanently rest in the Public Library courtyard.

The vicissitudes through which this affair has passed so far have been so inconsistent that one more inconsistency will not matter; and to this the urgency of public opinion is driving the trustees. The history is that of a plot of opera bouffe. The trustees first present the statue, in model and photograph, for the consideration of the art commissioners, and these, after collecting the opinions of experts, reject it as unsuitable. Secondly, the art commissioners meet again, look over the statue, reconsider their vote and reverse their decision. Now, in the third stage, the trustees themselves are facing the question of suitability; and they who dragooned the art commissioners into reconsideration may be forced by public sentiment also to reconsider.

The good sense of the Boston public is opposed to setting up the statue in that place. Organization after organization has passed resolutions of disapproval. Clergymen condemn it on the same ground as that taken by the art experts and the art commissioners in their original verdict. Social societies, temperance clubs and other associations in numbers have expressed opposition. And where is the society that has passed a resolution in its favor?

After all, the fundamental principle of true art is fitness; and that this statue is not a fit decoration for the Public Library courtyard is the sentiment of a majority of the conservative people of Boston.

If the trustees of the Public Library will take a friendly word of advice, they will reconsider their own views, look at the statue again, and then send it back.

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1896.

TO SHOVE BACCHANTE OUT OF SIGHT.

Famous Statue Is Likely to Disappear
from Public View After Next
Monday.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Bacchante, which was to have been housed for the winter today, will display her charms in the public library court yard until Monday at least. There is a special meeting of the public library trustees on Monday and something may be done regarding the now famous statue.

"If it is replaced in the spring," said Secretary Putnam of the public library, "it will presumably be put back on a permanent pedestal of marble and with an arrangement of the fountain jets more satisfactory to the architect than the present one."

"What about the resolutions of the clergyman?" asked the reporter.

"I do feel justified," said Mr. Putnam, "in saying that if the statue be once calculated permanently to give offense to any large section of the public I should deem its presence in the library courtyard a misfortune, and I see nothing in the action taken by the art committee and by the trustees to indicate that they would themselves take a different view."

Mr. Putnam's "ifs" and "buts" speak eloquently. The Bacchante is coming down and will be boxed up and stowed away in the basement of the library building. Whether she will ever appear in the courtyard again is a question which many well-informed people answer in the negative.

Protests, letters, and resolutions have just passed about the heads of the trustees during the last week, and it is highly probable that they will take advantage of the winter quarters' explanation, which is really absurd, to quietly and permanently shove the offending young woman out of sight.

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It is expected that the pedestal will arrive from Ireland about the beginning of March next, when Macmonnies' masterpiece will be given its permanent stand in the public library.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

The trustees of the Boston public library have at last accepted the much-talked-of Bacchante figure. If it had been quietly accepted at first, very few persons would have thought of it as an outrage upon public morals. The attention of the prudish has been drawn to it by the mischief-makers and prudes of Boston, so that now people who would else have never visited the library will rush thither in throngs in response to the dictates of a vicious curiosity.

Common sense and a knowledge of human nature were conspicuous by their absence in the handling of this matter. It is ungenerous, of course, to suspect these men of any motive less lofty than a paternal regard for the public morals in their action, but other persons, under other circumstances, would be accused in such a case of working up an advertising dodge in the name of modesty.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1896.

FOR BACCHANTE.

A Few Words From One Who
Sees the Other Side of the Much-
Discussed Question of Suit-
ability.

Bacchante has been criticised. Letters have been written and resolutions have been passed to protest against her stay in the courtyard of the Public Library in the position so admirably illustrated by the photographic picture on another page of the Sunday Journal today.

Here is a letter written to the Journal by a prominent physician, whose home is at the Back Bay, and whose views will be found to be of interest: To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Dear Sir—In view of the severe opprobrium heaped, not only upon the head, but upon the whole person and presence of the offending Bacchante, it may not be amiss to present the other side of the question, if there be another side to it.

The stated terms of the objections urged against the statue seem to be the following:

First, That it is a representation of a noted drunken woman, and, thus, has a place within the precincts of an institution set apart for instruction and higher education.

Second, That it is too small, and out of keeping with the architectural environment of its position.

To the first objection it may be replied:

The highest judgment of a work of fine art rests upon its inner meaning. For instance, in Landseer's "Chief Mourner" our attention is arrested, not by the dog's glossy coat or symmetrical limbs, but by the intense yearning of his loving eyes, and the inconsolable distress expressed by its attitude. We do not read "Dog" as the title of the picture, but "Affection" or "Sorrowing Love." In the same way the Bacchante is not "woman," if by "woman" is meant femaleness or female sexuality, since this quality is not only nowhere apparent in this statue, but it is the very last we should ascribe to it.

Again—"drunken" it is not, for no drunken person could maintain, even for a moment, so airy a pose.

And "naked" it is not, for naked means divested of clothing, and is as inappropriate in this connection as in that of the limb of a tree. It needs but little reflection to convince us that a French bonnet, however artistic, would be as eminently unbecoming to this statue as to the Venus upstairs.

The second objection, involving an architectural technicality, expert judges pronounce to be entirely erroneous, and base their assertion upon definite measurements and architectural laws.

All the objections hitherto made are thus proved, I think, to be groundless, and here we might rest our case.

But more than this, I will now proceed to show that not only is this statue not unsuitable for its present position, but that it is indeed very suitable; and not only very suitable, but that it is, indeed, the most suitable of all conceivable adornments of the library courtyard.

For—

1. Its beauty no one questions, and beauty is suitable anywhere.

2. Any inclosed space, shut in by high walls, produces upon the mind an effect of dreariness and desolation. This is a psychological fact. This is not to be disputed. If the architectural exigencies of a building necessitate such an inclosure this depressing effect must be relieved in some way or the beauty of the building will be marred.

3. A fountain, placed there, will not do this. Its eternal drip-drip will rather heighten than relieve the dreariness. Flowers there will be objects of pity, in that they are excluded from their native sunshine, more than sources of consolation. The severe beauty of Cleomeles' Venus would repel me by its marble coldness.

4. Place, then, before me an embodiment of mirth and gaiety and happy abandonment to the mere joy of living. Fashion it as cunningly as your highest art will allow. If your motherhood and innocent infancy are the chastest, most beautiful and most joyous things you can imagine, then embody your idea in them. Surely no soul is so dull as to mistake your meaning, so base as to pervert it.

5. As to myself, the effect will be instantaneous. I shall no longer be alone or sorrowful. The gloomy walls will vanish; the fountain's deadly drip will cease. My eyes will seek the sky above me, and my heart will whisper hope.

WILFRED LILLY.

BACCHANTE UNFIT, HE SAYS.

He Suggests a Modern Bacchante True to Life.

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"In my opinion, the closeness of the result was not determined by a desire for free silver, but by a deep sense of the injuries accruing from monopolies and the extravagant power of corporations. Many persons regard such utterances as the ravings of sensationalism, but now the Bishop of the new State of Washington repeats them and they are echoed by Postmaster Wilson. Ford Peak of Chicago has said that McKinley will not favor trusts and monopolies. And on Tuesday night, Senator Hoar, in words worthy of his age and high standing, traversed the same ground."

Dr. Lorimer referred to the Bacchante during the latter part of his sermon, saying:

"Real art calls for fitness, and an ornament that is arbitrarily introduced, if not natural to the object, is a defect. A bacchante is out of place in a library, and misrepresents the idea of the institution. But, in addition, I protest against the bronze incarnation on another ground. It is not true to facts."

"There are bacchantes in modern life, and they look not at all like the creation in the library court. They are generally scantily clad, it is true, but the dress hangs wet and torn and there is no movement of jocund grace. Rather otherwise. The face is wrinkled and painted, deep black lines are under the eye and the whole figure is dejected, forlorn, disgusting. The rage and the maudlin, leering expression tell the true story of lewdness and drinking. Let this be carved in stone or cast in bronze, if you will, and placed in the atrium of the library. It will serve perhaps a useful lesson. Every young man seeing this embodiment of vice, real to nature, may be moved to honor womanhood by keeping clean and pure, and every girl beholding the awful effect of intemperance and lewdness may be moved to preserve her innocence and abstain from wine sipping in the public dining rooms of our hotels."

"Well, if Puritan Boston must have Bacchante, we shall be sorry, but we are grateful that the coming first lady of the land has decreed that wine shall not be used at the White House. This probably may be termed 'the trade of morality,' words often used in reply to the protests against the image of iniquity."

"Shot and Shell," in which he set forth the most potent points of the temperance argument, and poured hot shot into the enemy's camp. Then Breton A. Macdonald sang a solo, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and was followed by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, who spoke shortly along the same lines as Mr. Moore.

He was highly incensed at the action of the Public Library trustees in allowing the Bacchante to remain in the court yard.

On this subject during the evening there were adopted the following:

Resolved, That we desire to respectfully request the trustees of the Boston Public Library to give back to the man who sought to corrupt the morals of the youth of Boston and vicinity his insult to the Christian and virtuous sentiment of the capital city of Massachusetts; and

Resolved, That the said trustees suggest to him that he could do the city no greater service than to break up the dirty thing and destroy forever the influence of its shame."

During the evening there were vocal and instrumental solos by Mrs. Eva Baker, Mrs. E. G. McIntire, Miss Geraldine Fontaine and Miss Dora Harmon. There were also readings by Miss L. A. Ross and Miss Kathryn J. Friend.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

THAT CONGREGATIONAL CLUB REPORT.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I find myself in entire sympathy with the general position of "Layman" in a recent issue, as to the undesirability of "railroading" resolutions through meetings without opportunity for discussion. Yet I am not sure that the criticism applies wholly to the case in point, the approval by the Congregational Club of its outlook committee's report against the acceptance of the Bacchante. It can hardly be said that "We resolved ourselves into a jury to try, supposedly upon good evidence, the judgments of other juries who had the case before them twice." The outlook committee's report, which was prepared and read by myself, is not presented for formal adoption, but is a review of miscellaneous matters in which the club may be interested. As usual, it treated of many subjects, of which the Bacchante was only one. Sometimes resolutions are suggested by some of these references, but not usually, and they arise independently, as was the case with the very courteous and cogent resolution of Mr. Southgate. The "report" attempted to suggest four reasons why a large number of people in Boston who may not wholly condemn the nude in art, and who cannot reasonably be charged with narrowness, disapprove the placing of the statue in the library court. These reasons were, its general character; its offense to the temperance sentiment of the community; its lack of harmony with and inferiority to its surroundings; and its inevitable association with the character of the model, who has been so widely and vulgarly advertised in connection with it. Especial emphasis was laid upon this last reason, that a statue which represents a principle should be impersonal and sacred to the principle for which it stands, which is hardly possible after all that has been printed concerning the woman who is said to have been the model for the Bacchante.

No effort was made in the preparation of this "report" to compel universal assent, but only to represent the general sentiment of a large body of thoughtful people in the community. If "Layman" "approved in the main" the positions taken, and thinks "the statue to be not at all in keeping with the library," he stands well within the line intended to be drawn by the report. Indeed, the adoption of such a report can only be held to mean this, that the club approves its general position. It was a complete surprise to me that such action was taken, and I am sure it does not commit anyone who voted for it to a position more advanced than that which "Layman" indicates as occupied by himself.

I am just a little sorry that the Transcript's report of the meeting speaks of the report as "a scathing criticism of the action in accepting the statue" and of "the secular press." I did deplore the flippant tone of much that the papers have published, and the assumption of some of them that all opposition to the Bacchante is grounded in narrow prudery, and regretted that the action of the commissioners in their reconsideration had been so precipitate. But it was partly because some of the "scathing criticisms" that have appeared do not represent the sentiment of the great body of the intelligent people, that I undertook to state in four reasons the general position of those who are uncompromisingly opposed to the statue, and believe that it ought even yet to be removed, but who desire to express their opposition in a temperate and courteous and dignified way. Many members of the Congregational Club may have dissented from portions of the outlook committee's paper, which for present purposes should hardly be called a report, but the club left no doubt of its general position. That position, warmly approved by 300 clear-headed and intelligent men of Boston and vicinity, may be taken as representative of the conviction of a very large and intelligent part of the community, and some of them are very much in earnest. It is not too much to ask that the Public Library trustees before final disposition of the matter should take means to ascertain the views of "Layman," and the very large and influential body of men whom he represents, men who do their own thinking, and do not approve of the Bacchante.

WILLIAM E. HARTON.

Macmonnies' Bacchante, the priestess of Bacchus, was to have been removed yesterday from the court of the public library and placed in winter quarters, but owing to the mildness of the weather and the immense crowds of people from all parts who flocked to see her, the librarian, Mr. Putnam, concluded to allow the statue to remain a day or two longer in its present position.

Librarian Putnam wants it distinctly understood that Bacchante has been accepted by the trustees of the public library, and that when it does come down from its present position it does not by any means mean a removal.

Mr. Putnam said: "The statue was put up in the first place in order that the public could see it and judge for themselves. We did intend taking it down this morning and removing it from the court for the winter, but the weather is so fine and the crowds of people so great who are coming to see it that we do not wish to disappoint them."

The present situation and pedestal of the monument is only temporary. Mr. McKim writes me that the pedestal for the statue will be composed of Connemara stone, which has already been ordered at Connemara, Ireland."

The library trustees have been delayed with letters for and against the statue, these past few weeks, but they pay no attention to them, as they have already given their decision and have no intention of rescinding their action.

It is expected that the pedestal will arrive from Ireland about the beginning of March next, when Macmonnies' masterpiece will be given its permanent stand in the public library.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

GOSSIP FOR READERS OF BOOKS.

Chicago seems to feel a little surprised that Miss Artz should have chosen to send her gift of \$10,000 for a Longfellow memorial to the Boston public library instead of bestowing it upon her own city. The surprise seems to be intensified by the intelligence that Miss Artz has never been in Boston and is not acquainted with Longfellow's daughter. It appears that Miss Artz has been so pleased by what she has read about the Boston public library and Mr. Putnam, its librarian, that she made the gift without any previous consultation at all. Under the circumstances it seems a tribute to Mr. Putnam's methods. He has always stood for the most advanced, the liberal tendency, in library management. He has regarded libraries not as valuable for themselves alone, but for the use the public can get out of them, and his appointment to the greatest library in the nation was regarded as a significant victory of that policy. Chicago's great Newberry library is an example of the opposite tendency. There the books are surrounded by such a web of laws and rules and regulations that it requires much leisure and great patience to secure any information wanted. In spite of the magnificent and comprehensive collections of books stored away in its beautiful rooms, and guarded by the large and intelligent staff of librarians. It was hoped that when John Vance Cheney was chosen to take charge of the library that he might liberalize the methods, but the code seems to have been too strong for him, and the trustees would not permit it. Remained the answer to any modifications proposed by the discouraged searcher after knowledge, who might find his path obstructed. For Chicago's other great collection of books, the Public library when it is settled in its new home will no doubt invite gifts, but Miss Artz probably formed her opinion of it while it was suffering from its crowded and unattractive quarters in that very unlovely city hall.

Miss Artz, the Chicago papers have at length discovered, is a reclus. She inherited a large fortune from her father, G. Burr Artz. She lost both her parents fifteen years ago, and has only one relative, a cousin, a druggist. She has for three years lived at the Metropole hotel, seldom leaving her room, admitting no one but the necessary servants. She is not an invalid, but seems never to have recovered from the loss of her parents. She is now about 35 years old.

consideration of the art commissioners, and these, after collecting the opinions of experts, reject it as unsuitable. Secondly, the art commissioners meet again, look over the statue, reconsider their vote and reverse their decision. Now, in the third stage, the trustees themselves are facing the question of suitability; and they who dragged the art commissioners into reconsideration may be forced by public sentiment also to reconsider.

The good sense of the Boston public is opposed to setting up the statue in that place. Organization after organization has passed resolutions of disapproval. Clergymen condemn it on the same ground as that taken by the art experts and the art commissioners in their original verdict. Social societies, temperance clubs and other associations in numbers have expressed opposition. And where is the society that has passed a resolution in its favor?

After all, the fundamental principle of true art is fitness; and that this statue is not a fit decoration for the Public Library courtyard is the sentiment of a majority of the conservative people of Boston.

If the trustees of the Public Library will take a friendly word of advice, they will reconsider their own views, look at the statue again, and then send it back.

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1896.

TO SHOVE BACCHANTE OUT OF SIGHT.

Famous Statue Is Likely to Disappear from Public View After Next Monday.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Bacchante, which was to have been housed for the winter today, will display her charms in the public library court yard until Monday at least. There is a special meeting of the public library trustees on Monday and something may be done regarding the now famous statue.

"If it is replaced in the spring," said Secretary Putnam of the public library, "it will presumably be put back on a permanent pedestal of marble and with an arrangement of the fountain jets more satisfactory to the architect than the present one."

"What about the resolutions of the clergymen?" asked the reporter.

"I do feel justified," said Mr. Putnam, "in saying that if the statue be one calculated permanently to give offense to any large section of the public I should deem its presence in the library court-yard a misfortune, and I see nothing in the action taken by the Art committee and by the trustees to indicate that they would themselves take a different view."

Mr. Putnam's "ifs" and "buts" speak eloquently. The Bacchante is coming down and will be boxed up and stowed away in the basement of the library building. Whether she will ever appear in the courtyard again is a question which many well-informed people answer in the negative.

Protests, letters, and resolutions have just blessed about the heads of the trustees during the last week, and it is highly probable that they will take advantage of the "winter quarters" explanation, which is really absurd, to quietly and permanently shove the offending young woman out of sight.

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It is expected that the pedestal will arrive from Ireland about the beginning of March next, when Macmonnies' masterpiece will be given its permanent stand in the public library.

The Dreamer.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

The trustees of the Boston public library have at last accepted the much-talked-of Bacchante figure. If it had been quietly accepted at first, very few persons would have thought of it as an outrage upon public morals. The attention of the prurient has been drawn to it by the mischief-makers and prudes of Boston, so that now people who would else have never visited the library will rush thither in throngs in response to the dictates of a vicious curiosity.

Common sense and a knowledge of human nature were conspicuous by their absence in the handling of this matter. It is ungenerous, of course, to suspect these men of any motive less lofty than a paternal regard for the public morals in their action, but other persons, under other circumstances, would be accused in such a case of working up an advertising dodge in the name of modesty.

graphic picture on another page of the Sunday Journal today.

Here is a letter written to the Journal by a prominent physician, whose home is at the Back Bay, and whose views will be found to be of interest: To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Dear Sir—In view of the severe opprobrium heaped, not only upon the head, but upon the whole person and presence of the offending Bacchante, it may not be amiss to present the other side of the question, if there be another side to it.

There stated terms of the objections urged against the statue seem to be the following:

First, That it is a representation of a noted drunken woman, and, thus, has no place within the precincts of an institution set apart for instruction and higher education.

Second, That it is too small, and out of keeping with the architectural environment of its position.

To the first objection it may be replied:

The highest judgment of a work of fine art rests upon its inner meaning. For instance, in Landseer's "Chief Mourner" our attention is arrested, not by the dog's glossy coat or symmetrical limbs, but by the intense yearning of its loving eyes, and the inconsolable distress expressed by its attitude. We do not read "Dog" as the title of the picture, but "Affection" or "Undying Love." In the same way the Bacchante is not "woman," if by "woman" is meant femaleness or female sexualness, since this quality is not only nowhere apparent in this statue, but it is the very last we should ascribe to it.

Again—"drunken" it is not, for no drunken person could maintain, even for a moment, so airy a pose.

And "naked" it is not, for naked means divested of clothing, and is as inappropriate in this connection as in that of the limb of a tree. It needs but little reflection to convince us that a French bonnet, however artistic, would be as emblematic of this statue as to the Venus upstairs.

The second objection, involving an architectural technicality, expert judges pronounce to be entirely erroneous, and base their assertion upon definite measurements and architectural laws.

All the objections hitherto made are thus proved, I think, to be groundless, and here we might rest our case.

But more than this, I will now proceed to show that not only is this statue not unsuitable for its present position, but that it is indeed very suitable, and not only very suitable, but that it is, indeed, the most suitable of all conceivable adornments of the Library courtyard.

For—

1. Its beauty no one questions, and beauty is suitable anywhere.

2. Any enclosed space, shut in by high walls, produces upon the mind an effect of dreariness and desolation. This is a psychological fact and will not be disputed. If the architectural exigencies of a building necessitate such an inclosure this depressing effect must be relieved in some way or the beauty of the building will be marred.

A fountain, placed there, will not do this. Its eternal drip-drip will rather heighten than relieve the dreariness. Flowers there will be objects of pity, in that they are excluded from their native sunshine, more than sources of consolation. The severe beauty of Cleomeles' Venus would repel me by its marble coldness.

Place, then, before me an embodiment of mirth and gaiety and happy abandonment to the mere joy of living. Fashion it as cunningly as young motherhood and innocent infancy are the chastest, most beautiful and most joyous things you can imagine, then embody your idea in them. Surely no soul is so dull as to mistake your meaning, so base as to pervert it.

As to myself, the effect will be instantaneous. I shall no longer be alone or sorrowful. The gloomy walls will vanish; the fountain's deadly drip will cease. My eyes will seek the sky above me, and my heart will whisper hope.

WILFRED J. LILLY.

SCORED BACCHANTE

"It Has No Place Here,"
Says Mr. Capen.

"Represents That Which Is
Low, Sensual, Degrading."

Public Meeting of N. E. Watch
and Ward Society.

The New England Watch and Ward Society held a public meeting at the Second Church, Copley Square, last evening, there being a large audience in attendance.

The meeting was held for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the public the grand work which the society is doing toward the suppression of vice in the city, and to implore the hearty and whole-souled support from the citizens who are interested in the movement.

The speakers were B. B. Capen, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Rev. Thomas Van Ness, Mr. Henry Chase, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

In opening the meeting Mr. Capen who presided, alluded to the purpose of holding a meeting of this kind and then told many instances of the activity of the society. He said that the society has been doing a noble work in suppressing the publication of vile literature, which has found a place in the minds of boys and girls in the past.

In regard to the awful evils of intemperance he said that men can now see the progress of the warfare which has been waged. Wine is no longer on every sidewalk. Young men who drink are not wanted in the stores. Our railroads will not have them for engineers and motor men.

And then he spoke as follows regarding the Bacchante statue:
"Have we not had in this city recently an illustration of the necessity of watchfulness by us all, in the placing in the court of our splendid Public Library the Bacchante?"

"I do not wish to criticize in any harsh spirit the officials who were responsible for this act, for they have had in the past and will continue to have in the future our esteem as among our honored citizens. But other citizens equally honorable, from one end of the city to the other, have been uttering their most solemn protests against the use of this spot for such a statue."

"There is nothing ennobling about it to the average mind; if it means anything it is the glorification of that which is low and sensual and degrading. If such a work has any place anywhere it certainly is not here."

"The library has so much that is uplifting and beautiful that it cannot be possible to have it permanently marred by that which, to speak very mildly, is entirely inappropriate and unworthy."

"Let us enshrine some figure that represents wisdom or science in that court, and not the Goddess of Lust. Does someone say it was a gift for this purpose? Good heavens, is the city of Boston so bankrupt that it must accept such a gift as this?"

"I believe the majority of our community, men and women, if they could speak, would vote against the reception of any such gift. But, certainly, the people's great, beautiful library should not be marred by that against which so large a portion of our citizens conscientiously object, even if they should be a minority."

"The statue is to be covered soon. Thank God for that. May it never be uncovered in our midst. And why do I speak of this here tonight? A few days ago, one of the prominent members of the Suffolk Bar, a gentleman of wealth and culture, who has had large opportunities of public travel, told of a recent trip to Paris. And he gave it as his judgment that the reason why Paris is so corrupt and why there are so few homes as we understand the word, comes from the fact that in the streets of the city and in public places there are so many statues representing the nude in art."

"He further added that with such objects before the young men and women of that city, it was a natural and easy step for them to illustrate in their own lives what they saw portrayed before them. It is the first step that costs, and here is where I wish to press the emphasis. If the city does not make this protest now, what may not come later on from other officials whom we may not so fully trust?"

"For the few days this statue has been on inspection, thousands of boys and girls and young people have streamed to the spot. Can the work of the Watch and Ward Society go on in a more successful manner, on the one hand, if we are to begin to tolerate in our midst that which would in so many cases feed the passions and undo the work which this society is doing on the other hand?"

"I have said enough to show you its mission. I believe if the people understood the brave battle that it is waging with evil, they would increase its income, and, therefore, its usefulness four-fold."

The second speaker was Dr. Edward Everett Hale. He said that he had been in close touch with the society for a long time, but is surprised to hear of the grand work which it is doing on every hand.

"We are the people," said he, "and it is our duty to take care that our servants, whether in the White House, in the State House on yonder hill, or at Police Headquarters, do as we say. I can say that I have the greatest respect for the police of this city. I always touch my hat to a policeman as I meet him on the street, for I feel that we are both engaged in the same kind of work. They all seem to be a good set of fellows. But we must remember that it is not their business to do our work unless they receive orders from above."

"There is something radically wrong in our police system. And I might say that we have no system. From the time of Reed, who was the only policeman in the city, Boston has had no police system, and the man who will come to the rescue in this age and furnish us with what is needed will be a great benefactor."

"Why the poor policemen do not get into more scrapes I cannot see. It is our duty to see to the suppression of vice. Do not throw it upon the men who wear blue coats. We need to be awake and see that our daughters and sons have nothing but the best influences in their younger days, and to see that they live as we would have them live in the eyes of the Creator."

Rev. F. B. Allen, Secretary of the society, was the next speaker. "We are banded together," said he, "to protect the innocence of childhood, the purity of boyhood and the modesty of girlhood. We need your help. We implore all right-minded citizens of the city to help us in the great work which we are doing."

"For the past three months Boston has never seen such indecent exhibitions in the theatres. This has come to the attention of the society, and we have secured many convictions, where the shows have been vile in the extreme. The Board of Aldermen has the matter of suppressing these exhibitions in the city, and we must impress it upon the board that it is their duty to do it."

Rev. Thomas Van Ness bore testimony as to the activity of the society, and earnestly advocated the hearty support of the citizens of Boston. He said that he was glad to know that a meeting of this kind can be held in Copley Square. He hoped that it would prove of the greatest benefit to the society.

Mr. Chase, who has grown gray in the interests of the society, traced its many laudable performances since its inception. He said that when the laws were not framed as they should be to aid in the suppression of many evil practices, the society would suggest amendments to the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, and in almost all cases success has crowned their efforts.

He told how instrumental the society has been toward ridding the city of gambling dens, and the valuable assistance which has been received from the police.

The last speaker of the evening was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. "As a woman," said she, "I want to thank those who have done so much to keep my sex from shameful degradation. It is certainly true chivalry. It is man and woman working together for human nature, the dignity of which is capable of elevation to an angelic standard. Shall we arouse ourselves from elegant lethargy, or shall we pay no attention whatever to the appeals for assistance which we have heard? O, I feel that it is the duty of every man and woman to see that this work is kept to the front of charitable agencies."

"If we want purity, we must have vigilance. We must support the society and be with them on the work which they are doing. Their work has been great, peaceful, politic. I am sure that we shall indorse all that has been done, and pray that their efforts may continue."

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

Bacchante and Its Model Condemned.

Bacchante and the model who posed for the statue were mercilessly arraigned in two churches yesterday as exponents of everything that is vile in life. Rev. S. H. Roblin, pastor of the Second Universalist Church, said: "I am opposed to the Bacchante because of its history. She represents drunkenness and debauchery, an abandon of life to the pursuits which work harm, and wholly harm, to the human race. She is a type of dissipation that the public library stands to oppose, an ignorance it is placed to overcome, an influence it is set to thwart and destroy. Besides, the model from which the statue is taken is known to have been one of the most notorious characters of Paris. No one can look upon the statue without seeing the figure of the original and feeling more or less the contamination of her life."

At a meeting of the New England Watch and Ward Society, held last evening in the Second Church, Samuel B. Capen, who presided, spoke of the statue as low and degrading, and unworthy of its position in the courtyard of the Public Library. Other speeches were made by Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D.; Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Rev. Thomas Van Ness, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

THE SKEPTIC

VOL. I. No. 1

BOSTON, DECEMBER, 1896

PRICE, 5 CENTS

The Psychography of the Bacchante Affair

It is seldom that a public episode presents so unconditioned an opportunity for psychological study and psychographical delineation as has been afforded by the Bacchante affair. One will search the annals of New England in vain for an incident that has been able to draw forth so complete an avowal of the instincts that have been inherited from Old England, that have been communicated to the rest of American society, and that are likely, in a mollified form, to find an expression in any part of the modern Germanic world.

To this phase of the modern soul the temperament of the Hellenic race in its primal strength is a direct antithesis. It is true that New England has made a great show of nourishing Hellenic culture; samples of its art have been imported, its architecture has been imitated, and the colleges have undertaken to furnish elaborate instruction in the language that was its instrument and in the literature that was its expression. But in spite of all this formal reproduction the real nature of Hellenic life has been obscured or at best deplored as an unfortunate concomitant of their culture rather than glorified as its fundamental cause. Any "irregularities" in their mode of life, the evidence for which has baffled the expurgator and the collegiate censor, have been charitably explained by the word "pagan." A bizarre distortion has been the hard condition of veneration.

Does any one doubt that if an attempt were instigated to uncover as such the real factors of Hellenic greatness before the American *jeunesse* there would be a general exodus from the colleges that should adopt so odious a course? Does any one doubt that if the American public could inspect through some historical telephoto the Hellenic civilization it would be even more shocked than it has been by a view of the modern French?

The capital of New England has prided herself upon her appreciation of ancient

art; she has even dared occasionally to pose under the name of the great Athens. At bottom she is hostile to every instinct that produced that art. Rarely has she been called upon to avow such an hostility, and her affectation has passed more or less unchallenged. Sensuous representations of the Hellenic social genius have been either inadequate or lacking; trustworthy written accounts have been susceptible to a lack of notice and to library manipulation: the result has been that Bostonians have been able to roll up the eyes before that which is Greek in form, while what was Greek in reality has either been hastily turned down, or condoned with an air of superior enlightenment; they have mistaken for unfortunately accidental that which was a fundamental cause of all that is noble in Greek art; in place of the Greek spirit they have been worshipping a dummy dressed up in the garb of the maiden Priscilla.

A person may be able to conceal his instinctive nature upon many occasions,—occasions that admit of a planned contradiction. But if the proper conditions be supplied his instincts will inevitably out; their manifestation may be masked in all the ways that a cunning mind may suggest, but it is none the less patent on that account. The same inevitability marks the activities of a race,—psychologically, a collection of individuals who, consciously or unconsciously, have conspired to foster, barring idiosyncracies, the same instincts.

When the cat pursues the bird, no matter how many times it may have been punished, it rarely tries to dissemble the object of its chase. With the human animal it is different. After an individual has suffered a few times from the open deprecation or denunciation of some idiosyncratic trait or lack of trait, he begins to disguise the attitude and action he cannot avoid under the mask of various motives that are more praiseworthy. Finally, after he has been found out again and again, after he has been characterized to such an extent that the *ad hominem* argument is applied to his actions, he reaches on certain occasions the acme of human cunning: he prefaces a manifestation of his nature

[Continued on page 4.]

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THE SKEPTIC.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

WILSON DAVIS, Editor.

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Début and

Announcement

A journal of which this is an initial and tentative specimen will be published for some time hereafter once a month. The period of its existence will be determined by the demand that it shall be able to create and maintain among those people whose attention it will endeavor to merit. In its present beginning the enterprise might be termed a journalistic amœba. While in its protoplasmic state it will by many be classed in the species to which belong the large number of tastefully-issued publications that have recently come into vogue. These appeal to a more fastidious public than do the daily newspapers,—or rather to the same public in a more fastidious mood. On the other hand, they are not so labored as the monthly magazine.

Is the existence of these monthly and semi-monthly commentators on current happenings—pocket-magazines, they might be called—to be ascribed to an actual craving on the part of many people, or simply to the egotistic desire of certain note-makers to thrust their jottings upon a passive public? These are hardly necessary alternatives; perhaps the fact is better described by saying that a growing class is awakening to the desire of a new form of journal, and that in some cases incompetent men have undertaken to supply the demand.

The daily newspaper is usually the organ mainly of commerce and politics, and accordingly does not claim to be an inspirer of esthetic living. The weeklies are either devoted to peculiar propaganda, or they are purely technical, or they are loftily political. The monthly magazines are generally of mixed contents; they represent mainly, however, an antiquarian culture.

People who are familiar with French journalism, its artistic treatment of present culture, the manner in which it fosters lit-

erary aspiration, its *feuilletons*, and its delightfully personal tone have come to desire a similar type in America; men and women of limited leisure are seeking a journal that shall refresh them with artistic superficialities; and all educated people of good blood are ready to welcome a paper that, without claiming to be the organ of this or that class, discerns and celebrates whatever in the present pertains to human pleasure and recreation.

To meet these various and as yet half-expressed desires, new publications have made their appearance in many places. The editor of this journal, while avowing as one of the motives of his publication a similar aim, repudiates as unfit the tone and style of a majority of these journals; their pert flippancy and slang annoy him, while their continual affectation of the smart epigram brings upon him a feeling of ennui; he considers it possible that others may be similarly affected.

Their characteristic diffuseness in treating insignificant topics will not be imitated in this journal. America seems to be the home *par excellence* of verbosity. Is this an evil correlative with democracy, and does it indicate the dominance of a low intelligence? Is it not time that people of *esprit* face this national literary characteristic? Is it not an appropriate suggestion that public scribes be demanded to talk less and say more? But any further comments of this character will cause me to be incomprehensible to Americans; for is not the value of a book directly proportional to its bulk? What a contempt an American must feel for the tiny volume of La Rochefoucauld!

In common with the journals that have been characterized, this journal will endeavor in its *feuilletons* to appeal to the instincts of gaiety. It is our desire, however, to superpose upon this stratum a more adequate treatment of any present events that may be of pressing interest. The term "Skeptic" may be taken to indicate the role of the editor, and accordingly is appropriate as the title of the journal. Considered as an editorial *nom de plume*, the term may with many people be misleading. Yet its assumption cannot in reality be taken to presage the exhibition of a spirit unduly satanic. Philologists and students will undoubtedly give the term a fair interpretation, and if they alone were to be consulted, the following incident, illustrating the appropriateness of the term for a spectator of purely human affairs, would be quite irrelevant. A young woman while sojourning

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in a large city was wooed by a manufacturer possessed of wealth—ample enough for the requirements of matrimony. Everything would have gone smoothly had not the rumor reached her ears from two apparently distinct and reliable sources that her devoted one was already supporting a wife and two children. In a state of great perturbation she declined to see him when he called. The supposed wife was the gentleman's sister, who thereafter remained his principal female companion. We accuse the young woman of not being skeptical; she did not even admit the handmaid of skepticism,—psychography.

It is not the purpose of the Skeptic to enter the arena of theology and metaphysics. The sunless, lifeless realm of the dethroned and emasculated Kronos does not allure him.

After a consideration of such titles as "Spectator," "Rambler," and "Listener," the editor decided that he desired a *nom de plume* equally modest,—more modest, for instance, than "Critic." In accordance with this desire he chose the title that has been presented. It is true that in the minds of the *canaille* a certain opprobrium attaches to the term. But this grudge is out of place in the age of Zeus, and an account of its origin will perhaps help to silence its expression. The old theologians were astute enough to perceive that men preferred to get their cyclopædia of facts by some easier method than cogitation; accordingly they adopted the method of asserting things as so without giving any reason for their being so; this method, naturally acceptable to the crowd, was rendered august and authoritative by referring the dogmas not to themselves but to a *deus ex machina*. The following conjectural picture is true to the spirit of the characters it portrays, even though it reproduce no actual scene: whenever a man was seen to stop and consider before giving assent to a priestly statement, the subtle priest would point him out to the crowd with the epithet "skeptical," whereupon the many, in a chorus, would take up the term and jeer at the poor man for his simplicity; thereafter everybody, even the laconic, became verbose in his protestations that he did not merit that title.

The role of the Skeptic may be inferred from the title and from the character of the present number. The editor has taken the privilege of monopolizing this number; in subsequent numbers, however, other writers will from time to time make their appearance.

The "Philosophy" of Puvis de Chavannes

Historically the scene portrayed in the panel is correct; Plato did teach his doctrines surrounded by the perfect products of Hellenic genius. Then why do my eyes rest uneasily upon it?

Is it that when I see Plato occupying a place in the scheme of human enlightenment, I recall the story that he once desired to burn the books written by one Democritus? Do I begrudge Plato the distinction the artist has granted him? Yes. Then do I begrudge Philosophy a place? Answer, in the manner of Pilate: What is Philosophy?

Still, after I have shut out the remembrance of the other panels, a sense of incongruity remains. Yet Plato did teach in those surroundings; the painting at least has the merit of an historical flash-light. But such a process could also have fixed in colors in the same surroundings a barbarian slave. Historical collocation is no criterion of artistic congruity.

Why is Plato at the selected instant not in harmony with the background? Because at that moment he is merely platonizing: "*L'homme est une plante du ciel, non de la terre.*" Platonism,—the negation of Hellenism, the inhibition of every impulse to mould environment into forms of beauty and utility; and the *pou sto* of that negation,—a fiction, a lie: "*L'homme est une plante du ciel.*" Platonism,—the turning the back on every noble task! Platonism,—the nightmare of stagnant life!

And so in that daring mood that repels the mesmerism of fine manners and the authority of fame, I am dissatisfied with that panel. Just Plato the Greek in another posture, as an historical portrayal merely, would have been passed with unoffended eye; but Plato caught in the act, Plato platonizing, and yet surrounded by what products of Hellenism! and as I look, methinks the background shifts, as under the influence of some phantasmagoric magic; Plato remains, but the proud Ionic architecture is obscured, and in its place start and gleam the grim outlines of the Gothic,—and the title, "Plato at home."

W. D.

"Be courteous in ways that will not attract attention,"—but be sure that your lack of ostentation is noticed.

SCORED BACCHANTE

"It Has No Place Here,"
Says Mr. Capen.

"Represents That Which Is
Low, Sensual, Degrading."

Public Meeting of N. E. Watch
and Ward Society.

The New England Watch and Ward Society held a public meeting at the Second Church, Copley Square, last evening, there being a large audience in attendance.

The meeting was held for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the public the grand work which the society is doing toward the suppression of vice in the city, and to implore the hearty and whole-souled support from the citizens who are interested in the movement.

The speakers were S. B. Capen, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Rev. Thomas Van Ness, Mr. Henry Chase, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

In opening the meeting Mr. Capen, who presided, alluded to the purpose of holding a meeting of this kind and then told many instances of the activity of the society. He said that the society has been doing a noble work in suppressing the publication of vile literature, which has found a place in the minds of boys and girls in the past.

In regard to the awful evils of intemperance he said that men can now see the progress of the warfare which has been waged. Wine is no longer on every sideboard. Young men who drink are not wanted in the stores. Our railroads will not have them for engineers and motor men.

And then he spoke as follows regarding the Bacchante statue:

"Have we not had in this city recently an illustration of the necessity of watchfulness by us all, in the placing in the court of our splendid Public Library the Bacchante?"

"I do not wish to criticize in any harsh spirit the officials who were responsible for this act, for they have had in the past and will continue to have in the future our esteem as among our honored citizens. But other citizens equally honorable, from one end of the city to the other, have been uttering their most solemn protests against the use of this spot for such a statue."

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"He further added that with such objects before the young men and women of that city, it was a natural and easy step for them to illustrate in their own lives what they saw portrayed before them. It is the first step that costs, and here is where I wish to press the emphasis. If the city does not make this protest now, what may not come later on from other officials whom we may not so fully trust?"

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[The Psychography of the Bacchante Affair]

with a voluntary reference to his real motive as a possible one, with a complete disavowal of it, and finally with an elaborate and diffuse attribution of his attitude to motives of the most ingenuous kind. He is shrewd; he thereby forestalls an unwary criticism and gently relieves it of its most trenchant force.

Puritanism in its late phases has manifested a similar cunning. At first the puritan race, made proud by conquest, unblushingly held up its code for the inspection of the world. Everything that savored of a free expression of human passion, of human genius, was shamelessly pronounced wrong; the epithet "right" was bestowed upon a system of restraints that not only weakened the will, but that thinned the blood and attacked the very basis of human existence; the vital impulses were hedged about and branded with the most subtle infamy; an ignoble concealment of that which could not be eradicated was made a criterion of virtue; even words were taught to negate themselves,—virtue, for instance; self-denial, self-ruin, was applauded; man became anemic, he became a puppet, he became "spiritual."

The effects of such a code were speedy enough; the initial vigor of the race declined. Besides, outside races that had not quailed under its arrogant glance made their influence felt; under the régime of a formal tolerance members of these races found their way into its own territory; the race became a caste, it became sensitive, it learned how to blush. With increasing criticism from without and within, its sensitiveness to the appellation "puritanic" increased, and it began to explain, apologize for, and disavow that which it was too late to extinguish or disinherit.

The laws of evolution may be traced in the process by which the numbers of so ignoble a type have decreased. To-day Puritanism is dying, but is not dead. The serpent, though crushed, still breathes, and ever and anon it raises its head to spit its venom out on that which is human; ever and anon it raises its head to utter the same old hiss.

Puritanism ultimately lies deeper than any particular theory with regard to man,—his origin, his nature, and his duties; it lies in a physiological aptitude for a certain kind of theories. Puritanism has surrendered dogma after dogma before the advance of science; but the individuals that compose the puritan caste can by no possibility obtain new blood. The make-up of this caste is constantly shifting so as to

allow it to contain only those persons whose blood forces them to adopt the puritanic attitude. The essence of puritanism does not lie in a theory, but in an attitude. The instinctive hatred of the caste will always manifest itself in the presence of an attitude of which its own is a negation. The attitude of puritanism can be defined only in negative terms.

The puritans are also mythologists; they extradite the austerities congenial to and correlative with their own physiological and psychological defects until they appear as a system of superposed commands or, rather, vetoes.

The puritan's constitution is in some subtle way defective; even though his organs may apparently be perfectly sound, he nevertheless lacks that final increment of vitality that gives to the blond beast his lofty bearing, his pride in the body, its powers, its life, and its nature; that makes freedom a fundamental prerequisite for all activity. This lack, though it may escape the physiological examiner, will not escape the psychographer; furthermore, it will not fail to make itself apparent physiologically in the descendants of such a puritan. Witness the anemic women that fill the corners of New England. Surely, the puritan race cannot boast that its code is adapted to the instincts of an ascending type.

Under the inspiration of Hellenic tradition and the Hellenic genius, the genius of a modern sculptor has triumphed in an attempt to express in bronze a fundamental phase of the life that puritanism negates. By a streak of fortune that should make the whole world glad, the statue has found its way to Boston. The device of Palemon for distinguishing between affection and instinct is thereby given a chance to show its effectiveness on a grand scale.

The trait that is most characteristic of a race is sometimes the very one that escapes the discernment and formulation of the native artists. It is just possible that Mr. MacMonnies has succeeded in realizing through the art of the moderns a radical trait of the early Hellenic race better than did the Periclean sculptors. Whether this be so or not, the statue is a modern one, and has a significance, and may to a certain extent be considered, apart from the historic name that has been bestowed upon it.

The attitude of the woman is one of freedom. She acknowledges no restraint upon her own bodily activity. Without garment or veil, she dares to frisk and

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dance about, and allow her body to assume whatever posture her buoyant feelings may direct. The posture which the artist has selected and fixed is a momentary one; the maintenance of this posture would be incompatible with the perfect grace that characterizes the statue; evidently it is one of a series that in rapid succession make up the dance. But the artist, in selecting this particular one, makes it almost impossible not to read motion into the figure; as one looks one fairly sees the plastic flesh of a beautiful woman as under the motion of the dance it yields, and swells, and moulds itself anew.

Her attitude and her features express the most perfect joy and the most exquisite abandon. The present moment is for her a triumph over all causes of sluggishness and disease; her perfect body is in possession of all its powers; in these she glories, and she completely fascinates the attention with her graceful exhibition of them. Every other thought yields or contributes to this present exhilaration and triumph.

Triumphantly she holds aloft a cluster of grapes. Delicate suggestion! Autumnal nature has yielded again the delicious fruit. New wine is forthcoming, dark wine and sweet, the gift of a god! Beneficent wine! how it thrills my body, how it makes me free!

The infant that her left arm unconcernedly yet fondly encloses tells of another emotion, for thus she seems to say: Behold the child that I have snatched from its willing mother; even now it yearns for

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the fruit. Ah, its touch thrills me! O joy! I too am a woman like its mother! O happy hope!

Fair Bacchante! dull is he who cannot respond to your joy with the glad thought: Even as the vine triumphs over winter, so does human life survive decay; in the body of woman life forms itself again; men wither and die, but life is immortal and grows not old.

Freedom . . . joy in the body and its health . . . the display of its powers and its beauty . . . sexual pride,—such is the story of the new statue. But in the negation of these terms one finds the formula for puritanism: restraint, sombre humility, "spirituality," contempt for the body, and a vile calumination of sexual intercourse and the basis of life.

A journalist has said somewhat wittily that if the statue had been called by a different name it would not have excited so much adverse feeling; he would have spoken quite as wittily and more truly had he stated the converse: the reception would have been favorable, or at least indifferent, if the name Bacchante had been given to a different statue. It is the thing, the attitude, that has excited the hatred of negative instincts. The best meaning of the name to mythologists and historians may be read in the statue by the veriest peasant woman. Dionysos has ceased to be among the moderns merely a name; he bids fair to become one of our gods,—that's the source of friction.

Scientific explanation is considerably

AN UNFORGOTTEN LOVE

Valincourt, I see your form
Traversing a broken road,
Entering anon a happy town
In distant Spain.

You have told me many times
Of that journey and its fruit;
Well I know what love awaited you
In that old town.

You remember well the face,
Aye, the window whence it peered,
Greeting you as you, fatigued, arrived
In old Seville.

You would travel yet again
That rough road that led you there,
Live once more, by friends and kin forgot,
If she were there.

Only when one talks of Spain,
Thoughts of travel take your mind.
Memory then repaints once vivid scenes
In old Seville.

Whither went the daring girl
After you returned from Spain?
Just to have succumb from love you came
Back from Seville.

She was free to go or stay,—
No cold compact bound her love,
Fine-bred Spanish love, that southern air
Alone will yield.

Little gipsy that she was,
Clear-eyed, dark, enticing, coy,
Boldly quitted she your garnished care
She needed not.

Other love? perhaps,—who knows?
You ne'er tried to find that out;
Nor did her departure make you shun
Society.

WILSON DAVIS.

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In regard to the awful evils of intemperance he said that men can now see the progress of the warfare which has been waged. Wine is no longer on every sideboard. Young men who drink are not wanted in the store. Our railroads will not have them. Engineers and motor men.

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"The library has so much that is lifting and beautiful that it cannot possibly have it permanently marred by that which, to speak very mildly, is entirely inappropriate and unworthy. Let us enthrone some figure that represents wisdom or science in a court, and not the Goddess of Wine. Does someone say it was a gift? This purpose? Good heavens, in a city of Boston so bankrupt that it cannot accept such a gift as this?"

"I believe the majority of our community, men and women, if they speak, would vote against the receipt of any such gift. But certainly, people's great, beautiful library should not be marred by that against which a large portion of our citizens continuously object, even if they should, minority."

"The statue is to be covered. Thank God for that. May it never be uncovered in our midst. And when I speak of this here tonight? A day ago, one of the prominent members of the Suffolk Bar, a gentleman of wealth and culture, who has large opportunities of public life, told of a recent trip to Paris. He gave it as his judgment that the reason why Paris is so corrupt, why there are so few homes and understand the word, comes from the fact that in the streets of the city, in public places there are no statues representing the nude in any form."

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[The Psychography of the Bacchante Affair]

easier than scientific prediction; nevertheless it is here maintained that a correct prediction of the effect of the Bacchante upon the puritan caste was not difficult. The character of the statue as a whole and in itself was bound to arouse the animosity of that sect. It is probable that the same instinctive displeasure has been aroused in all puritans. Yet from this fact it does not follow that all or even a majority have the ability to formulate or the candor to enunciate the sentiment. One must be a psychologist and a non-puritan adequately to trace such an exhibition of displeasure.

Only a portion of those who have condemned the statue have seen fit to express themselves in the unvarnished formula of puritanism. Of this portion one has dwelt upon one point and another upon another. Merely to touch upon the remarks of this class one must steel oneself as if one were about to enter into a cave inhabited by bats and other unclean, clammy creatures; one would prefer to ignore them completely; but when they attempt to impose their own foul instincts upon the rest of the community, one feels obliged to say something. The sentiments of this portion have been voiced by the theologians. That the class is large and that its Cerberus is considered sufficiently terrifying may be inferred from the fact that hitherto their insinuating criticisms have elicited no emphatic protest. "The Bacchante is immoral." There is no necessity to explain that epithet. One well knows what the theologians denote by the terms "impure" and "immoral"—display of sexuality, pride in the sexual nature. They have not spit upon the Bacchante, however; they have spit upon themselves. They have done nothing more than to disclose the cheap mental background in which they set everything relating to sex. One does not have to go further than Huxley to obtain a psychological principle that will fit their case: *extradition of consciousness*. One does not stultify oneself by trying to "refute" them; one reads them and one's disgust expresses itself physiologically in an itching to box their ears. Shall their defamation of the sexual nature, to which even they owe their existence, be attributed to all mankind?

In order to get my psychographical specimens quickly—for the air in this cave is foul and stifling—I seize at random from a single nest:

"The expression on the face is flippant, vapid and shallow. Such a smile has no place in the Public Library. There should

be not the smile of joy that comes from the beer-mug and the malt-vat; there should be the smile of one who has drunk from the wine of knowledge.

"If drunkenness and debauchery are to be placed in a public place, let us have the truth, the bleared eyes, etc. Such a lesson would be of value to the community.

"Let us rather, if we are to have a figure there, have one of Newton, Herschel, Socrates, or some other great benefactor of humanity."

Vapid babblers and falsifiers, thus do I address you: It is no wonder that you are startled by the smile of earthly joy. But the Bacchante does not represent a drunken woman; and you cannot prove your charge either by the attitude of the statue or by any historical necessity; her buoyant exhilaration is no more than an occasional concomitant of perfect physical health unweaved by care, and its manifestation is not compatible with excess. Pure wine is a legitimate food, and its moderate use is one of the best factors of health.

And you would calumniate the pure grapes in her hand by subtle references to the modern "beer-mug" and the "malt-vat," even so you would inure the public to what you profess to abhor, but which the Bacchante in no wise typifies, by substituting for the graceful woman the very type in all its grossness that your own imagination has conjured up. Well do you adhere to the time-honored policy of your profession of confusing the sense of men, of exhibiting temperate gaiety as the mask and forerunner of excess, of exhibiting instinct as "sin." Well do you know that you have no interest in the promulgation of correct notions with regard to physical health; for if men attain health will they not be less interested in other-world consolations? You would have men drink of the "wine of knowledge,"—you mean, but dare not say it, the hemlock of theology. Neither you nor your guild has ever been the friend of knowledge. You shall not mask yourself with that proud word; the whole Library is filled with accounts of the contempt and hatred of your tribe for science. You would have placed in the court a figure of Newton, or of Herschel, or of Socrates, would you? A crafty bait! You would doubtless have preferred to name closer affiliations. Socrates did not cause you any pallor, perhaps; but did it not engender just a little tremor to extol Newton and Herschel? But stay! Newton and Herschel dealt with the planets and the stars; why did

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you not name some of the modern biologists, Darwin and Haeckel, for instance, men whose discoveries have enabled us to escape from the Middle Age myths, and once more realize the importance and significance of the body? But this would have been to approve the Bacchante.

Aside from the calumniations of this class, the disapproval of the Bacchante has been ostensibly placed upon other grounds.

A few have criticised adversely some of the intrinsic technical qualities of the statue. The exquisite grace of the woman's poise is unquestioned. The modelling of the child is frequently denied excellence; the correctness of one or two other features subordinate to the general design are questioned. But the presumption is in favor of the artist's ability. His genius as a sculptor is established by the supreme qualities that these critics do not question; accordingly, with regard to details an *a priori* presumption favorable to the artist is appropriate until some one of equal genius, having devoted the same time to the identical study, shall judge the details unfavorably.

Criticism, then, must shift its ground from the question of the appropriateness of a statue of high intrinsic merits for a particular place,—the court of the Boston Public Library. This is the ground that has been ostensibly taken by the Art Commission. From this commission have emanated two contradictory judgments, the first unfavorable, the second favorable. The phrase used in their first vote, of which the second merely erased the "not,"—"not . . . suited to the Public Library Building,"—admits of broad application and much complication.

The most obvious of its possible meanings is that the statue is unfit for the Library Building as a whole; this in one of two ways: either it is out of place in any conservatory of human letters and research, or it is out of harmony with the peculiar local traditions that, by means of busts and legends, are made prominent in the Boston Library.

Is the statue unsuited to a library as such? Provided an appropriate place can be found for it, no; provided the prototype of a public library is imagined as something better than the sombre and exclusive den of a Platonic abstractionist or the Middle Age monastery, no; provided the fountain-source of all poetry and art—the beauty and grace of the healthy body—is not covered up, no. Is the poetry of Shakspeare something more than a collection of

[The Psychography of the Bacchante Affair]

7

pages whereon are stamped certain signs to be mumbled over phonetically by the cramped-up student? then the Bacchante is fit. Is modern culture to be something more than antiquarian, non-participative, passive, Alexandrian; is it to be creative? then the Bacchante is fit. It is fit to be the central feature of the greatest library, for it portrays human instinct undefiled, of which all that is great in literature is an expression; it represents, unvarnished and uncontaminated by superstition, human life, to which all art must adapt itself, from which all science must emanate, and to whose requirements for perfection all civilization must ultimately bow; it represents freedom, the pre-requisite *par excellence* of all intellection and enlightenment.

Why do I go on? Why do I ask in logical succession the questions, Is it suited to the Boston Library? Is it suited to the court? when I have discerned in the words of nearly every objector that has hitherto spoken the puritanic taint. Here is a sample: "The true ground for opposition to the Bacchante is that, bewitching as she is, she is no more fit for the cloistered court of the Boston Public Library than the Hungarian Gipsy Band playing there would be." This is a flea for the ears of the unwary, and being interpreted means: Opposition to the Bacchante is natural and inevitable; but for God's sake put it on a respectable logical footing, in order that we may not be held up to ridicule.

Undoubtedly the Bacchante is out of harmony with some of the local traditions that are made prominent in the Library, and so much the worse for the traditions. But the fact that these traditions by no means express the significance of the Library is sufficient ground for waiving any discussion of this barren subject.

As to the technical question of the suitability of the statue for the design of the court the second decision of the Art Commission is more valid as a criterion and more binding as a decree than the first, for the reason that it supplanted a prejudice.

The Bacchante, then, is ours; only by a stultifying recantation can she be excluded. But let not the significance of her advent be obscured; she is the embodiment of pure human instinct, and accordingly is the antithesis of all that Puritanism holds up as holy. *Le dernier des dieux* is no longer without a rival in the modern cis-Atlantic world. All hail the advent of Dionysos; *procul, O procul este, profani*. WILSON DAVIS.

SCORED BACCHANTE

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many cases feed the passions and undo
the work which this society is doing on
the other hand?

"I have said enough to show you its
mission. I believe if the people under-
stood the brave battle that it is wag-
ing with evil, they would increase its
income, and, therefore, its usefulness
four-fold."

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[The Skeptic]

Advertisements With regard to advertisements it is desired set in this paper a standard that is not often formulated, much less applied. Without disavowing due regard for the exigencies of journalistic enterprise, we desire to express our disapprobation of the tyranny exercised over their readers by publications that place side by side with news, not to mention poems, grandiloquent expressions of sentiment, etc., imposing commercial displays that entrap and seduce the attention.

Of course the most glaring exhibition of this journalistic treachery is the patent-medicine advertisement of the daily newspaper. Just as the church with its eternal babble about "sin" has made the human animal, if not worse than she found him, at least not so good as he would otherwise have become, so these benevolent gentlemen of medical titles would by a subtle psychological process make men sick in order that they may have an opportunity for instilling their drugs and incidentally distilling a few shekels. We are glad to say that the publication of such displays is practised habitually only by inferior journals, and by reputable journals only when they are hard pushed for funds. Tyranny in advertising is of all degrees, however, and may arise merely from the position and manner of an advertisement. One day it will be recognized as an unmannerly trick.

We shall endeavor to please the reader of the SKEPTIC by placing all advertisements at the end of the publication. Furthermore, we desire to discriminate in our advertisements; indeed, we have a plan

for definite specialization. As we shall endeavor to make the SKEPTIC sought for by *bons-vivants*, we shall try to reserve our space for advertisers whom this class would patronize. Sellers of good wines, proprietors of first-class restaurants, and all other proprietors who cater to the *bon-vivant* are invited to notice the advantages of this paper. It is desired to build up a directory that shall be an index to Boston's opportunities for relaxation and pleasure.

Advertisers whose business accords with our desire will do well to address for rates: THE SKEPTIC, P. O. Box 1306, Boston, Mass.

NOTES.

If history be a fable agreed upon, it is not on that account less interesting.

The most vital impulses of a given present are the most elusive of the historic glance.

Said the spider to the fly: Come into my web. The spider—a philosopher; the fly—a scientist.

Sometimes it seems as if the women one sees on the street and in the cars after eight in the evening are not quite so charming as those one sees just before. Is it a case of theatrical selection?

That little spasm of altruistic benevolence that sometimes suddenly takes possession of the human breast—and as suddenly subsides—can usually be traced as a direct effect to a momentary optimism with regard to purely selfish projects.

A NAUGHTY BALLAD

A spiteful little dark-eyed wench,
Her name was Madame Tomb,
Picked up a little blue-eyed man,
His name was Mr. Froome.

He had a wife, that little man
With eyes of faded blue;
But she was long and lank and thin,
And was a very shrew.

'Twas only by comparison
That Madame Tomb had charms.
No man with any sense would ask
To take her in his arms.

But Froome's a stupid little man,
As stupid as a mule;
And when he talks, he throws his head,
And stammers like a fool.

But she was not fastidious,
She had no other beau;
And so she took her little man
And taught him how to sew.

For she abhors domestic things,
She is a *femme savante*;
In powers of keen analysis
She far surpasses Kant.

She bangs her hair down to her eyes
With frizzes, don't you know,
Just as the women used to do
In days of long ago.

And now before this ballad ends,
I beg of you don't stare
If you should meet them on the street,—
That literary pair.

W. D.

DONE AT THE EVERETT PRESS.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. C, NO. 154.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1896.

OLD LIBRARY BUILDING NOT YET SOLD

That Matter and the Bacchante Question

Postponed by the Trustees.
The trustees of the Boston Public Library held their adjourned regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

It was expected that final action would be taken on the offer that has been before them for the purchase of the old library building, but the matter was again deferred.

The trustees received and read reports from the following persons and organizations against permanently placing the statue of the Bacchante in the library courtyard: Universalist ministers, Congregational Club, Congregational ministers, and several ministers, headed by the Rev. John D. Pickles, who adopted resolutions at a union Thanksgiving service at the South end. Some of these resolutions asked for a public hearing before the matter was finally disposed of.

Several communications from individuals representing both sides of the Bacchante controversy were also received, but not read, and consideration of these and the resolutions was deferred until the next meeting, which will be on Dec. 11.

Several valuable gifts of books and manuscripts to the library were reported.

Boston Journal.

WE NESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library held yesterday afternoon no action was taken in regard to the Bacchante, which, however, has been removed from the courtyard. The Trustees had received resolutions protesting against the acceptance of the statue from the Universalist ministers through Rev. G. I. Keins, from the Congregational Club, the Congregational ministers' meeting through James B. Seavery, chairman, and from certain churches, representing the South End, passed Thanksgiving Day and signed by Rev. J. D. Pickles and seven others. The board also received a number of other communications favorable and unfavorable to the retention of the Bacchante. Action on the matter was held over until the next meeting, which will be held Dec. 11.

The board did not do anything in regard to selling the old library building on Boylston Street. The proposition of the New York syndicate to buy the building is still under consideration.

The following gifts from various parties were acknowledged: A gift of 10 volumes of rare old books and manuscripts from Dr. W. N. Bullard contains an illuminated Latin missal on vellum, which dates from the memorandum and lettering, to be of the 14th century. This manuscript is especially valuable as the library possesses no other illuminated books except in fac simile. Three issues of the Venetian press, 1474, 1479 and 1480, make a valuable addition to the library, examples of early printing in Italy. One of these, "Mammoth," 1479, is from the press of Nicholas Jensen, a Frenchman, following the occupation of a printer in Venice, who is said to have brought the art to its utmost perfection.

Gifts from W. J. Rolfe of Cambridge: The first proofs of his "Shakespeare, the Boy," recently published. The first edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the Kings," edited by W. J. Rolfe. A volume of Shakespeare published in Dublin in 1808.

From Frederick Sturges of New York: An edition de luxe of an old New England town, by F. S. Child. Gift of Mrs. Lockwood of Cambridge: Sixteen hundred and thirty-four volumes (66 unbound) some extant American literatures published before 1800, including the work of Abbott Everett, Follen, Parker, Putnam and Webster.

Some interesting and rare volumes of poetry and some Boston imprints, which are not now in the library. Of the poetry a parchment-bound volume of the W. A. Channing poems, 1817; "The Liberty Bell," sold at the Massachusetts anti-slavery fair in 1837; G. H. Baker's poems of the war, dated 1864. A valuable part of the gift is a number of bound volumes of newspapers and documents of the Civil War.

Other gifts received previous to the last meeting, but not yet acknowledged, were Taylor's Voyages Picturesque dans l'Asie Mineure, 20 volumes, bound folio volumes, which were 37 years in the course of publication, and give the legends, traditions, antiquities, etc., of the French provinces, and is illustrated by such artists as Viollet le Duc, Morace Vernet and Isabey.

BACCHANTE NOT FORGOTTEN.

Famous Statue Is Out of Sight, but It Was Criticized Yesterday.

The Boston clergymen cannot easily "forgive and forget" on the Bacchante question. They return to the charge with the same vigor that they would oppose a proposed liquor license transfer to an adjacent suburban street, for instance in Dorchester or Brighton.

At the Congregationalist services, meeting at Trinity Hall the paper was by the Rev. W. W. Hinckley on "The Purpose and Liberty of Art in the Age of the Drama."

He said that it is the method of the drama to present the good and the bad, the material of the stage is taken almost always from "man's passions, though not always the evil passions. The committee appointed to provide a memorial for the statue of the Bacchante has arranged a public service to be held at Park Street Church, Monday, Dec. 7, at 2:30 P. M. The speakers will be the Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D. D., of the Arthur Little, Jr. D. D., of the Rev. A. Horton, President William H. Parker, D. D., of Dartmouth College; the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., of the Independent.

The following resolution was passed: To the Honorable Trustees of the Boston Public Library: The ministers of the Public Library desire to act in accordance with the best judgment and conscientiousness of the people of the city, and respectfully request that the statue of the Bacchante be removed from the courtyard of the library building, and be placed in a place where it will be a source of inspiration and instruction to the people.

We therefore most courteously, but also most earnestly request that the Bacchante will not be returned to the library until the people who deem it unfit for that place shall have had ample opportunity to set forth their views and desires. We also request that the statue be placed in a place where it will be a source of inspiration and instruction to the people.

The Rev. Dr. Beller, Vice Chancellor of the American University, Washington, D. C., was the speaker at the Methodist preachers' meeting in Wesleyan Hall.

The Rev. John D. Pickles read the following, written and endorsed by 25 clergymen:

Newport Daily News.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1896.

THE TRUE BACCHANTE.

To the Editor of the News:

Will you kindly permit me to take exception to an expression in your note on the Bacchante statue, under date of November 28, where you speak of her as "holding drunken revel" in the court of the Boston Public Library. The idea that the statue in question represents an intoxicated Maenad seems rather prevalent in Boston and elsewhere, judging from the vehement expressions to which the protesters against the acceptance of the statue have given utterance. But it is, nevertheless, a mistaken one.

Dionysos, or Bacchus, is, in later mythology, particularly the god of wine, and his revels were characterized by wild excess and intoxication. But the earlier and truer concept of this god is that of a nature deity. He was at first the special protector of the vine, and later of trees and the fruits of the earth in general, under which aspect he comes in close connection with Demeter. The vine symbolized fertility and fruitfulness, and the sap of the vine represented the sap of all vegetation. Spring with its awakening vegetation was a season of joy and gladness, and Dionysos was at once the cause and the symbol of this vernal resurrection. In the course of its development the myth naturally came to represent Bacchus as the source of the happiness and mirth which arise from partaking of the fruits of the earth, particularly that of the vine, which "maketh glad the heart of man."

In later mythology, and in the representations of Dionysos's adult life, the wine-flushed train of Maenads, satyrs and nymphs, with their wild dances, insouciant, and jubilation, to portray nothing that is pleasant to contemplate. But the Maenades statue does not represent a Maenad, or Bacchante, in drunken revelry. It is, on the contrary, a representation of the infancy of Dionysos, while he was in charge of one of the nymphs of Mount Nyssa. Her bounding attitude, holding the infant god in her arms; the upraised hand with its symbolic cluster of grapes, depicts more the idea of joyousness and delight at the birth of the god whose coming awakened the earth to fertility and gladness, and who himself brought youth, happiness and good-cheer to mankind. Objection may be taken to the attitude of the Maenades, but his Bacchante no more represents debauchery than it represents the Swedish movement cure.

RICHARD BLISS.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1896.

The News.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

On Bartlett's Building, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1896.

BACCHANTE AN OBJECT LESSON

The following printed in the Evening Record of December 1, expresses the sentiment of a Roslindale lady in relation to the "Moral Lesson" taught by the much criticised and celebrated statue of Bacchante.

To the editor of the Record: The remark has been made repeatedly that "Bacchante" teaches no moral lesson, but the effect on my own mind was decidedly the reverse. As I passed through the corridor and saw the mis-shapen, repulsive form and expression of the baby on Bacchante's arm, the impression on me was an immediate realization that the offspring and natural fruit of evil is ugly and that motherhood entered into by a depraved nature must inevitably entail moral deformity upon the child.

It is not possible that the young who view this group may read this lesson as well as the one so insisted upon by the majority of critics? While I regret the apparent holding up of a drunken reveler before those who frequent our library, yet I think our lectures on temperance and heredity may here find a literal object lesson to illustrate their views. I do not fancy that the artist had in mind the teaching of any such lesson as is suggested to me, but one can read it into the group and I think it fits.

H. F. FLETCHER.

Roslindale, Nov. 27.

The Triangle.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:

EDWARD H. TINGLEY,
PARDON MILLER,
WILLIAM M. F. BOWEN,
Editors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., DECEMBER 5, 1896.

THE BACCHANTE.

"The seasons in our land combine
With morals and police.
To make both old and young incline
To wear their clothes in peace."

These lines from Heine's Songs have doubtless been adopted by the Methodist ministers in Boston, when they make their public objection to the location of the bronze Bacchante in the precincts of the stately pile known as the Public Library, on Copley Square. It is a principle of broad toleration to be charitable in considering the opinions of those who may differ from us. Otherwise, we might be tempted to adapt the stanza so as to run:—

"The purists in our land combine
With Methodist police,
To drive us to the desert wild
To view our art in peace."

But frankly, however, our reverend friends, with the very best of intentions, have unwittingly erred. With a spirit of commendable antagonism against that pruriency which unfortunately disintegrates the moral fibres of many a life, they have possibly believed that they discovered suggestions of immodesty when none really existed, because they set forth with a fixed and firm determination to make that very self-same discovery. It is indeed a fact, that nudity for nudity's sake alone, particularly with the suggestiveness of indecency occasionally met with in art, is not uplifting, but debasing. But it is also the eternal truth in art, that the presence or absence of drapery has scarcely anything to do with its purity, that the human form as the temple of the soul is indeed divine, and that nudity and shame are not necessarily correlative terms, but may readily be as far apart as the poles. The Friary, who poses in the "altogether," may really not be an "improper person," after all, it has been found. Certainly, also, when we hear so much of human distortion, by dress and habits of life, if opportunity occurs to present a model of it would be a public benefaction to give the world some similar Venus of Milo, or Apollo Belvedere, for the sincerest flattery of imitation.

An insuperable difficulty meets us in any attempt to transform the joyous face of the Bacchante who presides over the musical streams of the fountain, adorning the porticoed courtyard of the beautiful library, into vile licentiousness, or rank riot. It is rather a welcome progress to benumbing stolidity to find active life and glorious light diffusing quickening inspiration amongst the traditions of an art, the flower of which, as in ancient Hellas and modern France, may readily be fully commensurate with the national genius. Considering the present exterior location of this statue, no incongruity can fairly now be said to exist with the memorial lions and personifications of literature in the marble staircase, or with the gifted Mr. Abbey's interior mural creations, in Tennyson's devout Quest for the Holy Grail. In view of all these con-

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

PRES. WARREN'S VIEWS.

He Condemns the Bacchante and Gives His Strongest Reasons Therefor.

President Warren of Boston University has written a long letter to a Boston paper, in which he states his views on the Bacchante question explicitly and strongly.

He says in part: "Whoever is called to influence by vote or otherwise the ultimate decision as to the acceptability of this work of art ought, first of all, as it seems to me, to answer to himself three questions, to wit: First, what is the conception embodied therein? Second, is that conception one that meets the requirements of a pure and noble art? Third, is this particular embodiment of that conception admirable, the contemplated position, surroundings, etc., being all taken into consideration? I am sorry to see that there is some confusion in the public mind. Some, it seems, look upon the chief figure as a wood nymph, or some other pretty being, to whom the infant Bacchus has been entrusted by his celestial sire for care and training; and these are saying that the objections based upon the suggestion that the figure represents a priestess of an unesthetic and demoralizing rite have no pertinence, wine not having been invented at the date of this scene and no rites celebrating its exhilarating power having as yet been instituted. These persons seem to grant that if the figure did represent a priestess of those bacchanalian rites, which Rome, even in its pagan days, nearly 200 years before the Christian era, placed under the ban of the law and labored manfully to suppress as fatal to the public welfare, the statue would then have to be condemned at least so far as the use proposed at present is concerned.

"The difficulty with this line of advocacy is that the artist has himself named his statue. The name he has given is not Makris, or Ino, or that of any other of the personages mythologically represented as serving in the nurse capacity in Euboea, Nysa or elsewhere. He has named it a Bacchante—the designation always and everywhere of a priestess of Bacchus, a woman dedicated to the god of wine, and always represented as exhilarated by wine and as inciting others to seek like inspiration. The authorized handbook of the new Public Library, in introducing a picture of this art work, states that it is a statue of 'a Bacchante, or priestess of Bacchus.' Under these circumstances I do not see how any one who does justice to this question can vote for the acceptance of the statue on the ground that it is not a priestess of a partially intoxicated priestess of Bacchus."

"Next, then, let us look at this authorized conception of the offered art work. Here it is not a question of more clothes or less; not a question of impression on refined or unrefined, on Puritans or anti-Puritans. It is simply a question of idea, aim, artistic merit. It is not the question as to our artist's good or ill success in his execution, it is solely the question as to whether his conception itself is worthy of a perfect art-expression or of such approach thereto as human powers may compass. An artist who attempts to idealize and to present for admiration aught that is unnatural or subversive of nature in its best estate is attempting that which would defeat every high and noble end of art. From this it follows that any artistic representation of a partly poisoned human being—whatever play of muscle it may exhibit, and whatever heightening of vitality it may seem to show—is so far forth a violation of fundamental and imperishable art principles, unless the pathological display is manifestly subordinated to some high rational and aesthetic end to which it is essential.

"In any Bacchante, no matter whose, we have the critically poisoned human being, and in the one before us—in its likeness, I mean—there is no such manifest subordination of the display to the sane and wholesome ends of nature and legitimate art as to justify the exhibition.

"Having reached this answer to our second question, I am not anxious to reply to the third. It is quite unnecessary. Were we to grant all that has been said by the most indiscriminate admirers of the technique of this work, it would by no means warrant the trusted representatives of our city in honoring it as an object adapted to illustrate sound principles of art and to serve as a worthy aid in developing the aesthetic taste of coming generations of our people. Furthermore, it is my deliberate judgment that even if the fundamental conception of the work had been wholly unquestionable, it could not have become associated in the public mind with banal expressions of impure wit in the comic papers and sensational dailies and police gazettes of the country from sea to sea, as has this Bacchante, without thereby becoming irredeemably vulgarized and vulgarizing."

"As I looked through the fountain spray upon the work here discussed I could not help thinking that in some inspired artist-soul had first flared itself with the profound truth that in the duty purpose all that is humanly perverted and made harmful in nature is destined to be brought into a participation in the ultimate glory of perfected humanity, and then had become possessed of the Christian conception of the connection of Bethlehem with that ultimate deliverance of the groaning and travailing creation, and then locating his scene in that sacred spot, had given us such a figure with such a cluster and such a Babe, naming it 'The Redemption of the Vine.'"

The result might easily have been a work of immortal beauty and of immortal fame. If ever this Bacchante is to find a place in the hush of the Grand Court of our library I request that an inscription be placed near by suggesting to every beholder how beautiful and chaste and holy a thing it might have been.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

AGAINST THE BACCHANTE.

Four Earnest Letters from Representative Men.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The time approaches to which many are anxiously looking, when it is understood that the trustees of the Public Library are to decide on the acceptance of the Bacchante.

An esteemed correspondent in your issue of the 18th ult., said: "Whatever the decision that is reached, it seems to me important that it should be reached with respect. We should be willing to believe that the Art Commission has at heart the best interests of the city. It is formed of educated men, and has at its disposal the best expert opinion of those best qualified to decide." Yes, in matters of taste, but moral convictions are not so easily laid aside, and if the statue is accepted, many thousands of the best citizens of this city, and innumerable good people elsewhere, will be moved with sincere sorrow that the finest temple of knowledge in the land has given its chief place of honor to the figure of a woman exulting in wine.

The first instincts of the eminent authorities, in judging such an act unsuitable, were right. The opinion of any number of beholders that the statue in their eyes is as bad as its pictures, that the expression which some call a drunken leer, and others the silliness of tipsiness, in their view, indicates a less degree of vinous excitement, does not weigh a particle to disprove that unsuitableness, for it does not set aside the material and indisputable fact. That fact is that it is vinous excitement which is here glorified, as a suitable quality in youthful womanhood, and this in a shrine of intelligence, which that excitement smites always with blasting and withering power. This is also a conceded fact by the very name. For it is altogether vain for another of your correspondents to urge, in your columns on the 19th ult., that a Bacchante may represent a chaste mountain nymph, and that the presence of the infant is incompatible with suggestions of evil. Not so, for at the worst periods of the worship of the wine-god, when these wanton Bacchae made it a wild carnival of lust, his statue still often represented him as a babe. Moreover, there is the classical symbol of wine, the bunch of grapes in the hand, whose only possible significance is to proclaim that it is precisely the intoxication produced by wine which is here exhibited, and not, as your correspondent claims, the "higher intoxication of music and mental exhilaration," none of whose symbols appear. His allusion to Silenus is unfortunate, for that bloated sot, astride of an ass and hugging his wine-skin, was the usual companion of Bacchus in the processions, and well illustrated the coarse type of drunkenness to which the gay Bacchantian orgies, one of the lewd priestesses of which this statue represents, naturally led.

In the attempted enshrining of this figure of a devotee of the wine-cup among our choicest educational influences, we have another deplorable instance of the unreasonable and unaccountable inconsiderateness concerning moral interests, which some of our cultivated people show. Their moral apathy concerning the drinking usages of society is very much out of character with persons who are in general so full of public spirit and honorable endeavor. The destructive effect of those usages is well known to them. The same issues of the city press which chronicled their approval of a statue of a wine-drinking woman contained the official report of the recent investigations of the Bureau of Labor, with its appalling revelations of the connection of the liquor traffic with pauperism, insanity and crime; showing seventy-five out of every one hundred paupers to be drinkers, and that of every one hundred adult persons convicted of crime ninety-five were addicted to the use of liquor.

There is enough indifference now to the evils of intemperance, without glorifying drunkenness in the name of high art. It is of no use to quote the sentiment of corrupt European cities in favor of such a step, for the ominous increase of drunkenness and its attendant evils there is awakening their publicists to the necessity of more effective preventive measures by the Government and by the moral forces available.

And it is especially significant in respect to this present issue, that official authorities and philanthropists in several foreign countries are just now writing to a Christian woman of Boston to learn of the American educational method for the prevention of intemperance, which Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, calls, in the Pall Mall Gazette, "the most effective method ever devised by the friends of temperance to abate a great evil—perhaps the greatest evil abroad in the land."

It is, indeed, the fashion in certain cultivated circles here to sneer at this great prudential movement. "It is the old story," they say, "of a young man who has been taught the latest scientific truth concerning the effects of alcohol on the human system. This plan is attracting a favorable notice of the civilized world. And

in regard to intoxicants, is expressed in the statutes of the Commonwealth.

ALBERT H. FLUM, B.
Roxbury, Dec. 9.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

It is not pleasant for one artist to criticize the work of another, yet the artists of Boston feel the time has come when they must at least declare themselves against the unreasonableness of placing the little Bacchante statue in the stately column of the Public Library. If we must have a Bacchante, let her be attended by at least three satyrs, or something to give reasonable size and proportion to this mite.

The artists do not care to discuss the acceptance or non-acceptance of this statue on moral grounds. That side of the question has been said forth clearly and with frankness by Charles Eliot Norton, the eminent critic. While the editor of the Advertiser has well said that if it is not a Bacchante after all, the artist has failed to embody his idea, and if it is a Bacchante, it is certainly unfit to be represented in our Public Library.

It is the isolation of this small figure which may be urged, from an artistic standpoint, against its fitness for the present site. If it were one of a group it might possibly prove less discordant than at present, or if it were treated in a more monumental spirit, like the charming Bacchantes of the Greek, naïve, natural—almost the product of nature herself, and belonging to the woods and the tessellated gardens as much as the naiad belonged to the streams and the woodland. By this figure, alas! is monumental in no respect, and certainly no one will claim for it any naïve innocence akin to its Greek prototype. It may be a note of joy, but it certainly is not a harmonious one.

Moreover, this statue is in no sense original or novel. One finds that Carpeaux and other French sculptors have treated this subject in a more graceful and less offensive manner. Why are our men doing over again the ground the Frenchmen have exhausted? We have had a run of Dianas. Witness the statue now in our museum by M. Falguère, a Diana that comes from the boulevards of Paris rather than the woods of Fontainebleau. Now perhaps we are to have a run of Bacchantes, and if they come from Paris we must accept them without question, as we did the abominable maud roof. Where is our boasted independence, and where, alas, is our common sense?

Someone may well ask why Mr. McKim, the donor of this statue, has not the grace to withdraw a gift that is not wanted and which the people will not have. There is something greater than an Art Commission. It is the public who create this commission, who trust this commission and who have given their money to build this library, and the public have declared emphatically that they do not wish this statue to rest in their Public Library.

AN ARTIST.

Dec. 9.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Boston's Public Library is constantly more and more urged upon the attention of the teachers in the city. Its opportunities and its privileges for them, and for their pupils, are constantly brought to their notice, and in response to these invitations more children than ever before now visit it, and a still larger number will visit it as time rolls on. Teachers, therefore, as representing especially the children of the city, are peculiarly interested in anything there which can directly or indirectly affect these children.

If set up in the public court-yard, where it can be seen, and will be seen by thousands of young people of school age or just beyond, what will be the thoughts, feelings, the remarks, which it will excite? Will these pupils think of its "fine lines," its "artistic pose," its "classic cast of countenance," and the presence or absence of these or any other qualities with high-sounding names, which its admirers or its detractors have found, or failed to find in it? Not at all. Every teacher of long experience, who has mingled with boys and girls in various ranks in life, well knows that call it "Bacchante," "Pomona," "The Dancing Girl," or what you please, to the vast majority of young people, its suggestions to them are not of "intoxication," or "revelry," or "joyousness," or "spontaneity," but of nakedness, impure and simple, conscious and intentional. To them, it will be closely akin to the indecent posters, which have been so properly decreed and suppressed, and the fact that it was the work of a fine artist, and cost a great deal of money, will not prevent or vary its suggestiveness.

In order that the influence of our Public Library might not be harmful to the young, the trustees have excluded from it many books, which were interesting to children, but whose influence was deemed questionable.

Will they now reverse their policy and thrust upon the notice of these same young people an object however "artistic," "classical," "aesthetic," etc., which will provoke in them reckless or impure thoughts, desires and remarks?

TEACHER AND PARENT.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

If the last word has not been said about the Bacchante (or "Bacchantes" without the article, as her two-syllable friends call her), let me add my thoughts. I did not visit the courtyard till long after the image had been discussed extensively. When I first caught sight of it the immediate impression was pettee, and this was never removed. The thing is pettee; pettee in its size, by contrast with the lofty walls round it, for which a heroic, or even a colossal, statue would not

BACCHANTE IS CONDEMNED.

We hope the trustees of the Public Library began to appreciate the depth of the public sentiment which condemns the placing of the Bacchante statue in the courtyard of that building. This sentiment receives most emphatic expression. Clergymen of all denominations have entered their vigorous protest. Educators of distinction, such as President Eliot of Harvard and President Warren of Boston University, add the weight of their authority. The protest widens and deepens from day to day.

The very fact that such a protest is made should suffice to settle the matter. It is not a question to be decided by majority vote at an election; nor is it a question of law, in which the plaintiff or the defendant must be found absolutely in the wrong. But it is a question of propriety, on which practically unanimous consent should be required.

The statue is one which should not be set up in the Public Library. The art commissioners were right in the first place; it is not appropriate. The trustees, who dragged the commissioners into a reversal of their own decision, now find themselves face to face with a public protest against their taking the position which they urged upon the Art Commission. The public sentiment of Boston does not approve the Bacchante in the Public Library, and will not tolerate it there. And the longer the trustees persist in acting in defiance of this sentiment, the deeper and broader and more emphatic the protest will become.

BACCHANTE PETTY.

Dr. William Everett Says Statue Is Small in Conception and Size.

Dr. William Everett has written a letter regarding Bacchante, in which he says: "I did not visit the courtyard until long after the image had been discussed extensively. When I first caught sight of it the immediate impression was pettee, and this was never removed. The thing is pettee; pettee in its size, by contrast with the lofty walls around it, for which a heroic, or even a colossal statue would not be too large, and pettee in its whole conception and execution. I do not see in it the gross, debauched expression which some persons find; but it is wholly vulgar, without a spark of that inspiration which the Bacchantes are supposed to derive from the worship of Dionysus (not Dionysus, as your disyllabic contemporary prints it, turning Bacchus into either a tyrant or a historian). The creature irresistibly suggested to me a romping girl, who is rarely intrusted with the baby by her prudent mother, but has succeeded in getting hold of it at an unguarded moment, carried it out into the garden and is careering under the grapevines with the cry, 'Hurrah! I've got the baby!' Anything less artistic and more purely a piece of dogged reproduction, and very banal at that, it would be hard to imagine.

"Few things are more ticklish to attempt in sculpture than active motion. A statue is fixed forever, and therefore ought to be carved in an attitude which one can conceive to be retained for a considerable if not indefinite period of time. The Wrestlers might hold each other many minutes in their clutch; the Discobolus might poised his quoit as many; the soaring god, with the caduceus, might go on mounting the skies as easily as Virgil's bird takes the liquid way and does not move her swift wings. But Mademoiselle la Bacchante must change her position the very next instant, or she will tumble down, baby and all.

"And that for the middle of a library courtyard! That trifling tour de force for a rotund quadrangle, where the stately form of Sophocles might keep guard forever over the treasures to which he has made an unsurpassed contribution, is where the Mercury might, as I have said above, have poised himself for his eternal flight to heaven, bearing the magic symbol of the art that tamed the rude ways of new-born men by speech; where some artist of our own might embody the conception of the genius of American thought, free, yet open to the influence of literature, but not the skipping romp of a Parisian atelier, as out of place in the Boston library as Michelangelo's 'Moses' would be at Mabile."

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1896.

VENETIAN SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

Mr. Allen French's Splendid Collection of Photographs Exhibited at the Public Library.

Saturday and Sunday are the great days at the library—Saturday the students flock there and Sunday the public at large crowd the building from the evening hour at 2 p.m. until 10 o'clock at night.

The third floor of the library is fast becoming a rendezvous for art students. They come from all over New England to study some of the celebrated treasures in the shape of books, photos and engravings that are stored on this floor. The authorities assist these students in some very practical ways, too. For instance, an exhibition of the works of some celebrated school or master is held every Saturday and Sunday on this floor, in the Barton library, which is of considerable interest not only to the students themselves, but also to a large portion of the public. These exhibitions consist usually of collections of photographs of celebrated paintings and works of art. The Granger collection of 100 photographs alone contains material for a great many of these exhibitions, and perhaps this is the best manner in which to call the attention of the public to these treasures.

Yesterday and Saturday there was hung in this room a splendid collection of photographs of the Venetian school of painting, which was loaned for the purpose by Mr. Allen French, a young and enthusiastic collector. The specimens included some of Titian's masterpieces, those of some of his famous pupils, including Giorgione, also reproductions of some of the best works of Palma Vecchia, Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, Carpaccio, Giovanni Bellini, Gentile Bellini, Marco Bassani, Antonello de Messina and Alvise Vivarini. This exhibition gave a very clear idea in a collective manner of this wonderful school of painting. It is possible that some choice private collections will in the future be exhibited for the benefit of the public in this way.

The Celoman's Voice

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1896.

The Bacchante and the Sculpture Hall of the Art Museum.

The following article lately appeared in the Boston Daily Post from the trenchant pen of Prof. John Moore, who on every subject that concerns public morals and good government has the reputation of striking out straight from the shoulder. The Post took a decided stand from the start against placing the Bacchante in the Public Library, for which it deserves credit. The sentiment against this example of debased Parisian art seems to be growing stronger. It has been housed for the winter, and we predict will never be set up again.—Ed.

The discussion now going on in relation to the statue Bacchante is adapted to awaken the public mind on the subject in its bearing on public morals. The subject is certainly one of very great importance and should be investigated. Art in its proper place I have nothing to say against. But everything which bears its image and superscription should not, on that account, pass current. A thing may be very good in itself, but when wrongly applied become very bad. The better a thing is, when perverted the more harm it does.

The immoral tendency and influence of such a work as Bacchante cannot reasonably be called in question. This represents one of the worst of the features of old paganism, since Bacchus was a mythological god and was the worst of all the gods. He was the god of wine, drunkenness, and debauchery in their most degrading forms. At the feast and worship of this deity the most horrible and disgusting orgies and practices constituted the chief feature. They became so bad that the Roman government passed laws prohibiting the scenes enacted in the name of Bacchus. The men and women involved were called bacchantes, among whom the latter held the prominent place. The Romans derived to a great extent their vices, their religion, and literature from Greece, and among their deities their god Bacchus.

We have the means of knowing satisfactorily the character of the worship of this god. In a former article I alluded to Pompeii as revealing the horrible vices of the most fashionable Roman people. This place was representative of wealth, fashion, and vice. There art was carried to its highest development, and was made subservient to vice in all its horrible forms. The result of extensive excavations is a fearful revelation of the corruption that prevailed. The most extensive work on the subject has been published in France, on the engravings and letterpress of which no expense was spared. This is in eight volumes, and is in the Boston Public Library. The last volume is of such a character in its engravings that one can scarcely form any idea of it unless he has seen it. In the library the work is "withdrawn from circulation," even in the building. In this Bacchante occupies a very prominent place. It is a statue representing a nude drunken woman. It is this that is to be set up permanently in the Boston Public Library to be gazed upon by men, women, and children. If the representations of Bacchante and others of the same class are so bad as to cause the book to be locked up out of sight, why should a statue be tolerated such as this? In this work I notice that satyrs are pictured in connection with the disgusting debaucheries that were practised. I give here a passage from a prominent modern writer on art, which relates to the general character of pagan art, including Bacchante. "It is to be noticed in this connection that the character of the gods, being determined by the scale of gradation, descended less those near the more removed from sublime and further, that are at last humanly resemblance is preserved between Jupiter and his progeny. This is particularly observable in

Some tell us that a more suitable place for the Bacchante is the Art Museum. This leads me to say something about this institution. I do not hesitate to assert that this museum is one of the greatest sources of corruption in Boston. I do not say this of it in all its departments. I refer specially to that of sculpture. If anyone doubts this let him visit the sculpture halls. The statues there, which are mostly of a pagan character, if exhibited in stores, or their pictures in shop windows, the proprietors would be arrested as violators of law and order. This department is a standing disgrace and blot on Boston civilization. Let anyone stand at the door of the Art Museum on Saturday or Sunday evening when the place is closed, and see the stream of young people pouring out after having had their minds contaminated, and I think he must be convinced of the truth of what I say. It would be a great thing for Boston morals if these images were all taken out, ground into powder, and thrown into the ocean. Let Bacchante be introduced into this museum, and it would be a marked addition to the disgusting collection already there.

What is the duty of the press and the pulpit to this matter? This can be easily answered. The press should speak out in a way not to be misunderstood. I am glad that the Post takes such a noble stand on the subject. The pulpit should speak out in thunder tones. Public Christian teachers of religion and morals should apply the gospel here in a way that would make those who favor this Bacchante being set up for public gaze hang their heads and sink out of sight. In the late political campaign many ministers preached in favor of honesty and sound money. They are imperatively bound to speak out in this case.

Boston Journal.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1896.

VOLUME LXIII. NUMBER 20,832.

NOT SARAH BROWN.

Model for the Bacchante Quite Another Girl.

Beautiful Mlle. Beatrice W— Was Macmonnies's Model.

Journal Prints the Pictures of All Three in Comparison.

Yesterday the Sunday Journal gave an interesting article on the real model for Mr. Macmonnies when he designed the statue of a Bacchante now in the Boston Public Library. It was illustrated with photographic pictures from which the illustrations here given are drawn.

Much has been said since the statue "A Bacchante" was placed in the fountain of the Boston Public Library in discredit of the model from whom the work of art was made. Especially strong have been the de-



FACE OF MACMONNIES'S STATUE. (From a photograph by Elmer Chickering.)

clamations of clergymen of the statue for this reason; they have brought forward the name of Sarah Brown, the famous Parisian artist's model, as the original from whom the statue was copied, basing their assertions on several published reports. If she were the only model for the statue, then her notorious career naturally would open a field for attack to any one who had objected to the same figure in bronze in Boston's Public Library.

The Journal today presents an interesting statement from the pen of Fr. Thiebaut Sisson, which goes to show that Sarah Brown was not the model for the Bacchante.



MLLE. BEATRICE W— The model who posed for the Bacchante. (From the Compagnon.)

of the face of the statue with the face of the model used, and also some

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. VOL. CL. NO. 2.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1897.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CHANGES.

H. C. Wellman Appointed Supervisor of Branches.

Another belated protest against the placing of the statue of the Bacchante in the court of the Public Library building was received by the trustees at their meeting yesterday. It was from the Baptist ministers conference, and was dated Dec. 7.

Several important changes are being made in the conduct of the library. One of these is the addition of a supervisor of the branches of the library to the permanent staff, in the person of H. C. Wellman, who was formerly assistant librarian at the Athenaeum. Mr. Wellman is now at work reorganizing and systematizing the branches, and preparing the way for an extension of the library's field of usefulness in this direction by the placing of a reserve supply of books in more of them. These reserves number from 300 to 800 volumes for each branch, the books being changed about frequently.

Another public delivery station has been decided upon, and it will be open to the public within two weeks. It will be in the Boys' Institute, No. 1173 Tremont street, but will have no connection with the institute except that the latter will pay the expenses for the first year. Applications have been received for the establishment of delivery stations at Rainsford island and at the Lincoln House, No. 116 Shawmut avenue. These are under consideration.

About a month ago the trustees established a system of delivery boxes at 15 of the fire engine houses in Boston, but nothing has been said about this, it having been decided to wait until the success of the experiment is assured. Wagons call at the engine houses once in two weeks and carry away the boxes of books that are ready, leaving another set in their places. These 15 engine houses, with the 10 branches, four reading rooms and 12 delivery stations, make 41 points now reached by the Public Library, and it is this outside system which has been placed in Mr. Wellman's charge.

Another important addition to the library staff, recently made, is John Murdoch, who has been placed in charge of the scientific department, which has hitherto been without a competent and responsible head. Mr. Murdoch was librarian of the Smithsonian Institution from 1887 to 1892, and was the naturalist on the Point Barrow expedition to the north. He is not only well versed in several scientific branches, but is an accomplished linguist, and Librarian Putnam feels satisfied that his value to the library will be demonstrated in many ways. Mr. Murdoch is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1883.

Prof Letang's influence is bearing fruit all over the United States, and it was due largely to him that the Institute of Technology school of architecture became so well known.

The older boys all knew him as "Lettie." He was one of those rare teachers who imbue the student with his own enthusiasm. He was one of the boys and the boys always loved him because of this quality, combined with his rare erudition and practical ability in the field of architecture.

His sudden death in 1892 was keenly felt as a personal loss by all of these young men, who had been "his boys," as he used to call them.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1897.

IN MEMORY OF LETANG.

Bronze and Marble Memorial Tablet Has Been Placed in Architectural Room of Public Library.

A beautiful memorial tablet to the late Prof Eugene Letang has just been placed by the Boston society of architects in the architectural hall, on the third floor of the new public library.

The idea of this memorial was conceived several years ago when the library was in process of completion and when there was talk of having a special hall in the building dedicated to the study of architecture, which should in time contain memorials to the great architects of this country.

It was hoped at that time, and the hope has not been abandoned, to have a scheme of decoration in this hall which



PROF EUGENE LETANG.

should be in harmony with its intended use, but if ever such a scheme is carried out it will have to be carried out by the architects themselves as there is considerable opposition to the expenditure of any more money by the trustees for decorations in the new library.

The Letang memorial consists of a bronze and marble tablet about three feet by four feet as a whole. It is really a bronze tablet in a marble frame, and was designed by W. E. Chamberlain, a young Cambridge architect, who, like nearly all of the prominent young architects in and around Boston, studied under Prof Letang.

On the bronze tablet is the following inscription: "1827—Eugene Letang—1892. Born at Rouleure, France, in the Province of Berr. He came to Boston in 1871. For 22 years he taught architectural design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In grateful memory of this loyal and fruitful service this tablet is erected by his pupils and friends. Erected 1896." The name and dates are enclosed in a raised wreath, and there is a border in low relief, and the marble frame is treated with artistic simplicity. The upper part of the marble frame consists of a carved moulding in Greek design. The rest of the frame is plain.

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Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

ABOUT BOOKS.

Many Gifts to the Boston Public Library.

Mention of Some Recent Long and Short Stories.

Brief News Items About the Literary Workers.

The January bulletin of the Public Library enumerates some of the recent gifts to the library. These will interest those who use the library as well as book-lovers in general.

Much has been written about the "Longfellow Memorial Collection," provided for by the generosity of Miss Victorine Thomas Ariz of Chicago, who left a fund of \$10,000, the income to be employed in the purchase of valuable rare editions of the writings, either in verse or prose, of American and of foreign authors. Some of the other recent gifts are mentioned below.

From the estate of the late Charles Mead of Boston: A legacy of twenty-five hundred collars, "to constitute a trust fund, to be designated as 'The Charles Mead Trust Fund,' for the promotion of the objects of the Public Library;" to be used preferably for the benefit of the South Boston Branch Library.

From Dr. R. M. Ducks of London, Ontario: Thirteen volumes of Whitman's works in various editions, the earliest of which is the Thayer and Eldridge Boston edition of 1860-61; ten pieces of manuscript; and seventeen photographs and engraved portraits. This is understood to be the first installment of a collection of works by and relating to Whitman to be made primarily by friends of the poet.

From Dr. W. R. Bullard of Boston: Ten volumes of old and rare books and manuscripts, including an example (imperfect) of early illuminations, probably of the 14th century. Three issues of the Venetian press, 1474, 1478, and 1480, make a valuable addition to the library's examples of early Italian printing. One of these, a "Mamotrectus," 1479, is from the press of Nicolas Jenson.

From Mr. and Mrs. James M. Codman, of Brookline: Six hundred and eleven volumes, forming, with photographs, prints, etc., a notable and interesting library of landscape architecture; given "in memory of Henry Sargent Codman and Philip Codman, landscape architects," by whom the collection was made. A bibliography of the subject, by Henry Sargent Codman, was printed in "Garden and Forest" for March 1890, many of the titles included in which are to be found in this collection. Among these books is a superb copy of Taylor's "Voyages pittoresques dans l'ancienne France."

From the estate of Mrs. Bessie S. Lockwood of Cambridge: Sixteen hundred and forty-three volumes, to be known, in memory of her husband, as "The Hiland Lockwood Gift." The gift includes, besides a variety of collection of American history and literature, many volumes of bound periodicals, newspapers and public documents.

From the Duc de Loubat, now in New York City, an interesting reproduction of a Mexican figure-writing, known as the "Nahuatl-book." The original, Vatican Codex 373, consists of nine pieces of tanned deerskin, folded in 48 leaves.

From the family of the late George Ticknor: A large cabinet desk of mahogany, used by Mr. Ticknor, now placed in the Barton-Ticknor library; 23 volumes, mostly in folio, of engravings in the subjects of architecture and paintings; also some 241 supplementary engravings.

A colossal bust in marble of John Greenleaf Whittier, given by the sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, has been received and placed in Bates Hall.

Mr. Gimstone has recently addressed a long letter to Mr. Bernard Quaritch on book collecting. The following are interesting extracts therefrom:

"The regiment of book collectors stands in no need of recruits, and even if its ranks were thin, I doubt if I am qualified to enlist. I have in my time been a purchaser to the extent of about 2,000 volumes, and I admit, therefore, a considerable loss, but, as I fear, no other.

"A book collector ought, as I conceive, to possess the following six qualifications: Appetite, leisure, wealth, knowledge, discrimination and perseverance. Of these I have only had two—the first and last—and these are not the most important. Restricted visual power now impresses upon me a serious amount of disability, and, speaking generally, I have retired from the list of purchasers. I am gradually transferring the bulk of my library to the Institution of St. Deionis, at this place, which I hope to succeed in founding, but I retain certain branches for use and a few of what are to me treasures, though you would, I apprehend, refuse to most of them."

Place on your shelves. "The oldest book I have—that is to say, the one longest in my possession—was presented to me personally by Mrs. Hannah Moore. It is a copy of her 'Sacred Dramas,' printed and given to me in 1841, 21 years ago, and was accompanied with a pretty introductory sentence, of which I remember only the first words. They were these: 'As you have just come into this world, and I have just gone out of it, allow me, and am just going out of it, allow me, and

of his ilk ever wove a greater mystery than that involved in the triple tragedy of the Fuller, which pales into insignificance such sea stories as Cooper's "Pilot" or Clark Russell's "Wreck of the Grosvenor."

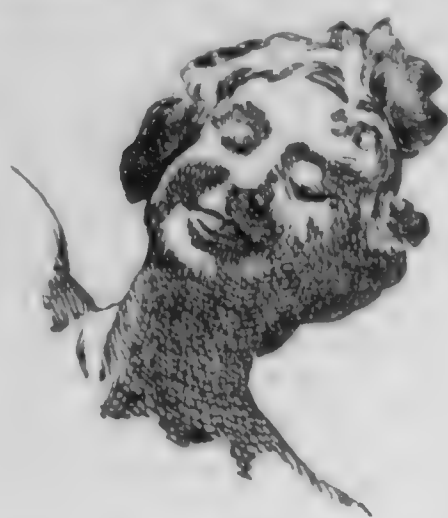
If there is a happier place here in Boston than the "children's room" in the Public Library on Sunday afternoon, I know it not. The tables are surrounded by boys and girls, well dressed and poorly clad, foreign and native-born, with a sprinkling of black faces, all meeting on terms of equality around the bountiful feast of literature provided for them. Faces and attitudes are a study. The picture-books which appeal so vividly to youthful imaginations are, of course, in great demand,—and there are not many books in the collection unadorned with pictures,—but I have seen a boy so absorbed in a story that his little legs were stretched out perfectly tense, and he was as oblivious to the subdued chatter going on about him, or the throng moving through the room, as if he were a Crusoe on some far-off desert island. This Boston plan of setting apart a room in the Library for the special use of young folk, and giving them personal access to shelves full of books, with giving public libraries the country over. Surely, it is growing more and more fortunate to be a child in this age.

I am reminded by a correspondent to say, relative to the note which I recently printed from "A non-Episcopalian," suggesting the opening of Trinity on week-days, that the

Journal Prints the Pictures of
All Three in Comparison.

Yesterday the Sunday Journal gave an interesting article on the real model for Mr. Macmonnies when he designed the statue of a Bacchante now in the Boston Public Library. It was illustrated with photographic pictures from which the illustrations here given are drawn.

Much has been said since the statue "A Bacchante" was placed in the fountain of the Boston Public Library in discredit of the model from whom the work of art was made.



FACE OF MACMONNIES'S STATUE.
(From a photograph by Elmer Chickering.)

nunciations of clergymen of the statue for this reason; they have brought forward the name of Sarah Brown, the famous Parisian artists' model, as the original from whom the statue was copied, basing their assertions on several published reports. If she were the only model for the statue, then her notorious career naturally would open a field for attack to any one who had objected to the same figure in bronze in Boston's Public Library.

The Journal today presents an interesting statement from the pen of Fr. Thiebault Sisson, which goes to show that Sarah Brown was not the model for the Bacchante.

The Journal also gives a comparison



Mlle. BEATRICE W.—
The model who posed for the Bac-
chante.
(From the Cosmopolitan.)

of the face of the statue with the face of the model used, and also shown as Sarah Brown's portrait.

The model used, according to M. Etalon, was Mlle. Beatrice W— (no more of her name being given for personal reasons).

On page 538 of the March, 1886, *Comptoplistan* may be found this statement: "The sculptor, who is a man of large clientele of sculptors and painters, who has no other means of livelihood than to furnish a large part of her means of support." While she was posing with the French sculptor, she was also posing for that delightful Barchante, which he exhibited at the Salon of 1886, under the name of Diana, with Aublet as a Nymph in his recent work.

At the time of her posing for the studies, the beautiful girl was seized with a passing fancy for the artist, and a careful comparison of the face of the Barchante will reveal a startling likeness, and the natural pose of the statue is here so perfectly and naturally become the one desired for the statue.

Several important changes are being made in the conduct of the library. One of these is the addition of a supervisor of the branches of the library to the permanent staff, in the person of H. C. Wellman, who was formerly assistant librarian at the Athenaeum. Mr. Wellman is now at work reorganizing and systematizing the branches, and preparing the way for an extension of the library's field of usefulness in this direction by the placing of a reserve supply of books in more of them. There now serves number from 300 to 600 volumes for each branch, the books being changed about frequently.

Another public delivery station has been decided upon, and it will be open to the public within two weeks. It will be in the Boys' Institute, No. 1173 Tremont street, but will have no connection with the Institute except that the latter will pay the expenses for the first year. Applications for the establishment of delivery stations at Flatfish Island and at the Fish Point House, No. 116 Shawmut avenue, there are under consideration.

About a month ago the trustees established a system of delivery boxes at 10 of the fire engine houses in Boston, but nothing has been said about this, it having been decided to wait until the success of the experiment was assured. Wagons call at the engine houses once in two weeks and carry away the boxes of books that are ready, leaving another set in their places. These 15 engine houses, with the 10 branches, four reading rooms and 12 delivery stations, make 41 points now reached by the Public Library, and it is this outside system which has been placed in Mr. Wellman's

Another important addition to the library staff, recently made, is John H. Van Dine, who has been placed in charge of the scientific department, which has hitherto been without a competent and responsible head. Dr. Van Dine is a member of the Smithsonian Institution from 1887 to 1892, and was the naturalist on the Point Barrow expedition to the north. He is not only a well-versed but is an accomplished linguist, and Librarian Putnam feels assured that his value to the library will be demonstrated in many ways. Mr. Van Dine is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1879.

study of architecture, which should in
time contain memorials to the great
architects of this country.



PROF. EUGENE LETANG.

should be in harmony with its intended use, but if ever such a scheme is carried out it will have to be carried out by the architects themselves as there is considerable opposition to the expenditure of any more money by the trustees for decorations in the new library.

The Letung memorial consists of a bronze and marble tablet about three feet by four feet as a whole. It is really a bronze tablet in a white marble frame, and was designed by W. E. Chamberlain, a young Cambridge architect, who like nearly all of the prominent young architects in and around Boston, studied under Prof Letung.

On the bronze tablet is the following inscription: "1872—Eugene Letang—1892. 'Born at Buller, France, in the Province of Berr. He came to Boston in 1871. For 22 years he taught architectural design at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In grateful memory of this loyal and fruitful service this tablet is erected by his pupils and friends. Erected 1938'."

The name and dates are enclosed in a raised wreath, and there is a border in low relief, and the marble frame is treated with artistic simplicity. The upper part of the marble frame consists of a carved moulding in Greek design. The rest of the frame is plain.

Prof Letang's influence is bearing fruit all over the United States, and it was due largely to him that the Institute of Technology school of architecture became so well known.

The older boys all knew him as "Latty." He was one of those rare teachers who imbue the student with his own enthusiasm. He was one of the boys and the boys always loved him because of this quality, combined with his rare erudition and practical ability in the laboratory.

His sudden death in 1892 was keenly felt as a personal loss by all of these young men, who had been "his boys," as he used to call them.

The January bulletin of the Public Library enumerates some of the recent gifts to the library. These will interest those who use the library as well as book-lovers in general.

Much has been written about the "Longfellow Memorial Collection," provided for by the generosity of Miss Victorine Thomas Artz of Chicago, who left a fund of \$10,000, the income to be employed in the purchase of valuable rare editions of the writings, either in verse or prose, of American and of foreign authors. Some of the other recent editions are:

From the estate of the late Charles Mead of Boston: A legacy of twenty-five hundred dollars, "to constitute a trust fund, to be designated as 'The Charles Mead Trust Fund,' for the promotion of the objects of the Public Library," to be used preferably for the benefit of the South Boston Branch Library.

From Dr. R. M. Bucke of London, Ontario: Thirteen volumes of Whitman's works in various editions, the earliest of which is the Thayer and Eldridge Boston edition of 1860-61; ten pieces of manuscript; and seventeen photographs and engraved portraits. This is understood to be the first installment of a collection of works by and relating to Whitman to be made primarily by friends of the poet.

From Dr. W. N. Bullard of Boston: Ten volumes of old and rare books and manuscripts, including an example (imperfect) of early illuminations, probably of the 14th century. Three issues of the Venetian press, 1474, 1479, and 1489, make a valuable addition to the library's examples of early Italian printing. One of these, a "Mamotretus," 1479, is from the press of Nicolas Jenson.

Jenson.
From Mr. and Mrs. James M. Codman,
of Brookline: Six hundred and eleven
volumes, forming, with photographs,
prints, etc., a notable and interesting
library of landscape architecture; given
"in memory of Henry Sargent Codman
and Philip Codman, landscape archi-
tects," by whom the collection was
made. A bibliography of the subject,
by Henry Sargent Codman, was printed
in "Garden and Forest" for March 12,
1900, many of the titles included in
which are to be found in this collection.
Among these books is a superb copy
of Taylor's "Voyages pittoresques dans
l'ancienne France."

From the estate of Mrs. Bessie S. Lockwood of Cambridge: Sixteen hundred and forty-three volumes, to be known, in memory of her husband, as "The Hiland Lockwood Gift." The gift includes, besides a various collection of American history and literature, many volumes of bound periodicals, newspapers and public documents.

From the Duc de Loubat, now in New York City, an interesting reproduction of a Mexican figure-writing, known as the "Nahua-book." The original, Vatican Codex 3773, consists of nine pieces of tanned deer-skin, folded in 48 leaves.

From the family of the late George Ticknor: A large cabinet desk of mahogany, used by Mr. Ticknor, now placed in the Barton-Ticknor library; 75 volumes, mostly in folio, of engravings in the subjects of architecture and paintings; also some 341 supplementary engravings.

A colossal bust in marble of John Greenleaf Whittier, given by the sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, has been received and placed in Bates Hall.

Mr. Gladstone has recently addressed a long letter to Mr. Bernard Quaritch on book collecting. The following are interesting extracts therefrom:

interesting extracts therefrom:
 "The regiment of book collectors
 stands in no need of recruits, and, even
 if its ranks were thin, I doubt if I am
 qualified to enlist. I have in my time
 been a purchaser to the extent of about
 35,000 volumes, and I might, therefore,
 abide a quantitative test, but, as I fear,

"A book collector ought, as I am qualified to possess the following six qualifications: Appetite, Wealth, Knowledge, Industry, Energy and Perseverance. Of these I have only had two, and they are the last, and these are not the most important. Rostovtzeff has not the power to impose upon me a serious amount of reading, and, speaking generally, I have retired from the use of printed books. I am gradually transferring my library to the Library which I have founded at Constantinople, but I remain so attached to the book and a few of my friends are to the transcript, though you are a vehement, resolute to meet at any place on your shelves. I have that I have."

[illegible]

of his ilk ever wove a greater mystery than that involved in the triple tragedy of the *Fuller*, which pales into insignificance such sea stories as Cooper's "Pilot" or Clark Russell's "Wreck of the Grosvenor."

If there is a happier place here in Boston than the "children's room" in the Public Library on Sunday afternoon, I know it not. The tables are surrounded by boys and girls, well dressed and poorly clad, foreign and native-born, with a sprinkling of black faces, all meeting on terms of equality around the bountiful feast of literature provided for them. Faces and attitudes are a study. The picture-books which appeal so vividly to youthful imaginations are, of course, in great demand,—and there are not many books in the collection unadorned with pictures,—but I have seen a boy so absorbed in a story that his little legs were stretched out perfectly tense, and he was as oblivious to the subdued chatter going on about him, or the throng moving through the room, as if he were a Crusoe on some far-off desert island. This Boston plan of setting apart a room in the Library for the special use of young folk, and giving them personal access to shelves full of books, with such happy results, is being followed, I understand, by leading public libraries the country over. Surely, it is growing more and more fortunate to be a child in this age.

I am reminded by a correspondent to say, relative to the note which I recently printed from "A non-Episcopalian," suggesting the opening of Trinity on week-days, that the



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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
 VOL. CL, NO. 40.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1897.

WANT TO SELL IT.

Trustees of Old Public
 Library Building

Heard at the State House
 on a Proposition.

Nobody Seems to Care About
 the Mayor's Term.

Plan to Tax Poles and
 Wires Is Opposed.

Compulsory Supervision of
 Public Schools.

The committee on metropolitan affairs
 gave a hearing this morning on the bill
 accompanying the petition of the mayor
 of Boston, relating to the sale of the
 old Public Library building of the city
 of Boston.

The bill provides that the trustees, in
 selling, may take a mortgage for the
 city for such a sum on such terms as the
 trustees, with approval of the mayor,
 shall deem best.

A. J. Bailey, city corporation counsel,
 explained the bill, saying it would en-
 able the city to better dispose of the
 property.

Col. J. H. Benton, representing the
 trustees, said the bill would help to
 make an advantageous sale.

Col. Benton said the city was losing
 money every day, and the trustees would
 like to dispose of the property at a rea-
 sonable price.

Mr. Benton pointed out to the commit-
 tee that the new Public Library was not
 completed, and that the proceeds of the
 sale of the old library were voted to go to
 the new building, and in view of these
 facts, he suggested an amendment which
 would authorize \$100,000 of the sale of the
 old building to be used for the immediate
 needs of the new. There were no remon-
 strances.



Vol. IV, No. 40. BOSTON, FEBRUARY 11, 1897. No.

The Boston Public Library is publishing a list of
 the periodicals taken by the different libraries in and
 about Boston. This list, which will include several
 thousand titles will fill a need that has been felt for a
 number of years. For the very excellent list compiled
 by Mr. Samuel Soudler some years since is no longer
 trustworthy. The new list will be indexed under sub-
 jects as well as under the title of the magazine or the
 name of the publishing society, and will be thus the
 more valuable as a book of reference.

Post Feb. 11/97

To the Editor of the Post:
 Sir—A meeting was lately held in
 Springfield, Mass., representing the fed-
 eration of women clubs. Among the
 prominent persons there was Julia Ward
 Howe. An address was delivered by Pro-
 fessor Morgan on "The Need of the Beau-
 tiful in the Home, the School and the
 Street." Bacchante came in for a large
 share of notice, and Bacchus, the most
 degraded of the pagan gods, was de-
 scribed in a favorable light. Those ladies
 were all advocates of woman's rights,
 and professedly in favor of the elevation
 of their sex. But the position they took
 was in a marked degree inconsistent with
 this. The drift of the sentiment of the
 meeting was really in the direction of the
 degradation of woman.

What was said about art would not
 bear close examination. Art for art's
 sake amounts to nothing. All depends
 on the use that is made of it. It may be
 made subservient to the suggestion and
 inspiration of pure and noble thoughts, or
 the opposite. It may be made an edu-
 cator in the direction of good or evil. We
 all know how often it has been perverted
 and degraded to the latter.

It sounds well to speak of the promo-
 tion of the beautiful in homes, schools
 and streets. Material forms should ex-
 press beauty, not deformity or vice. The
 moral is an essential element of the
 beautiful. If such statues as Bacchante
 is adopted to promote the beautiful, and
 thus to educate for good, we need no
 be surprised at a social condition such as
 existed in Greece and Rome, where art
 flourished to such a high degree. Many
 models can be found in the sculpture
 hall of the Art Museum that would an-
 swer the purpose the women at Spring-
 field advocated. Let such abound in pri-
 vate homes, schoolhouses and public
 streets, how beauty would be advanced.

If Bacchante answers this purpose in
 the Public Library, similar figures should
 be generally on exhibition. This image
 represents a degraded, nude woman, in a
 frenzy of a ——— and debauchery
 with a bunch of grapes dangling in one
 hand, and a babe resting on her arm. If
 this is an illustration of the beautiful,
 the less the better of such art.

It is well known that when Bacchantes
 were so popular in Greece and Rome
 there was a corresponding degradation
 of woman. She was regarded and treat-
 ed in the home as a slave, and unworthy
 of education and social equality. The
 most popular women were the courtesans.
 Who can doubt the associations called up
 to the mind by such statues as Bac-
 chante? Yet the women at Springfield,
 including Julia Ward Howe, gave their in-
 fluence in favor of it. It is no wonder
 that Mr. Moody styles the image "sug-
 gestive and immoral." If we are to have
 statues let them be of such noble women
 as Joan of Arc, Mme. De Staël, Hannah
 More, Mary Lyon and Mrs. Stowe.

I have read somewhere of an artist
 who looked about to find a beautiful, in-
 nocent boy to paint a picture of. At last
 he found one that answered his ideal, with
 a most classical face and form. He paint-
 ed the picture, which was the admiration
 of all who beheld it. A number of years
 after he concluded to represent on canvas
 a most degraded man, a repulsive wreck
 of humanity. At last he found such. On
 inquiring into his history he learned
 that he had once been the beautiful boy
 whose picture he had painted, who, after
 reaching manhood, had become such a
 repulsive object. Who would say that the
 latter could come under the head of the
 beautiful. Bacchante may once have been
 a beautiful, innocent girl, and become de-
 graded as represented by the artist.
 Should this and similar images be on ex-
 hibition to inspire ideas and emotions of
 the beautiful and the good? Such a view
 must be all wrong, and it is a matter of
 amazement that women in old Puritan
 Massachusetts, claiming to be specially
 interested in the public good, should ad-
 vocate such a thing. Lord Bacon says:
 "The best part of beauty is that which
 a picture cannot express." If that be true
 what must be the influence of a work of
 art that expresses deformity and de-
 bauchery? The editor of a religious paper,
 in reviewing some of the most notable
 events of the past year, thus truly writes:
 "In the field of art an event has occurred
 which ought to make the year in a cer-
 tain sense infamous, namely, the accep-
 tance and erection of the figure of a wo-
 man, naked and drunk, as a suitable, en-
 tertaining and educational influence in
 the Public Library of Boston, Mass., the
 metropolis of the descendants of the
 Puritans." PROFESSOR JOHN MOORE.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

TWO BOOK EXHIBITIONS.

Where Book Collectors Love to
 Linger.

Works of the Kelmscott Press Shown at
 the Boston Public Library This Week—
 What William Morris Did for the Art of
 Printing—Interesting and Valuable Collec-
 tion of Books Exhibited at the Boston Art
 Club by the Club of Odd Volumes.

Caxton invented printing, Jenson made it
 an art; the art perverted by many genera-
 tions of type-mongers was restored by Wil-
 liam Morris. Like Caxton and Jenson, Mor-
 ris was a master-builder. If any proof be
 asked of this fact, it is supplied by the Bos-
 ton Public Library, which has on exhibition,
 in the Barton Library room, a complete col-
 lection of the publications of the Kelmscott
 Press, whose works now, alas, bear the im-
 print of the "Trustees of the late William
 Morris." The collection shown is valuable
 from a monetary point of view, although
 that, of course, does not in the least interest
 the true book-lover. Its greater value lies
 in the fact that it is an illustration of the
 modern renaissance of taste in the art of
 printing, and that it is the most successful
 effort yet made to rescue printing from an
 art imitative to an art worthy of attention
 for its own sake. It is a strong protest
 against the effeminacy of light Roman types
 and the weak imitations of photography
 which appear as half-tones, in favor of the
 virile topography of the masters of the art
 preservative.

At the outset one fact must be stated with
 regard to this collection of works of the
 Kelmscott Press: It is either worth much
 study or it is worth none at all. The value
 of the collection to a book-lover, as has
 been stated, is an artistic one, but it is also
 interesting to observe in the historical se-
 quence of the volumes how Morris de-
 veloped his art in the edition of Keats,
 printed on vellum, he produced a work that
 will be the delight of bibliophiles and the
 despair of book-producers until another
 generation has produced a worthy successor
 to this artist-printer. If one is interested in
 books because of their typography, he is
 very much interested, and to none others
 will the collection be worth a visit. The
 merely curious visitor to the library would
 better stop when he reaches the Sargent
 pictures.

Francis Watts Lee the printer of the Bos-
 ton Public Library who is an enthusiastic
 disciple of Morris in matters pertaining to
 printing, believes that the work of the
 Kelmscott Press is an entering wedge, and
 that ultimately there will be a general return
 to the older and simpler models of types,
 not only in books, but in ephemeral works
 and even daily newspapers. It is some-
 times complained that the types of the
 Kelmscott works are "hard to read," pos-
 sibly this may apply to the black-letter
 types, but it has been proved by severe tests
 that the Roman of the Kelmscott Press can
 be read for hours without injuring the eyes,
 while everyone knows the effect of much
 reading of the weak, gray types of most of
 our magazines. "In the beginning," as
 nearly every printer knows, types were
 merely imitations of the penwork in the finest
 of the missals and manuscripts of the time.
 Later they were given an individuality and
 a character, which they lost only when
 their lines became light and weak. A re-
 turn to early forms would be welcomed not
 only by artist-printers, but by those
 who injure their eyesight in the attempt to
 read the thin and crowded types of the
 modern magazines. If the black-letter
 types are "hard to read," it is rather be-
 cause the spelling differs from our own, and
 we have learned to read by seeing the
 forms of the words rather than of the let-
 ters.

An examination of the specimens of types
 used in the productions of the Kelmscott
 Press, as shown herewith, will convince one
 that it is worth while to consider the ap-
 peal for a face of type which shall have
 strength and individuality. The specimens,
 taken from Mr. DeVinne's article in the
 Book Buyer, carry their own proof of the
 assertion made by Morris, that "Types
 should be black and bold." But single lines
 cannot bring out the beauty of the types.
 To see them at their best, they must be
 seen in the Kelmscott productions on vel-
 lum, or on the hand-made paper which was
 produced at Hammersmith for the master
 printer's exclusive use.

This is the Jenson type.

It is hardly worth while here to tell those
 who have seen, or who will yet see, the
 Kelmscott collection, that Morris began in
 his experiments with types with the Basle
 print of the Chiswick Press. It did not
 please him, and he designed a letter himself
 after the Roman letter of Nicholas Jenson
 at Venice, which appears in No. 1 of this
 collection, "The Story of the Glittering
 Plain."

This is the Golden type.

This volume was finished on April 4,
 1891, and was succeeded by another of
 Morris's own writings, "Poems by the
 Way," in the same type. This was followed
 in order by "The Golden Legend," "The
 Nature of Gothic," and Morris's "Defence
 of Guinevere," and "A Dream of John
 Ball," the last considered by many the
 greatest writing of the Socialist, a preach-
 ment which even those farthest removed
 from the taint of Socialist doctrines may
 read with profit. And all the time Morris
 was studying the possibilities of type, and
 not satisfied with the Golden type, he produced,
 after printing Caxton's "Man," he produced,
 new faces of type for the "Golden Legend," a
 "History of Troy," which was based on the
 Round Table, and

Woods, Mr. Frank. Gift.
Valentines, Exhibition

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trustees, with approval of the mayor, shall deem best.

A. J. Bailey, city corporation counsel, explained the bill, saying it would enable the city to better dispose of the property.

Col. J. H. Benton, representing the trustees, said the bill would help to make an advantageous sale.

Col. Benton said the city was losing money every day, and the trustees would like to dispose of the property at a reasonable price.

Mr. Benton pointed out to the committee that the new Public Library was not completed, and that the proceeds of the sale of the old library were voted to go to the new building, and in view of these facts, he suggested an amendment which would authorize \$100,000 of the sale of the old building to be used for the immediate needs of the new. There were no further strains.



Vol. IV, No. 10. BOSTON, FEBRUARY 11, 1897. No.

The Boston Public Library is publishing a list of the periodicals taken by the different libraries in and about Boston. This list, which will include several thousand titles will fill a need that has been felt for a number of years. For the very excellent list compiled by Mr. Samuel Seader some years since is no longer trustworthy. The new list will be indexed under subjects as well as under the title of the magazine or the name of the publishing society, and will be thus the more valuable as a book of reference.

cluding Julia Ward Howe, gave their influence in favor of it. It is no wonder that Mr. Moody styles the image "sanguine and immoral." If we are to have statues let them be of such noble women as Joan of Arc, Mme. De Stael, Hannah More, Mary Lyon and Mrs. Stowe.

I have read somewhere of an artist who looked about to find a beautiful, innocent boy to paint a picture of. At last he found one that answered his ideal, with a most classical face and form. He painted the picture, which was the admiration of all who beheld it. A number of years after he concluded to represent on canvas a most degraded man, a repulsive wreck of humanity. At last he found such. On inquiring into his history he learned that he had once been the beautiful boy whose picture he had painted, who, after reaching manhood, had become such a repulsive object. Who would say that the latter could come under the head of the beautiful. Bacchante may once have been a beautiful, innocent girl, and become degraded as represented by the artist. Should this and similar images be on exhibition to inspire ideas and emotions of the beautiful and the good? Such a view must be all wrong, and it is a matter of amusement that women in old Puritan Massachusetts, claiming to be specially interested in the public good, should advocate such a thing. Lord Bacon says: "The best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express." If that be true what must be the influence of a work of art that expresses deformity and debauchery? The editor of a religious paper, the most widely circulated in America, in reviewing some of the most notable events of the past year, thus truly writes: "In the field of art an event has occurred which ought to make the year in a certain sense infamous, namely, the acceptance and erection of the figure of a woman, naked and drunk, as a suitable, entertaining and educational influence in the Public Library of Boston, Mass., the metropolis of the descendants of the Puritans." PROFESSOR JOHN MOORE.

better stop when he reaches the largest picture.

Francis Watts Lee the printer of the Boston Public Library who is an enthusiastic disciple of Morris in matters pertaining to printing, believes that the work of the Kelmscott Press is an entering wedge, and that ultimately there will be a general return to the older and simpler models of types, not only in books, but in ephemeral works and even daily newspapers. It is sometimes complained that the types of the Kelmscott works are "hard to read," possibly this may apply to the black-letter types, but it has been proved by severe tests that the Roman of the Kelmscott Press can be read for hours without injuring the eyes, while everyone knows the effect of much reading of the weak, gray types of most of our magazines. "In the beginning," as nearly every printer knows, types were merely imitations of the penwork in the finest of the missals and manuscripts of the time. Later they were given an individuality and a character, which they lost only when their lines became light and weak. A return to early forms would be welcomed not only by artist-printers, but by those who injure their eyesight in the attempt to read the thin and crowded types of the modern magazines. If the black-letter types are "hard to read," it is rather because the spelling differs from our own, and we have learned to read by seeing the forms of the words rather than of the letters.

An examination of the specimens of types used in the productions of the Kelmscott Press, as shown herewith, will convince one that it is worth while to consider the appeal for a face of type which shall have strength and individuality. The specimens, taken from Mr. DeVinne's article in the Book Buyer, carry their own proof of the assertion made by Morris, that "types should be black and bold." But single lines cannot bring out the beauty of the types. To see them at their best, they must be seen in the Kelmscott productions on vellum, or on the hand-made paper which was produced at Hammersmith for the master printer's exclusive use.

This is the Jenson type.

It is hardly worth while here to tell those who have seen, or who will yet see, the Kelmscott collection, that Morris began in his experiments with types with the Basle print of the Chiswick Press. It did not please him, and he designed a letter himself after the Roman letter of Nicholas Jenson at Venice, which appears in No. 1 of this collection, "The Story of the Glittering Plain."

This is the Golden type.

The volume was finished on April 4, 1891, and was succeeded by another of Morris's own writings, "Poems by the Way," in the same type. This was followed in order by "Love Lyrics," Ruskin's "The Nature of Gothic" and Morris's "Defence of Guinevere," and "A Dream of John Ball," the last considered by many the greatest writing of the Socialist, a pamphlet which even those farthest removed from the taint of Socialist doctrines may read with profit. All the time Morris was studying the possibilities of type, and not satisfied with the possibilities of type, and after printing Chaucer's "The Legend," a new face of type for the "Recuyell of the History of Troy," which was based on the capitals, and which is now known as the Troy type.

This is the Troy type.

Later he designed the face known as the Chaucer, which was used on the replica of "The Canterbury Tales," considered the most artistic and most valuable of the Kelmscott productions.

This is the Chaucer type.

Where one finds so much that is valuable, it is difficult to select. One knows not whether to direct the attention of the visitor to the earliest reproductions in the strong Roman of the "Dream of John Ball," or to the colophon and picture designs of Burne-Jones in the Chaucer. One thing which will attract attention of itself is the beautiful Greek type in the dedication of "Atlantis in Calydon," from the new McMillan image. It immediately strikes the reader as the only fitting type for the place. The "Order of Chivalry," No. 13 in the collection, is interesting as the first of the Kelmscott works published in the Chaucer type.

"The Floure and the Leafe" is especially interesting as the last published work bearing the imprint of William Morris, and has the date of Aug. 21, 1896. The collection also contains Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar," with twelve fullpage illustrations by Gaskin, which was published after Morris's death, and printed by the trustees of William Morris. Another interesting work is the "Laudes Beate Marie Virginis," a reprint of a painter of the thirteenth century. The work is ascribed to Stephen Langton, prior to 1228, and consists of 150 axes of four lines each. This reprint was not from the early printed work of 1679, but from the earlier manuscript, and the Kelmscott reprint is said to be far better than the older one. It is interesting to have another work, of so different a style, from the author of "Magna Charta."

It is not a pleasing reflection to think that with the publication of five more works of William Morris, Watts's poems and Shakespeare's dramas, the Kelmscott Press and its work will be abandoned. These, indeed, will the collection of the Boston Public Library become priceless. But it is worth remembering that whether the revived typographic art of Morris becomes

permanent or not, he has shown to the book-makers of our time the value of simplicity in typography. The high cost of workmanship will prevent their attractive "popular" works, but there are those among printers and publishers who believe that the thing that is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that he who builds for all time must build on strong foundations.

a copy sent to Rev and Mrs Boyd.

AS LIBRARIAN PUTNAM SEES IT.

Has a Word to Say Relative to Some of the Adverse Criticisms Made by Special Students.

Librarian Putnam was seen by a Globe reporter yesterday afternoon relative to the letters of adverse criticism that have appeared in the columns of a Boston daily during the past week. In these letters the writers complain that there was a lack of special facilities for students in the library and that much discourtesy was shown them by the library attendants.

"I suppose," said Mr Putnam, as he glanced over a newspaper clipping bearing upon the matter, "that what is referred to here is a short series of letters that have recently appeared in one of the city dailies. I haven't much to say upon the subject, but would refer to that circular letter which appeared in various papers on Monday last treating particularly of the special library floor and adding general suggestions as to the remedy for inconveniences suffered. I have received no letter of complaint from any person, nor has any member of the board of trustees."

"The architecture of the building itself recognizes that the special student has special needs; and that these needs can be served without interfering with the comfort and convenience of the general reader. I stated in the circular that in spite of what we were doing there still remained certain inconveniences attending the use of the collection on that floor, and I added that so far as practicable we are to remedy those inconveniences."

"The main point seems to me to be that where a special inquirer has a special need, and finds that there is a regulation, or that there is an interpretation of a regulation, through which this need fails to be attended to, he has an invitation to make known his grievance to the head of the department, and, failing satisfaction there, direct to the librarian."

"A person," continued Mr Putnam, "who in using the library meets with discourtesy from any attendant, has the least possible excuse for putting up with it, for courtesy to the public is the one observance of all observances required of persons on the library force. I take particular pains to go about among the various departments, to see that all is moving smoothly. Some persons may be so sensitive, or so timid in the assertion of their rights, that they take for a rudeness upon the part of an attendant some natural affectation of him or her in the capacity of public servant."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 62.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

NEEDS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Trustees Ask an Appropriation of \$100,000.

Librarian Putnam Describes Purposes for Which Money is Imperatively Required in Order That the Institution Shall Fully Serve the Purposes of the People.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have asked for \$100,000, to be used for construction purposes on the new library building. The petition is now in the hands of the committee on metropolitan affairs. The particular purposes for which this money is wanted were not specified, and some persons jumped to the conclusion that it was to be used in transferring the delivery department to the lower floor. According to Librarian Putnam's statement to a Herald reporter yesterday, this is about the only purpose for which money is not needed, for there has not even been a mention of the transfer of the delivery desk for home use. The purposes for which the money is needed are many. Mr. Putnam explained the condition of affairs thus:

Last year the appropriation for the building had been exhausted by the expenditures, and, if some outstanding claims are included, there was even a deficit of several thousand dollars. On a final accounting this would be clearly shown, but the final accounting has not yet been made, because we have not yet had to pay some contractors' bills, and so there is an apparent balance to the credit of the building account. Since that time a great deal of absolutely necessary work has been done, including additional heating service throughout the special libraries floor, in the newspaper reading room and the bindery; an auxiliary engine and dynamo for heating, lighting and power purposes; new wiring for electric lights in the periodical and other rooms, and we had to buy fixtures for the delivery room, children's room and other departments, including the standard lamps for the bookcases in Bates Hall, which alone cost about \$100.

The only special appropriation ever made for the library was one of \$40,000 in December, 1885, and this was for furnishings. This amount would be more than needed for the furnishings, but we have drawn upon it as carefully as possible, working deliberately, in order that we might be sure we were making the best possible use of the money. The result is that there is an unexpended balance of this fund, from which we draw as necessarily comes up to us. Any one who is at all familiar with the affairs of the library knows that additional expenses have been made necessary by the changes we have been forced to make, which could not be foreseen. For instance, the periodical room, newspaper room, children's room and the special libraries' floor are now being put to uses that could never have been anticipated. To make the facilities correspond means an additional expenditure.

The special libraries floor was intended for the special collections that it was supposed would only be consulted by a stray scholar now and then. Now it has the entire fine art and industrial art departments and all the documents, and on Saturdays it is a regular hive of industry. On Feb. 6 we had there, irrespective of the miscellaneous readers, seven classes, aggregating about 200 persons, who came to consult material definitely prepared and laid out for them. These classes came from art schools, public schools and other institutions. It can be readily understood that some changes in the heating and ventilating plant are made necessary by reason of the new uses to which rooms designed for other purposes have to be put, because what would be a proper amount of heat or ventilation for a room containing 10 persons would not be satisfactory for one containing 200.

As a matter of fact, the extraordinary volume of use of certain rooms that it was expected would be used but little has been a surprise to us, and was something that could not be foreseen. A lecture room was part of the original plan, but the space had to be taken for the newspapers, and we now have no lecture room.

All of these changes, each important to the persons for whose accommodation they are made, mean expenditures which, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable sum, and the only provision made for them is in the annual appropriation for maintenance.

I think that certain work on the exterior of the building during the first five years of its occupancy—work on the roof, platforms, arcade roof and the pointing, etc., that ought to be done—is properly chargeable to construction, and that the expenses should not be charged to a account of maintenance. This \$100,000 that is asked for is to be used for necessary improvements, of which the following items will give some idea: For the construction of two freight elevators, one of which is imperatively needed now and the other soon will be; to complete portions of the building never fitted up for administrative purposes; to fit up a large room over the bound newspaper room as a duplicate room, and nearly half the basement must be fitted up for storing purposes, etc.

The patent collection cannot be allowed to remain where it is, as the room is needed for a reading room and to display rare volumes. This means that a gallery floor will have to be put up in the newspaper reading room, so arranged as to leave the room as much in its present condition as possible.

The ceiling of the delivery room has never been finished, and must be, as its present condition, with the temporary covering, is a disgrace. This means the expenditure of several thousands of dol-

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

Changes Needed at the Public Library.

Librarian Putnam of the Public Library says that the \$100,000 appropriation which has been asked for by the trustees is needed for additional expenses which have been made necessary by changes which they have been forced to make, and which could not be foreseen. Some of the items for which it will be used are as follows: For the construction of two freight elevators, one of which is imperatively needed now and the other soon will be; to complete parts of the building never fitted up for administrative purposes; to fit up a large room over the bound newspaper room as a duplicate room, and nearly half the basement must be fitted up for storing purposes, etc. The patent collection cannot be allowed to remain where it is, as the room is needed for a reading-room and to display rare volumes. This means that a gallery floor will have to be put up in the newspaper reading-room, so arranged as to leave the room as much in its present condition as possible. The ceiling of the delivery room has never been finished, and must be, as its present condition, with the temporary covering, is a disgrace. This means the expenditure of several thousands of dollars if it is to correspond with the surroundings. Certain administrative rooms must be changed; for instance the branch rooms, where accommodations were made only for the sending out of about 5000 volumes a year, while the number now sent out is more than 75,000. This will necessitate the remodeling of one of the stack floors, a matter of considerable expense.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

TAX ON BOOKS.

Librarian Putnam Utters Emphatic Protest.

Says It Is Against Principle of Protection.

More Per Cent. of Tax Is Less Per Cent. of Books.

Below will be found a statement from Librarian Putnam of the Boston Public Library, addressed to the Massachusetts members of Congress:

"The proposal in the Dingley bill to impose a tariff on books imported for public libraries is causing dismay among those who have the administration of such libraries in charge. The proposition is indeed so reactionary, the measure would be so great an injury to the general interests of education, which legislators are of course presumed to have in their keeping, that I am almost ashamed to address you in protest against it."

"The protest and petition addressed by the Faculty of Yale University to the House of Representatives states but moderately the objections to the measure. According with the propositions that it lays down I wish to add these considerations:

"1. The measure conflicts with the supposed principle of a protective tariff, in that the article upon which the duty is laid is not produced in this country. Books are produced here; but the particular books imported are not produced here. The assertion in the report of the committee 'that we publish an abundance of books printed in foreign languages' is grotesque. You do not protect books published here by rendering difficult the importation of particular other books published abroad. Books are not bricks. One book is, with reference to a demand, as different from another book as is a cargo of steel rails from a cargo of hides."

"2. The measure conflicts with the presumed principle of a protective tariff in that it taxes a department of the community least able to bear the tax. Without exception, the libraries of the United States are poor. Their administrative expenses are heavy, and it is with the greatest difficulty that even this library, the largest general public library in the United States, out of an income of a quarter of a million dollars, can spare but \$25,000 per year for the purchase of books."

"3. The public libraries of the United States are maintained for the benefit of the poor rather than for the benefit of the rich."

"4. The tax upon books would not be a tax upon an article of ordinary consumption. It would be a tax upon an instrument of education. Diminish the cost of each book and you diminish by twenty-five per cent the number of books purchased."

"The fact that some difficulty has been experienced in administering the present partial tariff is a proof not that free entry is difficult to administer, but that the discrimination clause (against books published within twenty years) is difficult to administer."

"I need hardly call your attention to this additional consideration: that the measure would constitute an injury to a community in proportion (1) to the number of its libraries, (2) to the proportion which education bears as an element of its future progress; and that in both these regards the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would suffer more than any other State in the Union. All of its 338 towns, save seventeen, have public libraries, and more than any other State its economic and social interests depend upon that education which is to be gained through books."

Very respectfully,
HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian,
Boston Public Library, March 20.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

ODIOUS TAXATION.

The Public Libraries Protest Against the Dingley Bill.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library, like Mr. Billings, the distinguished librarian of the consolidated libraries in New York, and the faculty of Yale University, has put in his protest against the reactionary legislation regarding the importation of foreign literature proposed in the Dingley bill. Mr. Putnam writes to certain Massachusetts members of Congress as follows:

The proposal in the Dingley bill to impose a tariff on books imported for public libraries is causing dismay among those who have the administration of such libraries in charge. The proposition is indeed so reactionary, the measure would be so great an injury to the general interests of education which legislators are of course presumed to have in their keeping, that I am almost ashamed to address you in protest against it."

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general readers. I stated in the circular that in spite of what we were doing there still remained certain deficiencies attending the use of the building on that floor, and I asked that as far as practicable we are to remedy these deficiencies.

The main point seems to me to be that where a special inquirer has a special need, and those that have a special need, or that there is an opportunity of a person, through which this need fails to be attended to, he has an aversion to make known his grievance to the head of the department, and, failing satisfaction there, direct to the librarian.

A person," continued Mr. Putnam, "who in using the library meets with dissatisfaction, even any attendant, has the opportunity of making his complaint up with it, for courtesy to the public is the one observance of all observances required of persons on the library premises. I have particularly justice to do almost among the various departments, to see that all is moving smoothly. Some persons may be so sensitive, or so timid, as the assertion of their rights, that they take for a rudeness upon the part of an attendant some natural affection of manner that has nothing to do with him or her in the capacity of public servant."

the lower floor. According to Librarian Putnam's statement to a Herald reporter yesterday, this is about the only purpose for which money is not needed, for there has not even been a mention of the transfer of the delivery desk for home use. The purposes for which the money is needed are many. Mr. Putnam explained the condition of affairs thus:

Last year the appropriation for the building had been exhausted by the expenditures, and, if some outstanding claims are included, there was even a deficit of several thousand dollars. On a final accounting this would be clearly shown, but the final accounting has not yet been made, because we have not yet had to pay some contractors' bills, and so there is an apparent balance to the credit of the building account. Since that time a great deal of absolutely necessary work has been done, including additional heating service throughout the special libraries floor, in the newspaper reading room and the bindery; an auxiliary engine and dynamo for heating, lighting and power purposes; new wiring for electric lights in the periodical and other rooms, and we had to buy fixtures for the delivery room, children's room and other departments, including the standard lamps for the bookcases in Bates Hall, which alone cost about \$1,000.

The only special appropriation ever made for the library was one of \$4,000 in December, 1885, and this was for furnishings. This amount would be more than needed for the furnishings, but we have drawn upon it as carefully as possible, working deliberately, in order that we might be sure we were making the best possible use of the money. The result is that there is an unexpended balance of this fund, from which we draw as necessity compels us to. Any one who is at all familiar with the affairs of the library knows that additional expenses have been made necessary by the changes we have been forced to make, which could not be foreseen. For instance, the periodical room, newspaper room, children's room and the special libraries floor are now being put to uses that could never have been anticipated. To make the facilities correspond means an additional expenditure.

The special libraries floor was intended for the special collections that it was supposed would only be consulted by a stray scholar now and then. Now it has the entire fine art and industrial art departments and all the documents, and on Saturdays it is a regular hive of industry. On Feb. 6 we had there, irrespective of the miscellaneous readers, seven classes, aggregating about 200 persons, who came to consult material definitely prepared and laid out for them. These classes came from art schools, public schools and other institutions. It can be readily understood that some changes in the heating and ventilating plant are made necessary by reason of the other purposes which rooms designed for other purposes have to be put, because what would be a proper amount of heat or ventilation for a room containing 50 persons would not be satisfactory for one containing 200.

As a matter of fact, the extraordinary volume of use of certain rooms that it was expected would be used but little has been a surprise to us, and was something that could not be foreseen. A lecture room was part of the original plan, but the space had to be taken for the newspapers, and we now have no lecture room.

All of these changes, each important to the persons for whose accommodation they are made, mean expenditures which, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable sum, and the only provision made for them is in the annual appropriation for maintenance.

I think that certain work on the exterior of the building during the first five years of its occupancy—work on the roof, platforms, arcade roof and the pointing, etc., that ought to be done—is properly chargeable to construction, and that the expenses should not be charged to the account of maintenance. This \$100,000 that is asked for is to be used for necessary improvements, of which the following items will give some idea: For the construction of two freight elevators, one of which is imperatively needed now and the other soon will be; to complete portions of the building never fitted up for administrative purposes; to fit up a large room over the bound newspaper room as a duplicate room, and nearly half the basement must be fitted up for storing purposes, etc.

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It will thus be seen that the request for more money is based upon grounds of absolute necessity, and that, instead of wanting \$100,000 to transfer the delivery desk downstairs, that is about the only place where we are not compelled to make an immediate change. All of the changes that we desire to make have been carefully considered, with the benefit of expert advice, so that any charge that they are calculated to injure the building could only be based on ignorance of the subject.

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corner of the room, fell into a reverie which was more or less painful. I was thinking alternately of poor, abused Bronzie Bacchante and my maternal ancestor on the paternal side. The latter memory was not vivid, for I had never even that estimable woman; neither had I ever seen the library which consisted of Sarah Brown—she of New England name but of Parisian accents.

If she chose to appear in robes suitable to the region, which I have pictured, why should she not be allowed to? And supposing it was deemed expedient to shelter her and her baby from the icy glances of Boston and the winter snow. Surely a fountain of ice wouldn't have smoothed out the shivering wrinkles—seen by too critical artists—on the back of little Dionysus, and it might have frozen the big-toe of Bacchante's uplifted foot.

While thus engaged in reverie I must have fallen asleep. For the question passing in my mind had made me tired.

And as I slept I must have dreamed. For I suddenly saw before me a huge, vague shape with severe outlines. It was of stone, and there was a large triangular plaza in front. All was dark and cold. The snarling breath of the lions of March seemed the ruling spirit of the air. Coming nearer I saw the outline of a massive portal. I went inside. Two lions were there. They faced each other angrily, but they did not spring. Suddenly I saw that they were of marble. I was standing at the entrance to a magnificent hallway, to which marble stairs led up on either side.

I ascended. I saw a familiar form in a corner. It was Miss Venus de Medici, who seemed to beckon me from her niche in a recessed wall. Her gaze was averted from a narrow window, which looked out to an interior courtyard. Her hand was before her breast, as if warding off some possible danger from the window. I looked out, but there was only a bare icy waste. A queerly ornamented brass hoop stood under the arched promenade at the farther corner of the inclosed square.

Suddenly the figure by my side seemed about to speak. Was this the abode of another Marble Faun?

"You wonder why I avert my face from that dreadful window. You do not see any danger to me. You do not see any brazen ghost—the hussey. She will drop that baby yet; don't you hear it cry?"

"Oh, why am I placed here? I must avoid seeing that vulgar girl. How dare they put her out there? What charm has she? Only a brazen one. What grace? Only a diabolical smile. How dare they face me with the form of that Sarah Brown? Me, who was conceived in an æsthetic Athenian brain.

"You thought she was taken away? So she has been. But her smile haunts me still. Locked up? Oh dear, yes. And it's bad form for her to be out now with her dancing.

"Dear me, how the trustees like her. They never look at me now, but hurry by to their sumptuous room. There in the closet they keep her. They only dare look at her when the door is locked. They speak privately of the skeleton in the closet. But outside they make no bones of their love and devotion to her.

"Aren't you a little jealous, Miss Medici?" ventured I, with the usual strong instinct at quizzing. But the answer was the cold marble with averted face and lifted hand.

The reason was plain. For a tall, lithe, dark form, came skipping down the hall bearing a bunch of grapes (fantastically in front of a little naked boy with wrinkles in his back.

"I am Bronzie Bacchante. Don't you believe one word that faded out when there has been saying. She calls me vulgar, does she? Cold, unfeeling, marble-hearted creature. But she can't say I'm bad form. And I'll bet the new bear skin gown I am to have for Easter that she can't stand as long on one foot as I have. I wish I had that gown now; I'm cold.

"Sarah Brown, forsooth. Who is Sarah Brown? Any relation to John Smith or Sam Jones? I don't know her, but if Mr. Macmonnies and my sister, Madamoinelle Beatrice W— only knew what indignities they heap upon me!

"No sooner does Mr. McKim set me down, taking care to keep me dry, than the Trustees turn cold water all over me; and before I get used to shivering and still keeping my balance, Dr. Brady wants to send me to sea. And how Mr. Sanborn must love the country. He told me when he came to interview me last fall that he wished I would go to spend the winter where no one would see me, out in the Middlesex Fells. But he says there's lakes out there, and water makes me nervous. I'm afraid my Dionysus would catch cold. I might get the grippie myself.

"But, do you know, that when I had to stand there for so long, with that cold water running in shivers down my back, and when so many who came to see me asked if they couldn't lend me a shawl and turned away, there was one man—he was a Boston minister, he told me—who was just as kind as he could be. Why, when he first saw me he said, 'Poor girl,' and he put his hands in his eyes to brush away a tear. And then he said, 'Bacchante, you must be tired; let me hold the child.' I have always felt grateful to that minister, and wished I could go to his church and hear him."

Just then little Dionysus made a frantic grab for a grape, and nearly succeeded in getting the forbidden fruit. The dark form resumed its skip and disappeared toward the west corner of the court yard.

Then the conductor waked me up.

Strange coincidence. The next day I

corner it said "Eight o'clock sharp, and in the left, "Tickets 25 cents."

The fact that a ticket to a lecture in the public library had been greatly astonished all those who have scanned by heart that glorious statement which adorns the Dartmouth street terrace: "The public library of the city of Boston. Built by the people and dedicated to the advancement of learning."

If tickets were being issued to public library lectures, these questions naturally suggested themselves: Can any one go to the library, hire a room and give a lecture?

If it is not possible for a room to be engaged by any and every one, where is the line to be drawn? and "If an admittance is charged, who gets the money?"

In order to get a satisfactory answer to these questions Mr. Putnam, the librarian, was interviewed.

He was much surprised when he saw the tickets and said: "I have never seen these before and know nothing about it."

AGAINST THE RULES.

"It certainly is against the rules for any one to charge admittance to any of our rooms, for they are for the use of the public."

"Any one who wishes to come to the library and make use of our material can do so by consulting the proper authorities."

"We should not give any one the right to use a room for the room's sake, and in every case it has been distinctly understood that they could not occupy a room to the exclusion of all others."

"If an art talk is going on in a room anyone who wishes has a perfect right to join the group."

"The Unity Art Club wished to use our prints and photographs at their lecture on 'Italy.' As they were to use a stereopticon I gave them a room in the back of the library, where they would neither disturb or be disturbed by the general public, although if anyone wished to attend that lecture they had a perfect right to do so."

Otto Fleishner, who has charge of the fine arts department, was then sent for by Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Fleishner did not know that any charge had been made for admittance to the room.

It now doth appear that the Unity Art Club wanted to make themselves whole for the expense of the stereopticon and lecturer and so they simply of their own accord, and without consulting the librarian in regard to the advisability, issued tickets and charged 25 cents.

Those who possess these tickets may value them as souvenirs of what will never again happen.

A lecture was given at the public library last night on "Italy, Her People and Her Art."

A ticket to the lecture indicates that a fee of 25 cents was charged. We do not propose to criticize the giving of art lectures, or anything else that can be done to educate Boston to better understanding of art or nature. It is all very well, but we simply wish to ask two questions. First, are the library trustees reduced to this way of making money by leasing the hall to public lecturers? Second, if the hall is to be leased to lecturers on art, where is the line to be drawn? If lecturing is to be done in the public library certainly it ought to be free, and ought to be for the benefit of everybody who wants to attend.

That is the way it looks to us. Very likely there are some circumstances which will explain the situation in part to the public; but we do not believe that as it stands now it will please people in general.

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rial for the fine arts department. The donor is the Thursday Fine Arts Club, which is a class of young women who have been using the department for congenial and profitable research. The money will likely be spent in buying platinotype reproductions of works by Burne-Jones, Watts and Rossetti.

Another important gift was from the children of the late Benjamin Anthonp Gould of Cambridge. It was presented "without condition or restriction," and comprises 4108 volumes (681 bound volumes and 3414 unbound pamphlets, reports, etc.), consisting mainly of scientific material relating to meteorology, astronomy and physics, especially concerning the Argentine Republic. The gift includes the annals of the Argentine meteorological office ("Anales de la Oficina Meteorologica Argentina"), in fifty volumes; the annals of the Argentine Scientific Society ("Anales de la Sociedad Cientifica Argentina"), in fifty volumes; the meteorological year book of the Netherlands ("Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Jaarboek"), in twenty volumes, and one hundred volumes of United States Government publications (coast and geodetic survey reports, etc.) and exploration and surveys of the War Department.

Mr. Augustus Hemenway presented to the library a very interesting and artistic copy of Bergomensis (Jacobus Philippus Foresti), "Nouissima Historiarum Omnium Repereconnes . . ." printed in Venice by Georgius de Rusconibus, 1502-1508, an historical chronicle of especial interest to students of American history on account of the chapter "De Quatuor Permaximis Insulis in India," etc., in which is given an account of Columbus and his voyages. The library now possesses a copy of the book bearing the date of 1508 on the titlepage and the colophon, while the copy just presented bears the date of 1502. A copy with the variation is in the British Museum. The book was purchased as a specimen of binding from the collection lately on exhibition in the Vendome.

Another gift was from the Twentieth Regiment fund, and is the first instalment of sixty-two books for the military alcove, purchased at a cost of \$98. The regiment proposes to put about \$2500 into immediate purchases, and there will be the income from a fund of \$4000 or \$5000.

Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., presented a volume comprising the first four parts of the "Suffolk Memorial Families," relating exclusively to the Winthrops of Groton and families allied to them. The publication is largely composed of matter nowhere else to be found in print.

Librarian Putnam is going to Europe on May 8 to attend the International Conference of Librarians in London, July 12; to look over the various agencies of the Boston library and to make purchases for it, particularly of photographs of architecture, sculpture and paintings.

deal to examine matter arranged especially for them by the library officers. The librarian says that the Graupner collection of 1150 photographs, given to the institution early in the winter, has been remarkably useful. He has had a man at work compiling a list of photographs needed in connection with the fine arts department to help the classes in their study of art history.

May 8, Librarian Putnam is going to Europe to attend the international conference of librarians in London, July 12; to look over the various agencies of the Boston library and to make purchases for it, particularly of photographs of architecture, sculpture and paintings. There is at present a comparatively small amount of money at his disposal out of the regular library fund, and so there is here a fine opportunity for generous persons to make specialized donations, after the example of the illustrious Thursday Fine Arts Club.

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Dr. Gould was evidently the recipient of many monographs on scientific subjects—the issues of various institutions and academies—and these form a considerable part of the gift, and will doubtless strengthen the department of science in the library.

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The book was purchased as a specimen of binding from the collection lately on exhibition in the Vendome, and shows the interest taken by friends of the library in the forthcoming exhibition of bindings, which will form a part of the exhibition now being arranged by the fine arts department as an educational complement to the arts and crafts exhibition in Copley Hall.

The binding is a clever replica or adaptation by a Dutch artisan of one executed for Diane de Poitiers, the mistress of Henri II. of France, 1569-1586, and consists of oak boards, covered with calf and painted in rich colors, in a splendid pattern of interlaced geometrical design, the spaces filled in with arabesque work in the Grolleresque manner, with the monogram "D. D." and crown in centre; the panels in the back contain the monogram, the interlaced crescents and the fleur-de-lis. The same decorations are repeated on the silver clasps and also on the edges of the book, which are painted and gilded in a remarkably artistic style.

Another gift was from the 20th regiment fund, and is the first instalment of 62 books for the military alcove, purchased at a cost of \$98. The regiment proposes to put about \$2500 into immediate purchases, and there will be the income from a fund of probably \$4000 or \$5000.

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During Thursday evening, and said: "We have much material at the library that is of interest to art students, and we want them to come and use it, and we spread it out freely before them. Some come from schools, and some come with paid experts and instructors. In any such instances we never ask any questions, it being none of our business. We give all the best position we can, only looking out that the public convenience is not interfered with."

"The only prohibitory rule we have in this direction is that there shall be no tickets in any case. The Unity art club people came to me some time ago to arrange about a meeting at the library, because they wished to use material which is there."

"I am very certain that I told them, along with the other regulations, that no tickets could be used. But it was a long conversation, and the person to whom I was talking may have forgotten that I said it. However, the tickets were taken inside the room, which was an administrative room and not a public one, so that no one entered except those who came on purpose to attend the meeting."

"I knew nothing about any tickets until one was brought to me by a reporter. It was a direct violation of the rules."

"The trustees were considerably incensed when I reported the matter to them this afternoon, and to make it a thing sufficiently solemn they voted that the Unity art club should have no further privileges at the library except by vote of the trustees; at least until it has apologized."

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

SOME BOSTON EX LIBRIS.

Collection to Be Shown at Public Library.

Specimens of the Work of Hurd, Callendar, Paul Revere and Other Early Engravers—Characteristic Bookplates of the Old Times—Specimens of the Best Achievements of Some Modern Boston Designers of Ex Libris—Why Bookplates Are Collected.

Of far more than ordinary interest to collectors of bookplates will be the collection which is to be shown to the public next Saturday in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library, for the exhibition is limited in scope to the works of Boston engravers and designers, with a few armorial plates of early American date. The exhibition is largely due to the kindness of three Boston collectors, Fred Libbie, Dr. H. B. Rowe and R. C. Lichtenstein, who have allowed Mr. Fleischner of the Public Library, the collector of the plates, to draw upon their own private collections, which are exceedingly rich.

Probably of those who will visit the library to see this collection, which is to be kept on view during the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, the majority will be those who know little about ex libris, or bookplates, as they are popularly called, and many of them will wonder what there can be about those engraved bits of paper that fascinated the collector, and leads to the expenditure of large sums of money for fly leaves from ancient volumes. The purpose of a bookplate is to mark a volume as the property of some particular person, that it may not become lost, strayed or stolen. How often it has failed of these objects only the collectors of ex libris may know. In its simplest form, the bookplate was a name in print, pasted into a book as a label. Later, it became ornate, bearing a border, perhaps an armorial device, or a pictorial design. Probably the highest expression of art in bookplates is to be found in forms like the chambered nautilus pictured on Dr. Holmes' bookplate, designed by Lowell, or the opened copy of the "History of Henry Esmond" on the plate of Frederick Thayer Hunt, designed by Sidney L. Smith. Thus the plate not only shows the ownership of the volume, but expresses the taste of the owner, for might not all men know that "The Chambered Nautilus" was the favorite poem of the Autocrat, and that Mr. Hunt is a collector of Thackerians? Bookplates should combine artistic excellence with appropriate symbolism, as well as keeping sight of the primary object for which they are designed. Formerly the bookplate's most important function appeared to be to warn borrowers against keeping books, for the early plates bear inscriptions as:

"The property of Thomas C. Cowan. Borrower, read, mark and AVOID the former part Psalm xxxvii. 21."

"Book Keeping taught in three words: Never lend them."

In later bookplates the mottoes were of an armorial character or were taken from some favorite passage in the owner's reading. Sometimes, too, the character of the motto leaves one in doubt as to the intent of the book owner, as in the bookplate of George Washington, which bears the somewhat Jesuitical inscription, "Exitus acta probat." The admirers of Washington have hastened to assure all who read that Washington had reference to the successful outcome of the Revolution when he avowed that "The result shows the deed," a somewhat untenable contention, for many believe the plate antedates the nation's struggle. Dr. Holmes' motto, "Per ampliora ad altiora," naturally goes with the pictured shell on his plate, and one of the most recent plates bears the inscription in Volapuk: "Menad lab pikbal," "One humanity, one language."

However one may regard the passion for collecting bookplates, it is not to be disputed that in the search for plates some interesting and valuable works have been brought to light. Many volumes have been preserved solely because they bore a bookplate, and no one can help feeling an interest in the ornamental script label bearing only the words "James Otis," which stamps the work in which it is pasted as having been once the property of the Boston patriot. And many bookplates are well worth the keeping for their artistic value alone. In olden days men like Albrecht Dürer, Joet Amman, William Hogarth, William Marshall, George Vertue, Thomas Bewick and Raphael Morghen made bookplates and were not ashamed to put their names upon their work. In these later days many artistic plates bear the names of Edmund H. Garrett, Henry Sandham and other modern artists.

So much for bookplates in general. Now as to the Public Library exhibition, which embraces more than 120 specimens of the work of all the known Boston engravers of ex libris. There is a large collection of the works of Hurd and Callendar, most of them being armorial, and those of Callendar's being in the Chippendale style. Little is known of either of these early engravers, but considerable of their work is in evidence, and the floriated Joseph Dudley plate, dated 1734, bears Hurd's name. It is believed to be one of the earliest of dated American ex libris, the very earliest known of Robert Elliott, compiler of his master's customs in New York, which bears date of 1725. Among the notable specimens

Mitchell. In Thomas Russell's plate there is a quaint combination of the armorial and the pictorial.

Paul Revere's work appears in various forms. Besides the engraved plates which came from his hands, there is his own plate and a like one showing of himself, in a frame, while another frame holds several interesting relics of the Revolution in which Revere had a hand. Among the plates which are shown as coming from Revere's establishment are those of Gardner Chandler, Eben Bargent, William Wetmore and David Greene.

Annis and Smith, and the members of that firm individually, contributed to the collection plates, among them being the memorial plate of the pictorial ex libris of Henry William H. Prescott, plate, the pictorial scene executed for some unknown book lover. John Andrews shows his own plate and that of the Massachusetts General Hospital Medical Library, besides the plates of the two Hollingsworths. A. Harris is the engraver of the pictorial ex libris of Henry Andrews, in which a classical female figure is holding a spear and shield, an owl being perched on a pedestal at her side. The same design appears in a plate engraved for Eliza Andrews. One of the most interesting of the old plates is that engraved by J. Turner for "John Franklin, Boston, New England," an armorial design in the Jacobean style.

Among other old Boston engravers represented are Nathaniel Dearborn, who engraved the plate for Charles Beck; Oliver Felton, the Yale "brother in Unity" plate; the plate of H. Morse for Alpheus Cary; J. Eddy, the ex libris for the David Sears fund of St. Paul's Church; Thomas Johnson, the plate of William P. Smith, A. M.; S. Hall, the Charles Pierpont plate, and J. M. Furness, the Eli Forbes armorial plate.

To combine technical excellence with appropriate symbolism appears to be the intention of the Boston designers of modern bookplates. There are to be shown in this collection several choice specimens of the work of J. Winfred Spenceley, an engraver and designer who has taken up this work within the last few years, and who has turned out some excellent plates. He is represented by several choice armorial specimens and has a few pictorials, among the latter being his own, which has as its distinctive feature a Byzantine doorway in the background. There is much delicacy and beauty in the ex libris of M. M. Sands, which is a tree trunk and two pine branches with the name on a scarf thrown across them. Alice Root Atkinson's plate of George Foster Barnes bears a bee on a palette between two outstretched wings, and above a marine view is seen through a window. The ex libris of Noble Foster Hoggson is a combination of armorial and pictorial.

No modern designer of bookplates has been more happy in his work than Edmund H. Garrett. Many of his designs bear cherubs. There are two in the plate of Mary E. Norcross, and on that of Florence Sylvia Wheeler a cherub is looking through a reading glass at a picture in an opened book. The same little figures do duty on the plates of Frederick W. French and Charles Dexter Allen, although in different forms. Garrett's own plate has the design of a female figure holding up an open book, standing beside a printing press. There are two plates designed by Garrett for Francis Wilson, the comedian, the large one bearing the figure of a jester, and the other one simply a monogram. The plate designed by Garrett for Frank Gair Macomber is armorial, and that for Paul Lempely is a simple book with a wreath in a leaf border, very effective.

Two plates designed by Henry Sandham show strong simplicity. One is for John Herbert Corning, and represents an Atlas bearing the world, enshrining which is the word "Literature"; the other is for the University Club of Washington, and represents a book in the recess of a window. Sidney L. Smith has several specimens of interest, one of which, for Frederick Thayer Hunt of Braintree, has already been commented upon. Another excellent one is that designed by W. H. Chase, representing an opened book. One page of the book bears the Aldine mark, and the other is inscribed, "Companions of my solitude."

Notable among other plates designed by modern Boston artists or executed by Boston engravers are those designed by Max Bachmann, whose work adorns the head-house at Marine Park, Richard Cothas, Charles Cartwright, E. B. Bird and others. The plate designed by Mr. Cartwright, believed to be the only one he ever made, represents a graceful Diana going to the chase, with the sun breaking through the trees, something after the style of Burne Jones. It was drawn for Edward Browne Hunt, a personal friend. The plate of General Charles H. Taylor was designed by Bird, the poster artist. Richard Cathie's design for the ex libris of J. M. Thompson is a skull resting upon a medical work, with other books in the background, and the motto: "Libri Mentis Medicamentum." Max Bachmann's plate was designed for William Archer Butterfield. The ex libris of John E. Russell has an owl perched upon a globe, near books and a lamp. It was engraved by M. T. Callahan. Richard T. Lichtenstein, the collector of ex libris, and custodian of the treasures in the Burnham bookstore in the Old South basement, has an appropriate design of three cherubs at a desk in a library. George Moore was the engraver. Harper W. Foulson has designed for Fred Allen Wilson an ex libris which represents a jester sitting on a globe reading a book placed on a skull. On the side of the desk is the inscription, "As he brows, so shall he drink."

To complete this collection of ex libris, Mr. Fleischner has secured in one frame a complete set of the plates of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

THESE MUST BE CHANGED.

There are two minor provisions of the new Republican tariff bill which are altogether out of harmony with the general character of that measure, with its wise and beneficent purposes, and with Republican traditions.

We refer to the sections which remove from the free list and make dutiable works of art, literature and learning. From its very birth the Republican Party has professed to be the special friend of education. It has prided itself upon the superior intelligence of its adherents, and it has advocated policies which have made a peculiarly strong appeal to the progressive and enlightened elements of the nation. But in these sections of an important legislative measure which in the main receives the approval of the most thoughtful classes of American citizens, an anomalous backward tendency is manifest. It is difficult to understand how such provisions could ever have received the sanction of the Ways and Means Committee, composed, as that committee no largely is, of representatives of our best and strongest States, under New England leadership.

It is just the kind of action which the country would not expect from a Republican Congress. It is, as the Librarian of the Boston Public Library has aptly observed, contrary to the whole spirit of protective legislation. It is very true, as Mr. Putnam says, that "books are not bricks." The production of foreign books for our public libraries could never be fostered in this country by any duty whatsoever, and nobody has ever asked that this interest should be protected. It is the same with works of art. American artists have always urged that paintings and statuary should be placed upon the free list, and the most influential advocates of this policy have been public men and newspapers that in their political sympathies are Republicans and protectionists.

Chairman Dingley intimates that these articles have been made dutiable in the new bill in response to the recommendations of customs officials and because of the need of added revenue. But the revenue which would be derived from such imports could not be very large at best, and it would prove to be dearly earned when balanced against the grave injury which would result to the cause of art and education. As to the plea of the customs officers that the present regulation defining works of art and literature is difficult to enforce, there are more important considerations in framing a tariff law than their personal comfort and convenience.

The Journal believes that these obnoxious sections should be promptly stricken out of the new bill, and a more liberal policy adopted by the House of Representatives.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM PROTESTS.

Regards the Proposal to Impose a Tax on Books for Libraries as an Unwarrantable One.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston public library, makes an emphatic protest against the proposal in the Dingley bill to impose a tariff on books imported for public libraries. He has already sent a protest to Massachusetts members of congress, in which he declares that the proposal is reactionary, an injury to the general interests of education, and that it conflicts with the general principles of protection, inasmuch as the article upon which duty is levied is not produced in this country, and that the tax would be a burden upon institutions that are already poor and hardly able to bear any additional expense.

A Globe reporter called to see Mr. Putnam this morning at the public library, and in a general talk on the subject he said:

"The radical character of the measure ought to be clearly understood. For 100 years books imported for public libraries have come free of duty. It is now proposed to levy a duty of 25 percent on all books. The U. S. government, however, guards its special interests by exempting the library of congress. The exemption of all public libraries hitherto has been sustained by every administration in power."

"The value of present importations under free duty is less than \$2,000,000 per year, and the imposition of this duty would mean that the U. S. government is to levy a direct tax of \$500,000 per year upon education, and this tax upon institutions maintained for the benefit of the poor rather than the rich, and with inadequate funds for the work they now have to perform."

"It does not appear that any tax has been urged by any industrial interest in the United States. It is impossible to understand the motive for its imposition."

A meeting of the Massachusetts library club will be held today, when resolutions endorsed by the Massachusetts and Rhode Island librarians will be adopted condemning the imposition of such a duty that means so much to retard the progress of education."

LIBRARIANS PROTEST.

Proposed Duty on Books Stirs Them to Action.

A Remonstrance and Petition Sent to Congress.

Chairman Dingley Supports His Committee's Views.

Claims Multifarious Frauds Under Present System.

Action concerning the proposed duty on books under the new tariff law was taken today by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, a protest being sent to Washington. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, who was present at the meeting, says:

"From further information, I have become quite sure that the proposed duty is not designed in the interest primarily of revenue or of protection, but as a remedy for alleged frauds which have been committed under the present schedules. As this petition points out, such frauds, if committed, were committed by reason of the twenty-year discrimination clause. We claim that the remedy should be applied under that clause. I believe, however, that the custom house authorities here have testified that no difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the present act in the port of Boston. The total value of books, music, maps, engravings, etc., dutiable in 1896 was but \$1,400,000, as against \$1,500,000 of such material entered free."

Subjoined is the full text of the document sent to Washington:

"To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island, in Congress assembled:

"The Massachusetts Library Club having title to speak for 140 public libraries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and claiming fairly to represent the interests of the 307 libraries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, begs most urgently to protest against the duty on books imported for public libraries, and other educational institutions, proposed by the Dingley bill."

"1. Such books are not for private consumption. They are apparatus for the general public use. That use is education."

"2. The importation of such books does not interfere with or discourage the American producer. On the contrary they are the tools indispensable to the American producer. They alone enable American scholarship to compete with European scholarship. It is they which place at the disposal of the intellectual, social and industrial life of Europe."

"3. The particular books imported are not produced here except so far as such production is amply protected by the provisions of the international copyright law."

"4. A tax upon such books is a tax upon the interests of the community least able to bear such tax. The libraries of the United States are without exception poor. They are maintained for the benefit not of the rich, but of the poor."

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, TUESDAY

LIBRARIANS PROTEST.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

such fraud to exist, it exists not under the clause exempting all books imported for libraries, but under the clause assessing certain books imported for individuals. Under that latter clause, therefore, the remedy should be applied. To impose a general tariff upon one class because of exceptional abuses by another class is, we submit, most unjust."

"We cannot believe that the legislators of the United States, applying deliberate judgment to his measure, will permit it to become a law."

"The Massachusetts Library Club by Herbert Putnam, Librarian Boston Public Library, President."

Assistant Librarian Harvard College Library, Secretary." Boston, March 23.

"NOT A TAX ON CULTURE."

Taking of Books and Art Works Justified in the Opinion of Chairman Dingley—Art Work for Free Exhibit Can Come in Free—Judge Tichenor Enlarges on Abuses of the Present Law.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE TRANSCRIPT.)

Washington, March 23—"It is easy to criticize when you are not so close to the machinery as to see all the difficulties," said Chairman Dingley to your correspondent, when asked whether the Ways and Means Committee would show any consideration for the protests which are now pouring in from institutions of learning and similar sources against the transfer of scholars' books and art works from free to dutiable list in the new tariff bill."

"If some of our friends who condemn the committee so roundly were where they could see what evils we are trying to correct, I doubt not that most of them, as law-abiding citizens, would side with us. The frauds which have been practised on the revenues under the guise of ministering to popular enlightenment have been multifarious. Take the matter of books, for example. Suppose we were to exclude from the dutiable list certain classes, like scientific works; how do we decide whether a book is scientific or not? Our customs officers aim to put as liberal a construction as possible upon the terms of a tariff law, and what they leave undone in this respect the courts are sure to make good. The result is that anything and everything comes in. It is the old story of bolting-cloth and hat-trimmings over again. Under other conditions—that is, when the country has all the revenue it needs from other sources—many allowances might be made for such construction, and we could afford to frame a tariff law with distinct reference to its being administered in that way. But as things are now, we must make our classification as simple as we can, and cut out everything which will be capable of misconstruction or deliberate evasion."

"How about art works?"

"We are accused of being enemies of art culture in America, because we have placed a duty upon paintings and statuary. Our critics fail to grasp the fact that ample provision will be made for free admission of art works which are to be exhibited free to the people. If the provision we have made for that purpose is not broad enough in terms to secure what we are after, we will amend it so as to satisfy every requirement. We do not see, however, that we should be advancing the cause of popular art education by letting every millionaire fill his private gallery with pictures and statues from abroad, merely for his personal delectation and that of his friends, without paying anything for the luxury. He can certainly better afford to contribute that much to the Government revenue than the average taxpayer; and why should we not make him pay the same for his private pleasure that we make the professional importer pay for bringing in art works to sell here at a profit?"

"It is claimed that every importer for a rich collector's gallery does something, at any rate, to raise the standard of American taste in art."

"I dare say, just as it was claimed that we ought to let in Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht free because it would advance American knowledge of the art of marine architecture. But such arguments can be carried to any length, and presently defeat the whole object of a revenue bill. Do you know the amount of the importation of paintings, free of duty, last year? Between four and five million dollars worth. But only a small fraction of this amount represents paintings in the sense intended by the framers of the free list. The exemption included articles of finery, wall decorations—everything, in short, which the term 'painting' could possibly be stretched to cover. And statuary! Why, the great bulk of the things that came in under that head would probably sell for ten cents to a half-dollar—plaster casts, mantel ornaments made of compressed alabaster dust—the sort of cheap stuff that is hawked about the streets. Does anyone pretend that that is material for the art culture of the American people?"

"But is it not the theory of a protective tariff to benefit the American producers of the articles against which the duties are aimed? And surely the American artists themselves have asked to have art kept on the free list."

"There was a loud cry of that sort some years ago. In the tariff of 1890 the House tried to put art on the free list, but the Senate changed the bill so as to levy fifteen percent. In 1894 we did what we started out to do, and the American artists

ing to be short or long? In the old times, when a few Americans went to Europe to study art and came back afterward to practice, it was natural that we should wish to encourage them during their sojourn abroad by letting their pictures in free. But there has grown up since a class of American artists who go abroad and spend most of their lives there. They denationalize themselves utterly. They contribute nothing to the levy tax, or to the social culture, or to any other feature of their own country's life and activity. Why should we go out of our way to favor the products of such persons more than those of any other voluntarily expatriated class?"

"Antiquities" is another category which embraces all sorts of things. You can go to a manufacturer in England and have an oak chest made to order, or buy it ready-made in a stock size, and you can bring for you at a day's notice, and you can bring it into this country free as an antiquity on the strength of its peculiar ornamentation. Statuary? What is statuary? The country was flooded during the late campaign with little pot-metal busts of the favorite candidates, made abroad and imported free under our liberal provision for the promotion of art culture."

"Then look at the abuses practised under the heading of 'tools of trade,' 'household effects' and 'wearing apparel!' These like many others, are old exemptions which have come down to us from a period when the country needed to encourage certain classes of immigrants. We needed professional people and mechanics, as many as we could get, so we encouraged them to come by giving them libraries, apparatus, cloths and household belongings. Now the complaint seems to be that we are overstocked. Indeed, in the case of mechanics we have even enacted immigration laws to bar them out except under certain express conditions. Yet for sentimental reasons, we still cling to the old exemptions in our tariff laws. What is the result? Is it the workman's saw and hammer, or his wife's bonnet and shawl, chairs and table and cooking utensils, that form the staple of our free importations under these classifications? By no means. 'Tools of trade' is stretched to cover an entire circus outfit; a menagerie; the snakes of a snake-charmer; the scenery and costumes and stage-settings of a specific work; who is to decide whether a book is scientific or not? Our customs officers aim to put as liberal a construction as possible upon the terms of a tariff law, and what they leave undone in this respect the courts are sure to make good. The result is that anything and everything comes in. It is the old story of bolting-cloth and hat-trimmings over again. Under other conditions—that is, when the country has all the revenue it needs from other sources—many allowances might be made for such construction, and we could afford to frame a tariff law with distinct reference to its being administered in that way. But as things are now, we must make our classification as simple as we can, and cut out everything which will be capable of misconstruction or deliberate evasion."

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LINCOLN.

Later, it became ornate, bearing a border, perhaps an armorial device, or a pictorial design. Probably the highest expression of art in bookplates is to be found in forms like the chambered nautilus pictured on Dr. Holmes's bookplate, designed by Lowell, or the opened copy of the "History of Henry Esmond" on the plate of Frederick Thayer Hunt, designed by Sidney L. Smith. Thus the plate not only shows the ownership of the volume, but expresses the taste of the owner, for might not all men know that "The Chambered Nautilus" was the favorite poem of the Autocrat, and that Mr. Hunt is a collector of Thackeriana? Bookplates should combine artistic excellence with appropriate symbolism, as well as keeping sight of the primary object for which they are designed. Formerly the bookplate's most important function appeared to be to warn borrowers against keeping books, for the early plates bear inscriptions as:

"The property of
Thomas C. Cowan.
read, mark and AVOID
the former part
Psalms xxxvii. 21."

"Book Keeping taught in three words: Never lend them."

In later bookplates the mottoes were of an armorial character or were taken from some favorite passage in the owner's reading. Sometimes, too, the character of the motto leaves one in doubt as to the intent of the book owner, as in the bookplate of George Washington, which bears the somewhat Jesuitical inscription, "Exitus acta probat." The admirers of Washington have hastened to assure all who read that Washington had reference to the successful outcome of the Revolution when he averred that "The result shows the deed," a somewhat untenable contention, for many believe the plate antedates the nation's struggle. Dr. Holmes's motto, "Per ampliora ad altiora," naturally goes with the pictured shell on this plate, and one of the most recent plates bears the inscription in Volapuk: "Manad bal pukbal," "One humanity, one language."

However one may regard the passion for collecting bookplates, it is not to be disputed that in the search for plates some interesting and valuable works have been brought to light. Many volumes have been preserved solely because they bore a bookplate, and no one can help feeling an interest in the ornamental script label bearing only the words "James Oles," which stamps the work in which it is pasted as having been once the property of the Boston patriot. And many bookplates are well worth the keeping for their artistic value alone. In olden days men like Albrecht Dürer, Jost Amman, William Hogarth, William Marshall, George Vertue, Thomas Bewick and Raphael Morghen made bookplates and were not ashamed to put their names upon their work. In these later days many artistic plates bear the names of Edmund H. Garrett, Henry Sandham and other modern artists.

So much for bookplates in general. Now as to the Public Library exhibition, which embraces more than 150 specimens of the work of all the known Boston engravers of ex libris. There is a large collection of the works of Hurd and Callendar, most of them being armorial, and those of Callendar's being in the Chippendale style. Little is known of either of these early engravers, but considerable of their work is in existence, and the forlorn Joseph Dudley plate, dated 1754, bears Hurd's name. It is believed to be one of the earliest of dated American ex libris, the very earliest known American plate bearing a date being that of Robert Elliston, controller of his majesty's customs in New York, which bears date of 1725. Among the notable specimens of Hurd's work shown in the present collection are the ex libris of Peter R. Livingston, John Chandler, Jr., Robert Hale of Beverly, John Lowry, Andrew Tyler, Philip Dumaresq, Sam Hill, Richard Henry Dana, all armorial, and the Harvard College bookplate, of which a woodcut, made later by Bowen, also is shown.

John Callendar is represented by many ex libris of societies and organizations and seems to have been the fashionable Boston engraver of his time. He designed and engraved the fine armorial plates of John Leach, Daniel and Winthrop Sargent and John Sullivan, and that of the Boylston Medical Library. Of his pictorial plates one of the notable ones is that for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the plate of the Massachusetts Medical Society, representing a stricken deer falling at the feet of Esculapius, the arrow which penetrates the deer being as large as a stick of cordwood; and the ex libris of the Hasty Pudding Library, which represents a statue in the manufacture of that New England dish, above the motto: "Respondet Leges Votis." The plate of the Porcellian Library, unsigned, is attributed to Callendar. A later Porcellian plate is the work of R.

within the last few years, and who has turned out some excellent plates. He is represented by several choice armorial specimens and has a few pictorial, among the latter being his own, which has as its distinctive feature a Byzantine doorway in the background. There is much delicacy and beauty in the ex libris of M. M. Sands, which is a tree trunk and two pine branches with the same on a scarf thrown across them. Alice Root Atkinson's plate of George Foster Barnes bears a bee on a palette between two outstretched wings, and above a marine view is seen through a window. The ex libris of Noble Foster Hoggson is a combination of armorial and pictorial.

No modern designer of bookplates has been more happy in his work than Edmund H. Garrett. Many of his designs bear cherubs. There are two in the plate of Mary E. Norcross, and so that of Florence Sylvia Wheeler a cherub is looking through a reading glass at a picture in an opened book. The same little figures do duty on the plates of Frederick W. French and Charles Dexter Allen, although in different forms. Garrett's own plate has the design of a female figure holding up an open book, standing beside a printing press. There are two plates designed by Garrett for Francis Wilson, the comedian, the large one bearing the figure of a jester, and the other one simply a monogram. The plate designed by Garrett for Frank Gair Macomber is armorial, and that for Paul Lemperly is a simple book with a wreath in a leaf border, very effective.

Two plates designed by Henry Sandham show strong simplicity. One is for John Herbert Corning, and represents an Atlas bearing the world, encircling which is the word "Litteris"; the other is for the University Club of Washington, and represents a book in the recess of a window. Garrett's own plate has the design of a female figure holding up an open book, standing beside a printing press. There are two plates designed by Garrett for Francis Wilson, the comedian, the large one bearing the figure of a jester, and the other one simply a monogram. The plate designed by Garrett for Frank Gair Macomber is armorial, and that for Paul Lemperly is a simple book with a wreath in a leaf border, very effective.

Notable among other plates designed by modern Boston artists or executed by Boston engravers are those designed by Max Bachmann, whose work adorns the headhouse at Marine Park, Richard Cuthie, Charles Cartwright, E. B. Bird and others. The plate designed by Mr. Cartwright, believed to be the only one he ever made, represents a graceful Diana going to the chase, with the sun breaking through the trees, something after the style of Burne-Jones. It was drawn for Edward Browne Hunt, a personal friend. The plate of General Charles H. Taylor was designed by Bird, the poster artist. Richard Cuthie's design for the ex libris of J. M. Thompson is a skull resting upon a medical work, with other books in the background, and the motto: "Libri Mentis Medicamentum." Max Bachmann's plate was designed for William Archer Butterfield. The ex libris of John B. Russell has an owl perched upon a globe, near books and a lamp. It was engraved by M. T. Callahan. Richard T. Lichtenstein, the collector of ex libris, and custodian of the treasures in the Burnham bookstore in the Old South basement, has an appropriate design of three cherubs at a desk in a library. George Moore was the engraver. Harper W. Poulsen has designed for Fred Allan Wilson an ex libris which represents a jester sitting on a globe reading a book placed on a skull. On the side of the desk is the inscription, "As he brews, so shall he drink."

To complete this collection of ex libris, Mr. Fleischner has secured in one frame a complete set of the Public Library ex libris, which will include the first Codman plate, to be shown here for the new time. The design of the Codman bookplate, which will be placed in books purchased by the Codman fund, is armorial.

beat and strongest States, under England leadership.

It is just the kind of action which the country would not expect from a Republican Congress. It is, as the Librarian of the Boston Public Library has aptly observed, contrary to the whole spirit of protective legislation. It is very true, as Mr. Putnam says, that "books are not bricks." The production of foreign books for our public libraries could never be fostered in this country by any duty whatsoever, and nobody has ever asked that this interest should be protected. It is the same with works of art. American artists have always urged that paintings and statuary should be placed upon the free list, and the most influential advocates of this policy have been public men and newspapers that in their political sympathies are Republicans and protectionists.

Chairman Dingley intimates that these articles have been made dutiable in the new bill in response to the recommendations of customs officials and because of the need of added revenue. But the revenue which would be derived from such imports could not be very large at best, and it would prove to be dearly earned when balanced against the grave injury which would result to the cause of art and education. As to the plea of the customs officers that the present regulation defining works of art and literature is difficult to enforce, there are more important considerations in framing a tariff law than their personal comfort and convenience.

The Journal believes that these obnoxious sections should be promptly stricken out of the new bill, and a more liberal policy adopted by the House of Representatives.

LIBRARIANS PROTEST.

Proposed Duty on Books Stir Them to Action.

A Remonstrance and Petition Sent to Congress.

Chairman Dingley Supports His Committee's Views.

Claims Multifarious Frauds Under Present System.

Action concerning the proposed duty on books under the new tariff law was taken today by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, a protest being sent to Washington. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, who was present at the meeting, says:

"From further information, I have become quite sure that the proposed duty is not designed in the interest primarily of revenue or of protection, but as a remedy for alleged frauds which have been committed under the present schedules. As this petition points out, such frauds, if committed, were so committed by reason of the twenty-year discrimination clause. We claim that the remedy should be applied under that clause. I believe, however, that the custom house authorities here would testify that no difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the present act at the port of Boston. The total value of books, music, maps, engravings, etc., dutiable in 1890 was but \$1,400,000, as against \$1,800,000 of such material entered free."

Subjoined is the full text of the document sent to Washington:

"To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island, in Congress assembled:

"The Massachusetts Library Club, having little to speak for 140 public libraries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and claiming fairly to represent the interests of the 397 libraries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, begs most urgently to protest against the duty on books imported for public libraries, and other educational institutions, proposed by the Dingley bill.

"1. Such books are not for private consumption. They are apparatus for the general public use. That use is education.

"2. The importation of such books does not interfere with or discourage the American producer. On the contrary they are the tools indispensable to the American producer. They alone enable American scholarship to compete with European scholarship. It is they which place at the disposal of the American producer the best products of the intellectual, social and industrial life of Europe.

"3. The particular books imported are not produced here except so far as such production is amply protected by the provisions of the international copyright law.

"4. A tax upon such books is a tax upon the interests of the community least able to bear such tax. The libraries of the United States are without exception poor. They are maintained for the benefit not of the rich but of the poor.

"5. The funds at the disposal of such libraries for the purchase of books are meagre. And they are practically fixed in amount. The imposition of the tax, therefore, means necessarily less books imported. A duty of twenty-five per cent would mean in effect twenty per cent less books imported.

"6. The total value of present importations under free entry is less than two million dollars per year. Under the tax libraries must still continue to buy foreign books, since they buy what they need rather than what they can get cheapest. The tariff would simply diminish their power of buying and divert their incomes from the purchase of both American and foreign books. Such a tariff would, therefore, be a bald tax without incidental protection. A duty of twenty-five per cent would mean a yearly tax of \$500,000 upon education. This tax would not fall upon associations organized for private gain. It would fall upon institutions purely philanthropic; whose work is to equalize social conditions, to render industry skillful, to render citizenship intelligent. This work is one to strengthen government. It is one which the United States Government since its foundation has undertaken to foster. The proposal to levy this tax is a proposal to cripple this work, without corresponding encouragement to other interests, with but trivial return to the Government.

"7. It is stated in newspaper reports from Washington that frauds have been practiced under the present act. We cannot believe that librarians have been guilty of fraud; we understand that the officials of the Boston custom house, through which most of our importations are made, have neither detected nor suspected any such fraud; and as both bookdealers and librarians, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, have to sign and swear to stringent certificates for each importation, we submit that violations of this portion of the tariff law would be very easily detected. Of fraud that may be practiced by dealers we have not information to speak. We respectfully submit, however, that, assuming

rest, I doubt that most of them, as law-abiding citizens, would deal with the frauds which have been practiced on the revenues under the guise of ministering to popular enlightenment have been multifarious. Take the matter of books, for example. Suppose we were to exclude from the dutiable list certain classes, like scientific works; who is to decide whether a book is scientific or not? Our customs officers aim to put as liberal a construction as possible upon the terms of a tariff law, and what they leave under in this respect the courts are sure to make good. The result is that anything and everything comes in. It is the old story of bolting-cloth and hat-trimmings over again. Under other conditions—that is, when the country has all the revenue it needs from other sources—many allowances might be made for such construction, and we could afford to frame a tariff law with distinct reference to its being administered in that way. But as things are now, we must make our classification as simple as we can, and cut out everything which will be capable of misconception or deliberate evasion."

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"It is claimed that every importation for a rich collector's gallery does something, at any rate, to raise the standard of American taste in art."

"I dare say, just as it was claimed that we ought to let in Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht free because it would advance American knowledge of the art of marine architecture. But such arguments can be carried to any length, and presently defeat the whole object of a revenue bill. Do you know the amount of the importation of paintings, free of duty, last year? Between four and five million dollars' worth. But only a small fraction of this amount represents paintings in the sense intended by the framers of the free list. The exemption included articles of finery, wall decorations—everything, in short, which the term 'painting' could possibly be stretched to cover. And statuary! Must we condemn the whole of the things that came in under that head would probably sell for ten cents to a half-dollar—plaster casts, mantel ornaments made of compressed alabaster dust—the sort of cheap stuff that is hawked about the streets. Does anyone pretend that that is material for the art culture of the American people?"

"But is it not the theory of a protective tariff to benefit the American producers of the articles against which the duties are aimed? And surely the American artists themselves have asked to have art kept on the free list?"

"There was a loud cry of that sort some years ago. In the tariff of 1890 the House tried to put art on the free list, but the Senate changed the bill so as to levy fifteen per cent. In 1891 we did what we started to do in 1890. But since the American artists have seen what frauds were practiced under such a provision, they are as anxious to have a duty imposed as they were formerly to have it removed. If you want to get fuller details of these evasions, you had better see President Tichenor of the Board of General Appraisers. He can give you all you desire."

Judge Tichenor was even more sweeping in his denunciation of existing conditions than Mr. Dingley. "I don't know why we should make all these free gifts to educational and religious institutions," said he. "It is not the poor little cross-roads schools that ask for an educational exemption, but the richly endowed universities. They can afford to pay the duties on what they import. Take the churches, also. I have not a word to say against any of them, or their work; but why should they send abroad their designs for altars and pulpits and lecterns, and the like, to be executed by the hands of foreign workmen, while American artisans are at their very doors able and willing to do the work, and needing it for their subsistence? The money which is used for these purchases comes, to a great extent, out of the pockets of other mechanics and people of small income; why are not they and their fellows given the benefit of it? The truth is, our tariff system contains a great many survivals from earlier eras. At first, the condition of the country justified them; now they are out of date, and are used illegitimately to a large extent than in good faith. The importation of free books ran up last year into a million dollars or more. How much of this does anyone suppose was strictly within the intent of the framers of the law? Paintings, statuary, and other art works came in to the extent of nearly five million dollars' worth. Yet the importation for institutions of learning footed up less than a quarter of a million. Of the nearly four-and-a-quarter million dollars' worth of paintings alone, it is safe to say that not \$200,000 worth was worthy to be classed among works promotive of art culture in America. Why, even splashes, to hang on the wall behind a washstand, made in Japan of thin strips of wood struck together, and ornamented with a few dashes of color representing a bird or a flower or a sprig from a tree, come in as paintings. So do cheap hand-painted fans, such as I have seen a woman in Vienna turn off for twenty cents a dozen. Of course, the abuses in these small wares are followed in greater ones. Fine fans, such as jewellers sell, the chief utility of which rests in their elaborately ornamented pearl or tortoise-shell frame-work and silk and lace bodies, come in free as paintings, on the strength of their being decorated with a hand-painted picture."

"Again, we have made a fetish of the works of American artists residing temporarily abroad. How are we to determine whether an artist's foreign residence is go-

What is the result? Is it the workman's saw and hammer, or his wife's bonnet and shawl, chairs and table and cooking utensils, that form the staple of our free importations under these classifications? By no means. 'Tools of trade' is stretched to cover an entire circus outfit; a menagerie; the snakes of a snake-charmer; the scenery and costumes and stage-settings of a spectacular play—not articles belonging to the individual actors and actresses, bought with their earnings, but the property of the manager, who pockets our dollars and carries them home to Europe to spend. Under the present construction of the law, a ship-bulldoze plant to this country and set it up on the Delaware, without paying a cent of duty. This class of importations reached the high figure of two and one-half millions of dollars last year. 'Household effects' are not merely the poor woman's kettles and pans and bedsteads, but the millionaire's coaches and harness and stable trappings. Under the 'wearing apparel' exemption the lady of fashion brings in her fifty dozen pairs of gloves; whereas the peasant woman in the tierceage pays duty on five yards of cloth which she has brought over as a present for her son. All this sort of thing is not only a plain departure from the purpose of the statute, but it is an imposition upon all Americans in trade. The protectionist must condemn it for its harsh bearing upon the American manufacturer; the revenue-tariff advocate must admit that it is an injustice to an importer to charge him a fifty per cent duty on articles which we allow our tourists to bring in free to any extent they desire."

LINCOLN.

OUR BOYS

PUBLISHED BY THE BOYS OF THE
BOYS' INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRY.

Sent for one year in any address at 25c. per year.
Advertising rates on application.

Address: Our Boys, 1173 Tremont Street,
Boston.

APRIL, 1897.

A new and very interesting feature lately introduced is a branch of the Boston Public Library in our rooms.

For five years we have supplied the boys and girls of this district with a good library, and cultivated a desire to read good, clean, helpful literature. For some time past they have been asking for books to read at home as well as at the Institute. On Sept. 24, 1896, we applied to Mr. Putnam, the Librarian of the Boston Public Library, for a number of books for this purpose. He visited our Institute and after a thorough investigation, signified his willingness to establish a branch of the Public Library in our rooms including a daily delivery from the central.

Our Treasurer, Mr. William Howell Reed, and Mrs. Mary E. Atkins, became interested in the new project and arranged for the services of a competent librarian. Miss Stokes has had experience in charitable and philanthropic work, and understands the great need of placing good literature in the homes of the boys and girls in this locality. On Jan. 20, 1897, the rooms were open to the public, and just as we anticipated, the children were so anxious to get the books that for several weeks the librarian's time was fully occupied in filling out application blanks for cards.

shoes in good repair, and are able to do the



The circulation for the month of February was 1,300, and for March 1,500, which has equaled our expectations. Over 280 library cards have been taken out by people who never had cards before. So far comparatively few adults have taken advantage of a branch of the Public Library at their doors, but in the course of time we hope to educate them into a similar desire for good reading as that manifested by the boys and girls.

From observation and conversation with the children we are convinced that they are spending their time at home reading good books, instead of loafing at the street corners.

We want to heartily thank Mr. Putnam for his kindness and for giving us a daily delivery from the central library; also for the interest manifested in our Institute, by allowing several of the boys to take examinations for positions at the central. We sincerely hope the city of Boston will grant him the necessary funds to carry out his plans in establishing branches in the most needy parts of our city.

OPTIC RULED OUT.

None of Mr. Adams's Books Can
Be Found in Public Library.

Not a single volume of "Oliver Optic's" works is to be found on the shelves of the Public Library.

They were excluded seven years ago at the suggestion of S. A. B. Abbott, then president of the board of trustees. Mr. Abbott argued that the books were "trashy" and of so juvenile a nature as to be unworthy a place on the shelves of the library.

Mr. Abbott at a meeting of the board of trustees intimated that books of the Oliver Optic sort were too sensational and smacked too much of the "wild and woolly West."

He was sustained in his opinion by the other members of the board of trustees, and the "Oliver Optic" books, so dear to the heart of the average American boy, were thereafter excluded from the library. They were classed as on a par with the yellow-backed novels and the penny trash and had to go.

About this time it was also decided that Puck and Judge were also unfit literature to be allowed a place in the library, and they, too, had to go.

This occasioned a storm of opposition from the publishers, and articles appeared in some of the newspapers protesting against the action of the trustees. The question, however, had been settled, and that was the end of it.

Since the death of "Oliver Optic" many requests for his books have been received at the Public Library, but not one of his books can be found there.

Ex-Mayor Prince, who was a member of the board of trustees when the books were excluded, was seen by a Post reporter yesterday. He said:

"I remember that about that time S. A. B. Abbott was president of the board. I remember, too, that he seemed to object to the books on the ground that they were too juvenile in character and took up too much valuable space in the library. He suggested that the books be excluded from the library."

"We were accustomed to take his judgment on such matters, and we agreed to the proposition. We were trying to clear the library at that time of all trashy literature, and the Oliver Optic books went. It was feared they were too exciting for boys to read. It is rather difficult sometimes to decide just what books to keep and what to reject."

"Some people claim that the only way to get children to read at all is first to have them interested in trashy books; then they will grow to appreciate a better class of literature. It is the same with art. The boy must be educated to appreciate it."

"Personally I used to enjoy reading Oliver Optic's books. They teach considerable history, inasmuch as the reader travels with the heroes in the books. I remember when I was Mayor Mr. Adams was a member of the School Board. He was well thought of."

Mr. Herbert Putnam, the present librarian, was also seen and questioned regarding the withdrawal of the books. He said:

"The books were withdrawn prior to my connection with the library. I would, therefore, prefer not to express an opinion."

"We are replacing books all the time and replacing them with new ones. It need not necessarily follow that we consider an author's books objectionable if they are not to be found in the library. We have but a small sum of money each year with which to purchase books. When a book wears out we must decide whether to expend money in replacing it or purchase a new book for which a demand has been created."

"I would not approve of replacing Oliver Optic's books. We have revised our list of juvenile books and now have 1200. Among these are books by Castleman and Horatio Alger, Jr., and J. T. Trowbridge. It has been our policy to duplicate these, so while we have few books they are easily accessible."

"The Post has had many inquiries as to why the 'Oliver Optic' books were not in the library, and this is the explanation."

The Boston Traveler

PUBLISHED BY THE
BOSTON TRAVELER CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

WERE TOO POPULAR.

SO OPTIC'S BOOKS WERE DROPPED
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Edward Eggleston Once Said Sunday-school Children Would Read Nothing Else.

The objection to Oliver Optic's books at the Public Library seems to have been that they were too popular; they kept the attendants too busy supplying the demand, and the books were out too fast, so, for economy, they decided to withdraw them. This is not official, but it comes from good authority.

Edward Eggleston some years ago made the first crusade against Oliver Optic. In a Sunday school paper he inveighed against them because the children did not read anything else when they could not read Oliver Optic. They were said to be too exciting. Eggleston, however, wrote books which were more exciting and interesting than any of Oliver Optic's.

Oliver Optic was said to be a Unitarian, and on this account his books were excluded, but an inquiry today at the Congressional Society reveals the fact that they supply them to Sunday school libraries on request, and they are kept in stock by the western office.

Book dealers of this city, as a rule, report good sales of these books, and consider them harmless if not instructive. The sale of a book is some criterion of its popularity. More than 3,000,000 copies of Oliver Optic's books have been sold, and men who, as children 40 years ago, read these books, buy them today for their children.

Exciting the books may be, but not trashy. Oliver Optic was a sensationalist, but he was a thoroughly honest and good man; his heroes always met with just punishment and retribution.

His scenes and plots were truthfully sketched. He traveled abroad to describe foreign scenes accurately, and a review of his "Cross and Crescent" saying that it was the best description of the Eastern question ever written, is proof of this accuracy.

His sea voyages were planned on accurate charts, and a navy official who criticized one of his books afterward acknowledged his error.

His books met with universal approval from the press and public when published. It has been only lately that a few critics undertaking the immense task of educating the public taste to their own standard, have had the thought even of attacking his character.

A son of the late F. H. Underwood, founder of the Atlantic Monthly, now a prominent writer on a Chicago newspaper, writes that his love for literature was incited by reading Oliver Optic's books. If this is true, it may be true of others. By all means, let these books be restored to the library, which is almost the only library not containing them, and let their character remain beyond reproach. There are worse books, many times worse, and it is an unjust distinction to reject one and not reject all.

If Oliver Optic's books must go, they should carry with them a number of volumes of the same category, and it would be difficult to tell where the list would end.

LEON NOEL.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 93.

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Special Display of Illustrations and Books on Industrial Art.

Under the direction of Mr. Otto Fleischner, director of the fine art department, the Boston Public Library has arranged a special display of books and illustrations on industrial art, in connection with the exhibition of the arts and crafts in Copley Hall. There will be many fine folio plates of carpet designs, glass, furniture, pottery, iron work, wood carving, book decorations, mural paintings, gold and silver work and interior decoration. The exhibit is on the walls of the Barton Tinknor room on the upper floor, and on 10 tables in the north gallery. Beautiful designs of work represented in the industrial museums of Vienna, Berlin and London have been selected.

There is a large collection of book plates in two upright cases. A special feature of the exhibition is a collection of rare and costly old and contemporary book bindings, loaned by Mrs. John L. Gardner and others. Among the binders represented are Sanfor, Hoag and Mrs. George Shaw of Boston, and Miss Frideaux, Sanderson, Cobden and the Doves. Others are: Eve (Clovis) 1580-1620; Le Gascon, Paris, 1620-30; Fadriou, Paris, 1730-55; Desorme le Jeune, 1760-80; Boserian, Paris, 1780-1825; Charles Lewis, London, 1802-41; David of Paris, 1800-70; Gruel, 1870; Roger de Coverley, London; Francis Bedford, London.

In the Gardner exhibit there is a rare and beautiful Duane, in ancient Venetian silver binding.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1897.

FINE BOOK PLATES.

Interesting Exhibition of
Artists and Engravers.

Specimens of the Work of Paul Revere
and Some of the Moderns.

Rare Bindings and Many Things to
Attract Bibliophiles.

There is a very interesting exhibition of ex libris or book plates by Boston artists and engravers, from colonial times to the present day, and also of rare bindings, in the Barton library, on the third floor of the new public library on Copley sq.

Book lovers, those who like to see their favorite books well bound, and who enjoy beautiful bindings by the masters of that art, will be deeply interested in this exhibition; and those others who have learned to admire book plates and trace in the design or symbol the personality of the collector, as well as the skill of the designer and engraver, will also find here much that is of interest, more especially as these book plates are largely from the famous private libraries of Boston.

The special collections in this Barton Tinknor room are also for the first time shown to the public, and besides all this Mr. Fleischner has hung around the room a collection of plates illustrative of work in the arts and crafts, so that this exhibition as a whole forms a very good supplement to the arts and crafts exhibition which is being held in Copley hall nearby.

As the public at large know very little about ex libris, or book plates, as they are more generally called, a passing word in regard to their purpose and object, as well as their artistic and symbolic development, may not be amiss. The purpose of a book plate is to mark a volume as the property of some particular person or institution. For instance, all of the public library books have pasted on them the book plate of the Boston public library, which now consists of an ornamental rebus of the two nude boys in the coat of arms or seal over the main door of the library.

The object, of course, is to keep the book from being "lost, strayed or stolen," and formerly one of the important functions of a bookplate was to warn the borrower in a few brief words on the plate against the sin of not returning borrowed books, and some times there was even an allusion to the first part of Psalm xxviii, 2, "The wicked borroweth." The old three-word rule for "book-keeping" was also sometimes placed on the plate: "Never lend them."

In its simplest form the bookplate was a printed name, pasted into a book as a sort of label. Later it became ornate, bearing at first a border and later an armorial device, a pictorial or a symbolical design. Latterly the design usually symbolizes either some literary preference of the collector, or some abstract idea to which he desires to give symbolic expression and sometimes a motto is added.

The public library exhibition includes more than 150 specimens of the work of all the known Boston engravers of ex libris, among which are some very interesting specimens by Paul Revere.

There is a large collection of the works of Nathaniel Hurd and Callender, both of whom antedate Paul Revere, and the work, both in design and execution of these three men of this early period is really marvelous when every thing is considered.

It shows again the versatile artistic genius of Paul Revere. One of Hurd's plates bears date of 1751, and this is believed to be one of the earliest of dated ex libris.

Among the notable specimens of Hurd's works shown are the ex libris of Peter R. Livingston, John Chandler Jr., Robert Hale of Beverly, John Lowell, Andrew Tysie, Philip Dumaresq, Sam. Hill, Robert Honey Dana, all armorial, and the Harvard college bookplate, of which a woodcut made later by Bowen is also shown.

There are some excellent designs from the pen of Edmund H. Garrett, most of which were engraved by W. H. Blackwell, and these include two for Francis Wilson, one a simple monogram and the other a jester with cap and bells.

Henry Sandham and Sidney L. Smith are represented with some very strong work as is E. B. Bird in his design for the ex libris of Charles H. Taylor Jr., which is engraved by French's silhouette of Copley sq and old Franklin hand press and a packet ship under full sail, the whole entwined in a strongly drawn ornament.

The ex libris of Hon John E. Russell has an owl perched on a globe near a group of books and a lamp, engraved by M. T. Callahan. Richard Cathie's design for the ex libris of J. M. Thompson is a skull resting upon a medical work, with books in the background and a motto. There are many other extremely interesting book plates in this collection.

One of the works, more notable for its contents than its covers, although worthy of a place in an exhibition of rare bindings, is the first Aldine edition of "Poliphili Hypnerotomachia," "Venetia in Aedibus Aldi Mantulini," 1499. The copy contains the rare old wood engravings, and is one of the finest specimens of printing that ever came from a press.

From the library of Mr. Charles H. Taylor Jr. there is exhibited a fine specimen of Dutch binding of the period of 1730 on a history of printing, which was published in Haarlem, and which champions the claims of Koster as the discoverer or inventor of printing from movable types. Also a binding by Kauffman on a very fine reprint of the first edition of Shakespeare's poems. Also an interesting old history of Worcester county printed by Isaiah Thomas at Boston, and from this same library there is a very excellent binding by Zaehnsdorf, the "Three Heroines of New England Romance," which Garrett illustrated and published several years ago.

A volume of Burns' poems bound by Riviere is notable for the design, the back and sides each having an independent design which are joined on the edges to form one complete design when the book is opened. Miss Frideaux is represented by three or four bindings, Roger de Coverley and Bedford, the London binders, each has a volume, and Zaehnsdorf, the "Three Heroines," is well represented by a tasteful specimen of "Aucassin and Nicolette."

Such illustrations have been furnished by the Graupner collection of photographs, and it is the exceeding service which this collection has performed that we wish to broaden. This collection contains less than 1200 photographs. A collection such as we need to cover the range of art and architecture would comprise some 12,000 photographs. Such a collection is in the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, and collections on similar principles are being attempted wherever the study of the fine arts is systematically pursued.

In the hope that funds will be forthcoming, we have been for months having compiled lists of what are needed. I shall take these lists abroad with me in May for purchases in France and Italy.

To cover the full list \$5000 would be necessary. Unfortunately the sum which the library can spare from present funds falls far short of the entire amount needed, and it is for this reason that the trustees have authorized me to appeal to the public for contributions with which to supplement the library's own funds.

As each photograph is a unit by itself and costs but a fraction of a dollar, the contributor of even a small sum may justly feel that his contribution will take individual form and effect an independent service.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1897.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S NEW NEED.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Dear Sir—The Transcript has been generous of its columns in setting forth the work of the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library. Will you permit us them for an appeal for funds with which to broaden the scope of this work?

This department is in its organization and the work it is doing a newly created one. There was nothing in the old library building that paralleled it. The books relating to the fine arts were there kept on shelves remote; they could be reached only through the catalogues, and had to be applied for individually upon slips that took the ordinary course. The ample space on the upper floor of the new library building enables them to be spread in open cabinets and alcoves directly accessible to the public. They may be seen, and examined, and handled without the formality of a call-slip. Directly in hand-above of the alcoves are tables where they may be consulted—even tracing tables, where plates may be traced; and in the long galleries are ample, quiet spaces where they may be displayed, examined, and explained to entire groups of persons at a time.

These facilities have within the past two years developed entirely new uses. The collection is used increasingly by the individual student, artist, architect, artisan, or "general reader," with the quest growing out of a practical need of the moment. But it has now come to be used also by aggregates of persons associated for systematic study—classes from the public schools, classes from art schools, private classes—under guidance of trained instructors—clubs; not alone classes studying the history of art and classes concerned with the practice of art, but classes in history (to whom history may here be made picturesque by books illustrating the dress, manners, habitations and other circumstance of a period) and "travel" clubs, who in this one department alone may progress from one city to another throughout the civilized world.

On certain days during the past winter as many as six or seven such organizations (aggregating perhaps 250 members) have been in session on the Special Libraries floor, consulting material systematically and out for them in pursuance of a definite programme.

In addition to this have been exhibits of material illustrating courses of lectures or other outside undertakings centering for the moment public attention upon some branch of history or art, for instance, the Lowell Institute course; the Arts and Crafts exhibition. Of late not a Sunday has passed without some such exhibit, interesting and stimulating to even the casual public.

Now the material that may be put to such uses consists of plates. What the library possesses of these in book-form have been utilized as far as possible, but the disadvantage of these is (1) that those illustrating any one subject may be scattered through a great number of volumes, and (2) that these volumes in most cases are large folios which cannot without injury be conveniently displayed to a number of persons at a time.

What has been needed, therefore, are illustrations on separate sheets, which could be handled individually and grouped by topics as required.

Such illustrations have been furnished by the Graupner collection of photographs, and it is the exceeding service which this collection has performed that we wish to broaden. This collection contains less than 1200 photographs. A collection such as we need to cover the range of art and architecture would comprise some 12,000 photographs. Such a collection is in the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, and collections on similar principles are being attempted wherever the study of the fine arts is systematically pursued.

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HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian.

Boston Public Library, April 5.

OUR BOYS

PUBLISHED BY THE BOYS OF THE
BOYS' INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRY.

Sent for 10¢ in any address at 25¢ per year.
Advertising rates on application.

Address: Our Boys, 1173 Tremont Street,
Boston.

APRIL, 1897.

A new and very interesting feature lately introduced is a branch of the Boston Public Library in our rooms.

For five years we have supplied the boys and girls of this district with a good library, and cultivated a desire to read good, clean, helpful literature. For some time past they have been asking for books to read at home as well as at the Institute. On Sept. 24, 1896, we applied to Mr. Putnam, the Librarian of the Boston Public Library, for a number of books for this purpose. He visited our Institute and after a thorough investigation, signified his willingness to establish a branch of the Public Library in our rooms including a daily delivery from the central.

Our Treasurer, Mr. William Howell Reed, and Mrs. Mary E. Atkins, became interested in the new project and arranged for the services of a competent librarian. Miss Stokes has had experience in charitable and philanthropic work, and understands the great need of placing good literature in the homes of the boys and girls in this locality. On Jan. 20, 1897, the rooms were open to the public, and just as we anticipated, the children were so anxious to get the books that for several weeks the librarian's time was fully occupied in filling out application blanks for cards.

shoes in good repair, and are able to do the



The circulation for the month of February was 1,300, and for March 1,500, which has equaled our expectations. Over 280 library cards have been taken out by people who never had cards before. So far comparatively few adults have taken advantage of a branch of the Public Library at their doors, but in the course of time we hope to educate them into a similar desire for good reading as that manifested by the boys and girls.

From observation and conversation with the children we are convinced that they are spending their time at home reading good books, instead of loafing at the street corners.

We want to heartily thank Mr. Putnam for his kindness and for giving us a daily delivery from the central library; also for the interest manifested in our Institute, by allowing several of the boys to take examinations for positions at the central. We sincerely hope the city of Boston will grant him the necessary funds to carry out his plans in establishing branches in the most needy parts of our city.

OPTIC RULED OUT.

None of Mr. Adams's Books Can
Be Found in Public Library.

Not a single volume of "Oliver Optic's" works is to be found on the shelves of the Public Library.

They were excluded seven years ago at the suggestion of S. A. B. Abbott, then president of the board of trustees. Mr. Abbott argued that the books were "trashy" and of so juvenile a nature as to be unworthy a place on the shelves of the library.

Mr. Abbott at a meeting of the board of trustees intimated that books of the Oliver Optic sort were too sensational and smacked too much of the "wild and woolly West."

He was sustained in his opinion by the other members of the board of trustees, and the "Oliver Optic" books, so dear to the heart of the average American boy, were thereafter excluded from the library. They were classed as on a par with the yellow-backed novels and the penny trash and had to go.

About this time it was also decided that Puck and Judge were also unfit literature to be allowed a place in the library, and they, too, had to go.

This occasioned a storm of opposition from the publishers, and articles appeared in some of the newspapers protesting against the action of the trustees. The question, however, had been settled, and that was the end of it.

Since the death of "Oliver Optic" many requests for his books have been received by the Public Library, but not one of his books can be found there.

Ex-Mayor Prince, who was a member of the board of trustees when the books were excluded, was seen by a Post reporter yesterday. He said:

"I remember that about that time S. A. B. Abbott was president of the board. I remember, too, that he seemed to object to the books on the ground that they were too juvenile in character and took up too much valuable space in the library. He suggested that the books be excluded from the library."

"We were accustomed to take his judgment on such matters, and we agreed to the proposition. We were trying to clear the library at that time of all trashy literature, and the Oliver Optic books went. It was feared they were too exciting for boys to read. It is rather difficult sometimes to decide just what books to keep and what to reject."

"Some people claim that the only way to get children to read at all is first to have them interested in trashy books, then they will grow to appreciate a better class of literature. It is the same with art. The boy must be educated to appreciate it."

"Personally I used to enjoy reading Oliver Optic's books. They teach considerable history, inasmuch as the reader travels with the heroes in the books. I remember when I was Mayor Mr. Adams was a member of the School Board. He was well thought of."

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Dear Sir—The Transcript has been generous of its columns in setting forth the work of the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library. Will you permit us them for an appeal for funds with which to broaden the scope of this work?

This department is in its organization and the work it is doing a newly created one. There was nothing in the old library building that paralleled it. The books relating to the fine arts were there kept on shelves remote; they could be reached only through the catalogues, and had to be applied for individually upon slips that took the ordinary course. The ample space on the upper floor of the new Library building enables them to be spread in open cabinets and alcoves directly accessible to the public. They may be inspected in mass, and handled without the formality of a call-slip. Directly in hand-abreast of the alcoves—are tables where they may be consulted—even tracing tables, where plates may be traced; and in the long galleries are ample quiet spaces where they may be displayed, examined, and explained to disinterested groups of persons at a time.

These facilities have within the past two years developed entirely new uses. The collection is used increasingly by the individual student, artist, architect, artisan, or "general reader," with the quest growing out of a practical need of the moment. But it has now come to be used also by aggregates of persons associated for systematic study—classes from the public schools, classes from art schools, private classes—under guidance of trained instructors—clubs; not alone classes studying the history of art and classes concerned with the practice of art, but classes in history (to whom history may here be made picturesque by books illustrating the dress, manners, habitations and other circumstance of a period) and "travel" clubs, who in this one department alone may progress from one city to another throughout the civilized world.

On certain days during the past winter as many as six or seven such organizations (aggregating perhaps 250 members) have been in session on the Special Libraries floor, consulting material systematically and out for them in pursuance of a definite programme.

In addition to this have been exhibits of material illustrating courses of lectures or other outside undertakings centering for the moment public attention upon some branch of history or art, for instance, the Lowell Institute course; the Arts and Crafts exhibition. Of late not a Sunday has passed without some such exhibit, interesting and stimulating to even the casual public.

Now the material that may be put to such uses consists of plates. What the library possesses of these in book-form have been utilized as far as possible, but the disadvantage of these is (1) that those illustrating any one subject may be scattered through a great number of volumes, and (2) that these volumes in most cases are large folios which cannot without injury be conveniently displayed to a number of persons at a time.

What has been needed, therefore, are illustrations on separate sheets, which could be handled individually and grouped by topics as required.

Such illustrations have been furnished by the Graupner collection of photographs, and it is the exceeding service which this collection has performed that we wish to broaden. This collection contains less than 1200 photographs. A collection such as we need to cover the range of art and architecture would comprise some 12,000 photographs. Such a collection is in the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, and collections on similar principles are being attempted wherever the study of the fine arts is systematically pursued.

In the hope that funds will be forthcoming, we have been for months having compiled lists of what are needed. I shall take these lists abroad with me in May for purchases in France and Italy.

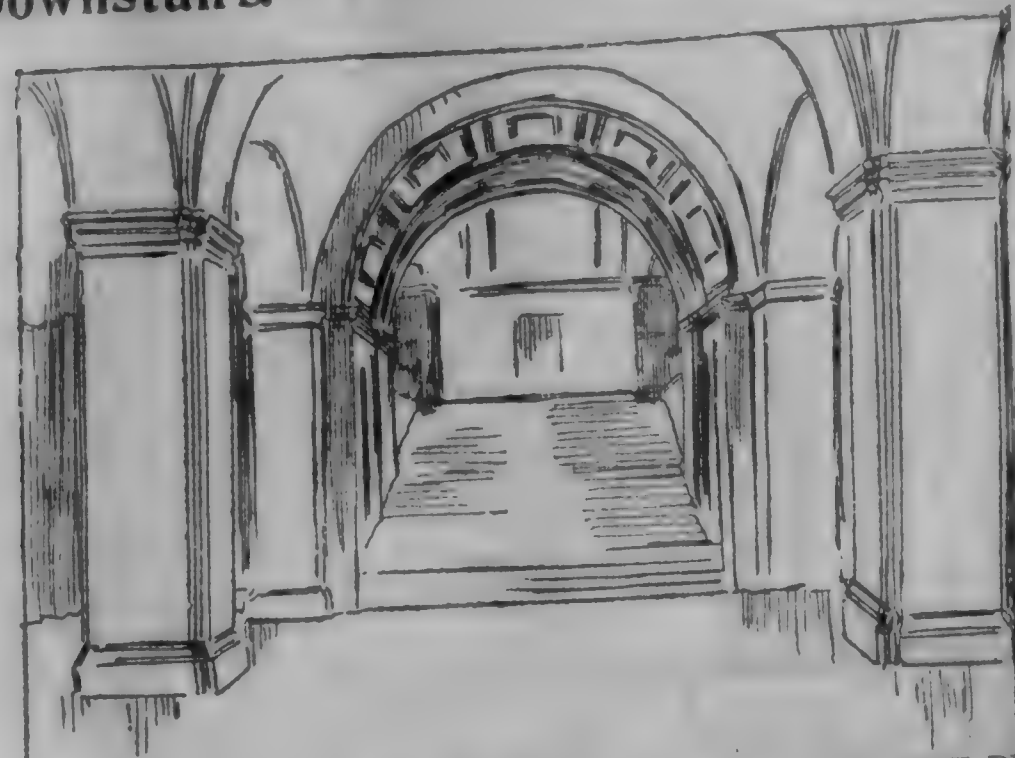
To cover the full lists \$5000 would be necessary. Unfortunately the sum which the library can spare from present funds falls far short of the entire amount needed, and it is for this reason that the trustees have authorized me to appeal to the public for contributions with which to supplement the library's own funds. As each photograph is a unit by itself and costs but a fraction of a dollar, the contributor of even a small sum may justly feel that his contribution will take individual form and effect an independent service.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian.

Boston Public Library, April 5.

THAT \$100,000 ITEM

Is to Move the Public Library Delivery Room Downstairs.



SHOWING THE LOWER CORRIDOR OF THE LIBRARY. THE NEW DELIVERY ROOM IS TO BE REACHED GOING DOWN THE HALL TO THE LEFT AT THE FIRST TURN.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library want \$100,000. They are now attempting to negotiate the sale of the old public library building and they wish to be allowed to retain that sum out of the purchase money which they expect to receive.

It is said that the sum asked for is for no less a purpose than to make some very radical changes in the building, changes which will go far to destroy the artistic unity which is at present apparent. That trustees have such a plan is not at all surprising.

among other radical changes which Trustees Benton has in mind is the changing of the delivery room from the main floor to the lower hall. Thus to perpetuate the low studded, vile smelling lower hall of the old public library building.

While the last legislature gave the trustees right to sell the old public library building, it was fixed according to law, only a cash lump sum could be received. To remedy this they suggested that the law be changed so they would have authority to take a mortgage well and properly provided for.

This matter was laid before Mayor Quincy and he felt that it was a part of a good and sound business policy. Accordingly an amendment to the old act was drafted which conveyed that power to the trustees. This was referred when presented with the petition of the mayor to the committee on metropolitan affairs.

It was brought up at the session of the committee on Feb. 5. The mayor was present as was Trustee Benton. The proposed act had been discussed and at the end Mr. Benton proposed another amendment. It was that the trustees should be allowed to retain the \$100,000 which it was understood was to be paid down to complete the building. The amendment took the mayor by surprise as much as anyone else and it is not thought that he had any idea of what was coming.

The meeting ended right there and the matter is still before the members of the

of times, and I have no doubt but that you have, to. And I have read Harry Casselman's and Alger's, but we haven't any of those in the library.

"The reason is that we have a selected list of books set aside for young readers, and our funds are not ample enough to warrant us buying everything in this line. We only have a certain amount for juvenile books."

Mr. Putnam showed me a catalogue of the juvenile books.

"You see," he said, "that since our day other authors have come up to take the places of Oliver Optic," and the writers of his time, such as Henty, Trowbridge and others, and so, as the old volumes have worn out, the question has always been, 'Shall we replace these books or shall we use the money for books that we may think are more suitable for juvenile reading?'"

"This is the reason that we have put other books in the place of Oliver Optic. You must understand that this is not to be considered in any sense a condemnation of 'Oliver Optic' that his books do not appear on this selected list."

"The books on this list, by the way, are placed on the open racks in the library and all the branches, so that any one can take them down."

"It is a short list, only about 100, but we think it is better to buy a large number of the same books that are popular rather than have a large list of books with only a few copies of each, which would mean that a boy might be kept waiting for weeks to get a certain book."

"The money we are allowed for juvenile books will not allow a long list and a large number of each."

Mr. Putnam said that it would be a difficult matter to obtain a list of books that had been barred out, not because the list would be long, however.

The books that would be objectionable for young readers like Rabelais, the Decameron and others, are not for circulation, but they are in the library just the same.

Very few books have been refused a place in the library, even speaking from memory. Mr. Putnam did not name one except those juvenile books mentioned.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Transcript: The librarian of the Public Library has issued an appeal for money for the purchase of photographs of the fine arts department. This is Mr. Putnam's first call upon the public, and consideration will approve his action.

Individuals have asked why the purchase of photographs of works of art is not more properly the affair of the Art Museum. The Art Museum is, however, a passive element in our education, largely from the smallness of its staff. With its larger staff the Public Library has been able to take up the work of actively helping students and classes, by laying out for inspection the books on its shelves. In the large and convenient room of the fine arts department can be accommodated classes of more than seventy persons, which, upon assembling after appointment with the officials of the Library, find their materials ready to hand. This work belongs as properly to the Library as to the Museum, since the classes are often for the study of history or literature—Dante classes, for example. The work of the department is, therefore, very wide in its scope, and its benefit to the students of the city has been such that the librarian feels justified in asking for an extension of his resources.

The direct need is for photographs. The fine arts department possesses valuable illustrated works upon an immense variety of topics, but illustrations in books are never entirely sufficient, for the two reasons that being usually either engravings or lithographs, they are not exactly true to the objects they represent, and that they are never numerous enough. Books are, moreover, very clumsy for class use; folios cannot be passed about, and small books, held up before a class, illustrate nothing at all. For these reasons the art library will not be equipped to meet the demands upon it until it possesses a supplementary collection of photographs, the larger the better.

The Library owns at present only the Graupner collection of about twelve hundred photographs. These are limited to the representation of the history of painting, and are unfortunately largely of the old, non-isochromatic photography, now out of date. So impressed are the trustees with the need of a larger collection that they would, if they could, begin the purchase of one. But the book funds are already overburdened, and it is impossible to make any appropriation for photographs. One considerable part of the expense the Library is willing to bear—the mounting upon cards. But beyond this the trustees cannot go, and Mr. Putnam has therefore issued his appeal.

The inadequacy of the Graupner collection has already been pointed out in the columns of the Transcript. It is, indeed, the half-loaf which is better than no bread, but the collection was formed before the advance of photography. The difference between the old style and the new is simply this: the old photographs entirely falsified the value of colors—changing yellow, for instance, into black—while the new render the values properly. The photographs of today will not be superseded until the perfection of color photography. Hence, soon this may be brought about, it will not soon be applied to the picture galleries of Europe, since the great photographic companies, protected usually by the grant of privileges for the protection of their invested capital, will resist the application of the new process to any except the merely popular subjects. A collection formed today of photographs of paintings is, therefore, good for many years. And a collection formed at any time of photographs of sculpture and architecture is always valuable, since in these departments color and color-values scarcely enter into account. The permanent worth of the purchases which the Library wishes to make is, therefore, assured.

The intention is to spend the money upon photographs taken in Italy. The demands of tourists, with competition and cheapness of labor, have created in that country a number of companies which turn out excellent work at small prices. The price for six-to-eight photographs of paintings is nine francs, of sculpture and architecture six francs, per dozen. Single photographs of a large size, 10x14 inches, cost three francs. In other words, the ordinary photograph costs ten to fifteen cents, larger ones these statements to jump to the conclusion that the \$5000 which Mr. Putnam hopes for will purchase fifty thousand photographs. So, indeed, they will, of the small photographs of architecture or sculpture alone, but the exigencies of class work, with the demand for photographs of paintings, require many pictures of larger size and different price. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the wished-for sum will purchase more than twenty thousand photographs, but the advantage in such a collection is so great, and the benefit to the schools and students of Boston so obvious, that it is worth some sacrifice to raise the money.

The future of such a collection in a community like ours, would not be difficult to prophesy. Once recognized as an educational instrument of value it would receive gifts and bequests to make it more complete, and with difficulty, to take its place among the recognized advantages of our city. Elsewhere, in London, in Berlin, in Government appropriation. No such good fortune is to be expected here, and the accretions must come from private citizens. For its beginning, therefore, and for its most entirely upon the generosity of

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

WHAT'S TO BE HER FATE?

Shall Mrs Bacchante be Given Just One More Trial?

With the Laughing Kid She Has Been In Solitary Confinement In a Public Library Cell Since Last Fall—Why "The Gay Old Girl" Should Be Let Out and Some of the Things She Might Do.

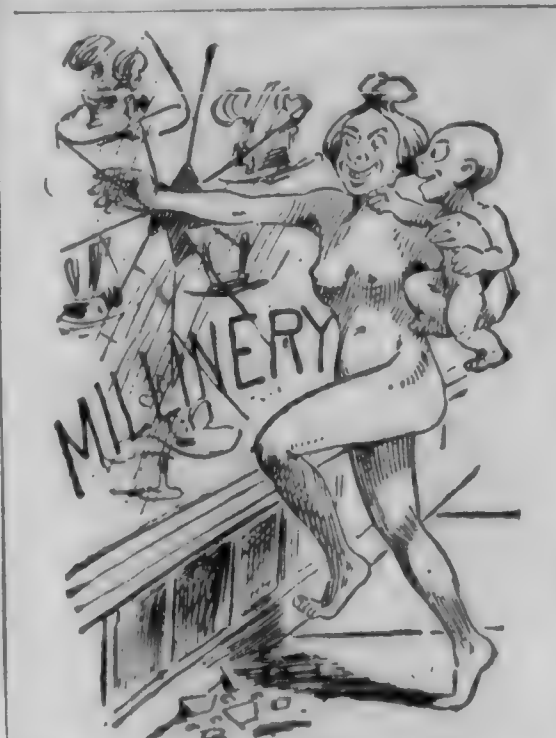
Mrs Bacchante and child have been hibernating during the cold months in a box somewhere within the walls of the new public library building. You remember that they were banished once last year from the premises by the art commissioners. After a reconsideration of their characters and shapes the ban was removed and it was declared that they might bathe beneath the fountain in the courtyard before the great public eye. The mother and boy stood out in the open air for a while in the autumn,

excite as much admiration and draw as much attention as those of the loudest swell or the comeliest belle on parade. By the way, Macmonnies' offspring have not had an opportunity to attend church since they left Paris.

Mrs Bacchante, having been out of work so long, would have to seek a job whereby to put money in her purse. Just what line of employment she might prefer is, of course, uncertain, but here are a few suggestions as to openings for a person of tact and influence like hers. The lady might sit as a court of arbi-



MRS BACCHANTE APPLIES FOR A LICENSE TO LIVE AND BE AT LIBERTY—AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.



MRS BACCHANTE STARTS IN TO DO A LITTLE SPRING SHOPPING.

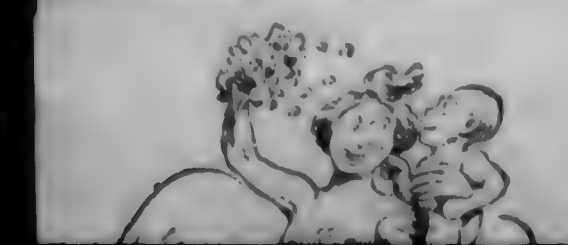
The sewing circles began to meet, the pastors began to preach, the statuesque pair were accused of intoxication and unseemly revelry, until finally they were hustled into the house and secluded.

A library official was asked recently what disposition would finally be made of the family created by Macmonnies in Paris. He replied that the question was still under discussion, that no positive decision had been arrived at, but that some statement of some sort would probably be made in the forthcoming annual report of the trustees.

Now, gentlemen, you who are hiding the lady in captivity, locked up in a dark room, with no intercourse with the outside world, as much in solitary confinement as are the prisoners in the dungeons of Havana, is it not time to let her out to do a little spring shopping? Her wardrobe needs replenishing for Easter Sunday. The baby in arms would doubtless like to learn to walk so that he can play marbles and strut around on stilts before the season for such sports has passed.

Mrs Bacchante has already been obliged to forego the pleasure of attending the opera, where she was absolutely needed to help fill up the seats; she has been kept away from the inauguration ball at Washington and prevented from witnessing the solar plexus incident at Carson, where she might have been the guest of Mrs Fitzsimmons.

Let the gay old girl out! Allow her to go up to police headquarters and file an application for a license with Chief Clerk Ryan—a license to live and be at liberty. She must be cured now of any nervous, bibulous faults which she may have acquired previous to the date of her commitment to a cell in the public library building.



tration to settle the questions of military etiquette which have arisen between Col Henry Walker and Col Sidney Heiges of the Ancients and Honorable, and which bids fair to lead to war. Did one colonel pull the coat or did he pull the whiskers of the other colonel? In either case was it a proper manner for a warrior to arrest the attention of a brother warrior? She might at least induce the parties in interest to sign a treaty of peace and forward it to the U S senate for ratification. The jingoes in the senate might hang it up, but at least there would be time for second sober thought before rushing to arms.

Mrs Bacchante might offer her services to Roger Scannell as an expert on spring water. Certainly from past experience, if all that has been said about her is true, she ought to be able to tell whether there is any lithia in Valador bottles.

Leaving the boy at home, the dancing girl would make a splendid addition to the state police force, and the governor of the commonwealth could send her around to the hard-boiled-egg hotels after 11 o'clock at night to get evidence without arousing suspicion of her errand. Her face, according to her detractors, would pass the ladies' entrance at any hour of the night.

She might get a job setting type in the new municipal printing office. Perhaps Saunders would pay her extra for looking around casually and finding out how much the plant was worth when "copy" was scarce.

She might run as a candidate for chairman of the democratic city committee.

There are lawn mowers in the suburbs waiting for some one to push them; there is spring house-cleaning enough to be done within a five-cent fare of the state house to keep busy an army of women, although it is true that housewives prefer to hire those unwhimsical with children. The lady of this story is not heartless enough to leave the youngster on a doorstep for the police to transport to the charbonnier's house, nor that whatever may be said of her as to character. Mrs Bacchante, with a good press agent, could make money giving smoke signals at afternoon teas on the tariff as well as at art. Undoubtedly she would

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

SET THE BOOKS FREE!

Expression of Opinion by Mass. Library Club.

Resolutions Relative to the Tariff on Rare Importations.

Members Hear Entertaining Discourses on the Making of Books.

More than 200 members of the Massachusetts library club met this forenoon in the Barton-Ticknor room of the new public library.

The room was hung with hundreds of specimens of engraving in all of the different processes as well as original drawings by many prominent American artists. There were also a number of splendid lithographs, both in color and in black and white, and a number of colored reproductions by the new trichromatic process. These engravings and prints of all kinds were of the very finest and were loaned by Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co, The Youths' Companion and Louis Prang & Co. They served also to illustrate and emphasize the lectures which were delivered by Mr Winthrop S. Scudder on "Book Illustration: Processes, Etc," and by Mr Louis Prang on "Art Illustration: Processes, Etc."

One of the most significant features of the meeting was the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That we approve the action of the executive committee in asking for a continuation in the new tariff of the privilege of free importation of books, etc, heretofore granted to libraries and other educational institutions. And that we further ask our senators and representatives in congress, on behalf of the library club, to restore to the free list of the proposed tariff old books and books in foreign languages, which have been wisely and liberally freed from duty in former tariffs."

This resolution gives formal expression to the sentiment of the club in regard to the stand taken on this matter by the executive committee in connection with the committees of other state library associations some time ago, when a protest was made to congress about the proposed tariff on books in the new schedule.

After the records of the last meeting had been read by Mr W. H. Tillingshast, the secretary, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of printing and publishing from time to time a list of select notions.

The president, Mr Herbert Putnam, then introduced as the first lecturer Mr Winthrop S. Scudder. He traced the progress which had been made in the processes of illustration up to the present time; he touched on the early wood engraving, and then the later metal, when the art was at its highest point, about 10 years ago; then the introduction of the photographic processes and the effect these latter had on wood engraving and on the entire problem of illustration. He explained the technical peculiarities of the different processes and referred to the numerous reprints that were hung around the hall.

Mr Louis Prang followed in a lecture on lithography, in which he detailed briefly the part which he had played himself in the development of this art. He explained the technique of lithography and its many difficulties as well as its wonderful possibilities as a medium of art expression. He pointed to some of the wonderful reproductions of oriental ceramics for the famous Walters' book, and he explained the many difficulties that had to be surmounted in that work. He then prophesied a glorious renaissance for the plain black and white lithography, which he said was finding favor among the best French artists as a medium in preference to etching, and he exhibited two specimens of portrait work by Mr Joseph De Camp, one of Boston's famous artists, to substantiate the hope that this renaissance was at hand in this country. These portraits are a revelation of the possibilities of lithography when handled in the free manner of a trained artist in much the same style as a piece of charcoal would be handled on paper. The specimens shown were life-size portraits of Lincoln and Webster.

Mr Carter of the state federation of women's clubs was the next speaker. She was hurriedly called to fill the place of Mrs Mary D. Hulse on the program, the latter being unable to be present. Mrs Carter took for her topic the influence of art on civilization, and she cited the work which was being done in different parts of the country by means of exhibitions of pictures and photographs of celebrated paintings, and the interest which it was possible to arouse in this way; also the humanizing influence of those work on minds which were incapable of great intellectual effort.

At the conclusion of Mrs Carter's lecture the meeting adjourned for lunch. In the afternoon special cars were taken at 2.30, in front of the public library, to a visit to the Riverside press at Cambridge, on invitation of Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Near the press the passengers took advantage of the invitation to see the making of books in one of the finest plants in the world.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

ART OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Speakers Tell the Library Club About Many Sorts of Illustrations—Lithography and What It Does for Art.

The Massachusetts Library Club met this forenoon at ten, Barton Library, in the Boston Public Library, where the members listened to three interesting and instructive addresses upon illustration. After luncheon the club visited the plant of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the purpose of examining the process of book illustration and the Youth's Companion Building to inspect its exhibition of drawings, both of which had been carefully discussed by Mr. Winthrop S. Scudder in the forenoon.

Mr. Scudder's descriptions necessarily involved a great many technical details which would have made it somewhat obscure to his hearers had they not been accompanied by illustrations, which explained clearly each successive step of the process of book illustration.

Following Mr. Scudder, Louis Prang of the firm of L. Prang & Co., read a paper upon the interesting subject of art illustration. Like Mr. Scudder, he supplemented his paper with a number of examples of lithographic work, the most interesting of which were undoubtedly two portraits by Joseph de Camp, and the famous collection of Oriental ceramics, the originals of which were the property of the late W. T. Walters of Baltimore. These latter illustrations represent the cream of that world-famed collection, and as they are to remain in the Barton Library for several days they will doubtless be examined with great interest by art students. They consist mostly of vases used by the Orientals, partly for mere decoration, partly for domestic and ceremonial services, incense holders, tea jars, lanterns and figures. The process by which the prints were made is termed chromo-lithography, that is, color printing from stone.

After describing the process of lithography, Mr. Prang spoke of the brilliant future which he feels sure remains for it. "The public taste," said he, "had turned away from the product of the stone to the product of the copper plate, but artists like Fantin-Latoni, Bracquemont, John Lewis Brown and Frangois kept it alive; works from their hands turned up at times to delight the unprejudiced connoisseur.

"Flexibility is the great charm of the etching, the grain of the stone tends itself not only to flexibility, but gives the opportunity to the hand of the master to cover the whole range from velvet black to the silvery gray of the mezzotint; it lends itself equally to wash drawing, to etching, engraving and to the scraper. There is, in fact, no other medium for expression comparable to the lithographic stone.

"We are, in fact," he affirmed, "on the eve of a renaissance of this art—a revival of it is coursing over England, France and Germany. It will, no doubt, reach our shore. The first move must be made by the artists themselves. The foreign influence has not reached them, but I prognosticate that within less than ten years we shall see the stone occupy here again a favored place, for reproductions in simple black and white."

Here Mr. Prang paid a tribute to the accomplishments of Mr. DeCamp, well-known in artistic circles for his genius and independence from the trammels of academic bondage, two of whose portraits he exhibited. He called attention to the artist's freedom and abandon in his technique, which he regarded as delightful.

Mrs. Mary D. Hicks, who was to address the meeting on travelling libraries of illustrations, was not present, and her place was taken by Mrs. Goddard, who spoke of what was being done among the poor people by circulating among them reproductions of masterpieces.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1897.

LIBRARY CLUB CONSIDERS ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Massachusetts Library Club met in the Boston Public Library at the usual hour, and considered the question of illustrations. The topics were book illustration, by W. S. Scudder, Art illustration, by Louis Prang, and Travelling Libraries of Illustrations, by Mrs. Mary Hicks.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL. NO. 113.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

MODEST SUMS OF \$100,000.

Public Library Asks the City for This Amount.

Heating Apparatus Insufficient to Warm Building—Other Things Needed—For City Playgrounds Another \$100,000—Other Sums Asked in Various Departments.

The trustees of the Public Library have asked the finance committee for \$100,000. It was not to be expected, they state, when the designs of this great library building were made, that everything needed for the accommodation of the institution could be foreseen and supplied. It was found that the heating apparatus was insufficient to warm certain parts of the building. This defect they also state, could not have been foreseen when the plans of the apparatus were made, on account of certain structural peculiarities in the building. The scheme for ventilation proved wholly inadequate and a great deal of money had to be expended in improving it, and yet, the apparatus, the trustees state, is not what it should be, and further money is required to perfect it.

An auxiliary engine and dynamo for heating, lighting and power purposes had to be purchased. New wiring for electric lights in the periodical and other rooms was required; also additional fixtures for the delivery room, the children's room and other departments.

Standard lamps were needed for the bookcases in Bates Hall. Two freight elevators are wanted for the convenient performance of the work of the library, and certain portions of the building that have never been completed should be fitted up for administrative purposes. A large room over the bound newspaper room should be prepared as a duplicate room, and nearly half the basement should be fitted for storage, printing and other library accommodations. The ceiling of the delivery room the trustees report, has never been finished, and they state that the ceiling will be large if it is to be made, as signed, to correspond with the rest of the room.

The room occupied by the patent collection is wanted for a reading room, therefore a gallery-paper room for the accommodation of this collection. There are certain impasses, that must be made in some of the branch rooms, and special facilities were made for sending out about 500 volumes a year, but now at least 200,000.

The trustees also desire to put in lights around the Barton, Tolson and Fine arts more work to be done on the that form and other parts of the exterior of the building.

is of the East Boston branch, which asks also. They recommend a few to some of the branch from over the court the improvement of this branch should be undertaken immediately.

The park commissioners ask for a further loan of \$20,000 for the erection of Park, and state that the demands for the Franklin Park, Franklin Park and South Boston will probably require \$20,000 more.

The finance committee is also asked to appropriate \$10,000 as being necessary to complete the alterations in City Hall; \$10,000 is asked for the alterations in the room 2000 for the alterations of the ward and restoration of the same into a fire-proof building; \$10,000 is asked for the special work for in the West End bill for the general care and renovation, and for planting young trees in the various streets.

City Engineer Jackson states that \$12,000 should be provided for North Harvard street bridge to Waterhouse, and that the building of this bridge, and the by the United States government of \$20,000 for the building of the bridge. The health department asks for \$10,000 for additional public baths, and \$10,000 for public comfort stations.

Commissioner Marshall reports the Carpenter's shop at the Federal school district. There are 24 boys in it who are military drill in practical carpentry. The Marcellus Street Home and the Federal school. At Rainsford Island the and are being put in order, and in a few days the boys will be given out-door drilling and field work.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM ABROAD.

Will Take Part in London Convention—Art Photographs for the Public Library.

"I shall leave Boston on the 26th of May," said Public Librarian Herbert Putnam, in explaining his plans for the purchase of art and architectural photographs for our Boston library the best of the world of art and architecture. A list is now in course of preparation of the special needs of the library in that direction.

"Although I do not go abroad for

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1897.

LIBRARY EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:—Will you kindly permit me to give notice that an examination will be held at the Central Library, Copley sq., on May 4, at 2:30 P.M., for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the custodianship of the East Boston branch of the Public Library?

A woman will be preferred for this position. Technical library training while highly desirable, will not be regarded as an absolutely indispensable qualification.

Application blanks will be furnished at the central library on request, and should be filed before the date of the examination. Persons desiring further information should apply to the supervisor of branches and stations at the central library.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian.
Boston, April 23, 1897.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1897.

There was a brisk debate on the bill authorizing the trustees of the Boston public library to sell the old library building and take a mortgage on the property. Mr. Jones of Melrose explained that under present law the trustees can only sell the old building property for cash. The asking price of the trustees is \$1,000,000, and they cannot find a buyer at this figure for cash, but they think that if permitted to take part payment in cash and accept a mortgage for the balance, they can get the full amount asked. Mr. Jones explained that the reason why the old library had not been sold in accordance with the mandatory act of 1888, was that the trustees wanted to get what the property, in their judgment, was worth, and no one had been found willing to pay cash to that amount.

Mr. Keenan offered an amendment providing that the trustees should not dispose of the property for less than \$1,000,000 in cash, the money to be paid into the sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt on the new library in Copley sq. Mr. Keenan thought there was no necessity for haste in the sale of the old library—if the city were to hold the property for five years he thought it could be sold for \$1,250,000 or \$1,500,000.

Mr. Hammond of Boston also had an amendment which he offered as a compromise proposition. If the trustees are to be permitted to take a mortgage upon a portion of the property, he thought the amount ought to be limited. So he offered an amendment providing that a mortgage might be taken on three-fourths of the purchase price at 4 per cent, payable semi-annually.

Mr. Jones trusted that the amendment would be voted down. He thought the trustees were honorable gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and business capacity, whose discretion to act in the best interests of the city might be absolutely relied upon. Mr. McCarthy indorsed what Mr. Jones had said, and hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Moriarty offered the bill because it thought it wrong in principle for a municipality to hold mortgages on property sold by it. Mr. Mead of Lexington also opposed the bill. The city solicitor, he said, had told the committee that a syndicate was ready to buy the property, paying \$100,000 in cash, but it wanted to give a mortgage on the balance. He had asked who comprised the syndicate, but had not been able to get any information. He did not believe in playing into the hands of a syndicate in this way. Both amendments were voted down, and the house then ordered the bill to a third reading, by a vote of 72 to 21.

of Oriental ceramics, the originals of which were the property of the late W. T. Walters of Baltimore. These latter illustrations represent the cream of that world-famed collection, and as they are to remain in the Barton Library for several days they will doubtless be examined with great interest by art students. They consist mostly of vases used by the Orientals, partly for mere decoration, partly for domestic and ceremonial services, incense holders, tea jars, lanterns and figures. The process by which the prints were made is termed chromo-lithography, that is, color printing from stone.

After describing the process of lithography, Mr. Prang spoke of the brilliant future which he feels sure remains for it. "The public taste," said he, "had turned away from the product of the stone to the product of the copper plate, but artists like Fantin-Laton, Bracquemont, John Lewis Brown and Francois kept it alive; works from their hands turned up at times to delight the unprejudiced connoisseur.

"Flexibility is the great charm of the etching, the grain of the stone tends itself not only to flexibility, but gives the opportunity to the hand of the master to cover the whole range from velvety black to the silvery gray of the mezzotint; it lends itself equally to wash drawing, to etching, engraving and to the scraper. There is, in fact, no other medium for expression comparable to the lithographic stone.

"We are, in fact," he affirmed, "on the eve of a renaissance of this art—a revival of it is coursing over England, France and Germany. It will, no doubt, reach our shores. The first move must be made by the artists themselves. The foreign influence has not reached them, but I prognosticate that within less than ten years we shall see the stone occupy here again a favored place, for reproductions in simple black and white."

Here Mr. Prang paid a tribute to the accomplishments of Mr. DeCamp, well-known in artistic circles for his genius and independence from the trammels of academic bondage, two of whose portraits he exhibited. He called attention to the artist's freedom and abandon in his technique, which he regarded as delightful.

Mrs. Mary D. Hicks, who was to address the meeting on travelling libraries of illustrations, was not present, and her place was taken by Mrs. Goddard, who spoke of what was being done among the poor people by circulating among them reproductions of masterpieces.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1897.

LIBRARY CLUB CONSIDERS ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Massachusetts Library Club met in the Barton-Ticknor room at the public library yesterday, and considered illustrations. The topics were Book Illustration, by W. S. Scudder; Art Illustration, by Louis Prang; and Travelling Libraries of Illustrations, Mrs. Mary Hicks.

status were made, on account of certain structural peculiarities in the building. The scheme for ventilation proved wholly inadequate and a great deal of money had to be expended in improving it, and yet, the apparatus, the trustees state, is not what it should be, and further money is required to perfect it.

An auxiliary engine and dynamo for heating, lighting and power purposes had to be purchased. New wiring for electric lights in the periodical and other rooms was required. Also additional fixtures for the delivery room, the children's room and other departments.

Standard lamps were needed for the bookcases in House Hall. Two freight elevators are wanted for the convenient performance of the work of the library, and certain portions of the building that have never been completed should be fitted up for administrative purposes. A large room over the board newspaper room should be prepared as a "reference" room, and nearly half the basement should be fitted for storage, living and other library accommodations. The ceiling of the delivery room finished, and the trustees report, has never been designed, and they state that the ceiling will be large if it is to be made, as the room corresponds with the rest of the building. The room occupied by a reading room, therefore a gutter-paper room for the accommodation of the collection. There are certain impediments, however, that must be made in some of the branch rooms, and especially in the branch rooms, where about 500 volumes a year, for sending are should be provision for sending as also desire to put in lights in the dome of the room over the dome of the dome, and these things, and more work to be done on the platform and other parts of the exterior of the building.

The trustees also call attention to the fact that the East Boston branch, which is a fully set forth in The Herald a few weeks ago. They recommend the removal of the branch from over the court to some convenient location, and that the improvement of this branch should be undertaken immediately.

The park commissioners ask for a further loan of \$50,000 for the erection of a park at Franklin Field and Franklin playgrounds in Charlestown, Dorchester and South Boston will probably require \$20,000 more.

The finance committee is also asked to appropriate \$100,000 as being necessary to complete the alterations in City Hall, also for alterations for ward room in ward 18, \$200,000 is needed, and for change from \$500,000 into a ward room for the alterations of Faneuil Hall and restoration of the same on a first-class basis. The committee has asked for \$22,000 to be provided for in the next loan bill for special work, of which \$10,000 is for street trees, general care and renovation, and \$12,000 for planting young trees in the various streets.

City Engineer Jackson states that \$12,000 should be provided for North Harbor street bridge to Waterhouse, and that the building of this bridge will be by the United States government for dredging for Charles River.

The health department asks for \$100,000 for additional public baths, and \$25,000 for public comfort stations.

Commissioner Marshall reports the carpenter's shop at the parental school, 1500 Roxbury, in excellent running condition. There are 34 boys in it who are being trained in practical carpentry. Military drill has been introduced at the Marcella Street Home and the parental school. At Rainsford island the guns which the boys used at their island are being put in order, and in a few days the boys will be given out-door drilling and field work.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM ABROAD.

Will Take Part in London Convention—Art Photographs for the Public Library.

"I shall leave Boston on the 8th of May," said Public Librarian Herbert Putnam, "and while in Europe I shall purchase for our Boston library the best collection of photographic reproductions of the works of art and architecture that I can get for the funds available. A list is now in course of preparation of the special needs of the library in that direction.

"Although I do not go abroad for that particular purpose, I am greatly interested in enlarging this feature of our library, and in common with all concerned in its growth, am in hopes that before the date of departure some private donations will be made. In addition to the \$200,000 presented by a group of young ladies who have realized the advantage of the art collections already here, there have been various smaller sums contributed within a few days, but it is hoped that something on a larger scale will soon come from individuals. This is one of the most important directions in which private donations may supplement the city's funds in making the library attractive.

As to the reason why these photographs should be purchased abroad rather than through American dealers, Librarian Putnam said: "Apart from the fact that photographs purchased here have the duty figured into the cost, there are special advantages, both as to variety and quality, in dealing directly with those who make a specialty of this business. For example, I shall go to Florence, where there is one house that has about 15,000 photographic reproductions of foreign scenes, structures and works of art. Then you know, there is the quality to be considered, for the excellence depends on various elements, such as the character of lenses used and the surrounding conditions.

In regard to the quantity to be secured, he said: "Quantity to be secured largely on the fund that shall be found available, particularly on that from private donations. Should that from private sources be large, I shall decide upon the amount of available funds that can be used in view of adding the most desirable ones to our collection.

The matter of the growing public appreciation of such collections being touched upon, Mr. Putnam said: "There is a purpose on the part of all the large libraries, such as that of Harvard, the Athenaeum and the Museum of Fine Arts, to cooperate in preparing a list of all the art reproductions presented by them, so that art students would have the widest possible facilities in connection with my trip abroad. In connection with the library convention at London, I shall take part, and will return to Boston about the latter part of July."

Apply to the Librarian for information and stations at the central library.
Herbert Putnam, Librarian.
Boston, April 23, 1897.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1897.

There was a brisk debate on the bill authorizing the trustees of the Boston public library to sell the old library building and take a mortgage on the property. Mr. Jones of Melrose explained that under present law the trustees can only sell the old building property for cash. The asking price of the trustees is \$1,000,000, and they cannot find a buyer at this figure for cash, but they think that if permitted to take part payment in cash and accept a mortgage for the balance, they can get the full amount asked. Mr. Jones explained that the reason why the old library had not been sold in accordance with the mandatory act of 1883, was that the trustees wanted to get what the property, in their judgment, was worth, and no one had been found willing to pay cash to that amount.

Mr. Keenan offered an amendment providing that the trustees should not dispose of the property for less than \$1,000,000 in cash, the money to be paid into the sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt on the new library in Copley sq. Mr. Keenan thought there was no necessity for haste in the sale of the old library—if the city were to hold the property for five years he thought it could be sold for \$1,500,000 or \$1,600,000.

Mr. Hammond of Boston also had an amendment which he offered as a compromise proposition. If the trustees are to be permitted to take a mortgage upon a portion of the property, he thought the amount ought to be limited. So he offered an amendment providing that a mortgage might be taken on three-fourths of the purchase price at 4 per cent, payable semi-annually.

Mr. Jones trusted that the amendment would be voted down. He thought the trustees were honorable gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and business capacity, whose discretion to act in the best interests of the city might be absolutely relied upon. Mr. McCarthy endorsed what Mr. Jones had said, and hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Moriarty offered the bill because it thought it wrong in principle for a municipality to hold mortgages on property sold by it. Mr. Mead of Lexington also opposed the bill. The city solicitor, he said, had told the committee that a syndicate was ready to buy the property, paying \$100,000 in cash, but it wanted to give a mortgage on the balance. He had asked who comprised the syndicate, but had not been able to get any information. He did not believe in playing into the hands of a syndicate in this way. Both amendments were voted down, and the house then ordered the bill to a third reading, by a vote of 12 to 2.

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His last volume was finished on April 1896 and was succeeded by another Morris's own writings, "Poems by Wey," in the same type. This was followed in order by "Love Lyrics," Ruskin's "Nature of Gothic" and Morris's "De of Guinevere" and "A Dream of Ball," the last considered by many greatest writings of the Socialist, a present which even those farthest removed from the taint of Socialist doctrines read with profit. For all the time Morris was studying the possibilities of type, not satisfied with the German, he produced

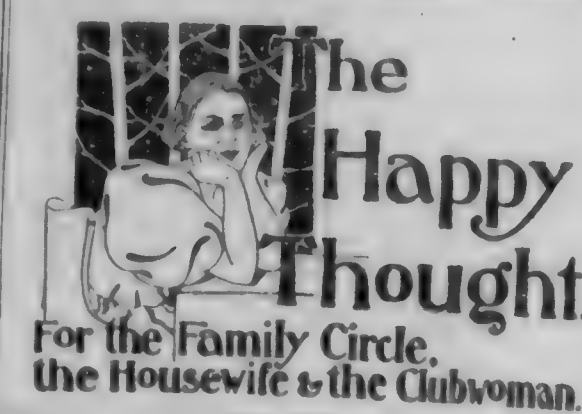
Valentines, Exhibition

explained the bill, saying it would enable the city to better dispose of the property.

Col. J. H. Benton, representing the trustees, said the bill would help to make an advantageous sale.

Col. Benton said the city was losing money every day, and the trustees would like to dispose of the property at a reasonable price.

Mr. Benton pointed out to the committee that the new Public Library was not completed, and that the proceeds of the sale of the old library were voted to go to the new building, and in view of these facts, he suggested an amendment which would authorize \$100,000 of the sale of the old building to be used for the immediate needs of the new. There were no remonstrants.



Vol. IV, No. 10. BOSTON, FEBRUARY 11, 1897. No.

The Boston Public Library is publishing a list of the periodicals taken by the different libraries in and about Boston. This list, which will include several thousand titles will fill a need that has been felt for a number of years, for the very excellent list compiled by Mr. Samuel Sautter some years since is no longer trustworthy. The new list will be indexed under subjects as well as under the title of the magazine or the name of the publishing society, and will be thus the more valuable as a book of reference.

positive and immoral." If we are to have statues let them be of such noble women as Joan of Arc, Mme. de Staël, Harriet More, Mary Lyon and Mrs. Stowe.

I have read somewhere of an artist who looked about to find a beautiful, innocent boy to paint a picture of. At last he found one that answered his ideal, with a most classical face and form. He painted the picture, which was the admiration of all who beheld it. A number of years after he concluded to represent on canvas a most degraded man, a repulsive work of humanity. At last he found such. On inquiring into his history he learned that he had once been the beautiful boy whose picture he had painted, who, after reaching manhood, had become such a repulsive object. Who would say that the latter could come under the head of the beautiful. Bacchante may once have been a beautiful, innocent girl, and become degraded as represented by the artist. Should this and similar images be on exhibition to inspire ideas and emotions of the beautiful and the good? Such a view must be all wrong, and it is a matter of amazement that women in old Puritan Massachusetts, claiming to be specially interested in the public good, should advocate such a thing. Lord Bacon says: "The best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express." If that be true what must be the influence of a work of art that expresses deformity and debauchery? The editor of a religious paper, the most widely circulated in America, in reviewing some of the most notable events of the past year, thus truly writes: "In the field of art an event has occurred which ought to make the year in a certain sense infamous, namely, the acceptance and erection of the figure of a woman, naked and drunk, as a suitable, entertaining and educational influence in the Public Library of Boston, Mass., the metropolis of the descendants of the Puritans." PROFESSOR JOHN MOORE.

the printer of the Boston Public Library who is an enthusiastic disciple of Morris in matters pertaining to printing, believes that the work of the Kelmscott Press is an entering wedge, and that ultimately there will be a general return to the older and simpler models of types, not only in books, but in ephemeral works and even daily newspapers. It is sometimes complained that the types of the Kelmscott works are "hard to read," possibly this may apply to the black-letter types, but it has been proved by severe tests that the Roman of the Kelmscott Press can be read for hours without injuring the eyes, while everyone knows the effect of much reading of the weak, gray types of most of our magazines. "In the beginning," as nearly every printer knows, types were merely imitations of the penwork in the finest of the missals and manuscripts of the time. Later they were given an individuality and a character, which they lost only when their lines became light and weak. A return to early forms would be welcomed not only by artist-printers, but by those who injure their eyesight in the attempt to read the thin and crowded types of the modern magazines. If the black-letter types are "hard to read," it is rather because the spelling differs from our own, and we have learned to read by seeing the forms of the words rather than of the letters.

An examination of the specimens of types used in the productions of the Kelmscott Press, as shown herewith, will convince one that it is worth while to consider the appeal for a face of type which shall have strength and individuality. The specimens taken from Mr. DeVinne's article in the Book Buyer, carry their own proof of the assertion made by Morris, that "types should be black and bold." But single lines cannot bring out the beauty of the types. To see them at their best, they must be seen in the Kelmscott productions on vellum, or on the hand-made paper which was produced at Hammersmith for the master printer's exclusive use.

This is the Jenson type.

It is hardly worth while here to tell those who have seen, or who will yet see, the Kelmscott collection, that Morris began his experiments with types with the Basle print of the Chiswick Press. It did not please him, and he designed a letter himself after the Roman letter of Nicholas Jenson of Venice, which appears in No. 1 of this collection, "The Story of the Glittering Plain."

This is the Golden type.

The volume was finished on April 4, 1891, and was succeeded by another of Morris' own writings, "Poems by the Way," in the same type. This was followed in order by "Love Lyrics," Ruskin's "The Nature of Gothic" and Morris's "Defence of Guinevere" and "A Dream of John Ball," the last considered by many the greatest writing of the Socialist, a pamphlet which even those farthest removed from the taint of Socialist doctrines may read with profit. At all the time Morris was studying the possibilities of type, and not satisfied with the results of type, and after printing Cantor's "Golden Legend," a new face of type for the "Recuyell of the History of Troy," which was based on the round Gothic, with some variations in the capitals, and which is now known as the Troy type.

This is the Troy type.

Later he designed the face known as the Chaucer, which was used on the reprint of "The Canterbury Tales," considered one of the most artistic and most valuable of the Kelmscott productions.

This is the Chaucer type.

Where one finds so much that is valuable, it is difficult to select. One knows not whether to direct the attention of the visitor to the earliest reproductions in the strong Roman of the "Dream of John Ball," or to the colophon and picture designs of Europe-Jones in the Chaucer. One thing which will attract attention of itself is the beautiful Greek type in the dedication of "Atlantis in Calydon," from the new McMillan Greek face of type designed by Selwyn Image. It immediately strikes the reader as the only fitting type for the place. The "Order of Chivalry," No. 13 in the collection, is interesting as the first of the Kelmscott works published in the Chaucer type.

"The Floure and the Leafe" is especially interesting as the last published work bearing the imprint of William Morris, and has the date of Aug. 21, 1896. The collection also contains Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar," with twelve fullpage illustrations by Gaskin, which was published after Morris's death, and printed by the trustees of William Morris. Another interesting work is the "Laudes Beate Marie Virginis," a reprint of a psalter of the thirteenth century. The work is ascribed to Stephen Langton, prior to 1228, and consists of 150 aves of four lines each. This reprint was not from the early printed work of 1579, but from the earlier manuscript, and the Kelmscott reprint is said to be far better than the older one. It is interesting to have another work, of so different a style, from the author of Magna Charta.

It is not a pleasing reflection to think that with the publication of five more works of William Morris, Watts's poems and Shakespeare's dramas, the Kelmscott Press and its work will be abandoned. Then, indeed, will the collection of the Boston Public Library become priceless. But it is worth remembering that whether the revived typographic art of Morris becomes

permanent or not, he has shown to the book-makers of our time the value of simplicity in typography. The high cost of such books will prevent their attractive workmanship from becoming the model for "popular" works; but there are those among printers and publishers who believe that the thing that is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that he who builds for all time must build on strong foundations.

AS LIBRARIAN PUTNAM SEES IT.

Has a Word to Say Relative to Some of the Adverse Criticisms Made by Special Students.

Librarian Putnam was seen by a Globe reporter yesterday afternoon relative to the letters of adverse criticism that have appeared in the columns of a Boston daily during the past week. In these letters the writers complain that there was a lack of special facilities for students in the library and that much discourtesy was shown them by the library attendants.

"I suppose," said Mr. Putnam, as he glanced over a newspaper clipping bearing upon the matter, "that what is referred to here is a short series of letters that have recently appeared in one of the city dailies. I haven't much to say upon the subject, but would refer to that circular letter which appeared in various papers on Monday last treating particularly of the special library floor and adding general suggestions as to the remedy for inconveniences suffered. I have received no letter of complaint from any person, nor has any member of the board of trustees."

"The architecture of the building itself recognizes that the special student has special needs; and that these needs can be served without interfering with the comfort and convenience of the general readers. I stated in the circular that in spite of what we were doing there still remained certain inconveniences attending the use of the collection on that floor, and I added that no far as practicable we are to remedy those inconveniences."

"The main point seems to me to be that where a special inquirer has a special need, and finds that there is a regulation, or that there is an interpretation of a regulation, through which this need fails to be attended to, he has an invitation to make known his grievance to the head of the department, and, failing satisfaction there, direct to the librarian."

"A person," continued Mr. Putnam, "who in using the library meets with discourtesy from any attendant, has the least possible excuse for putting up with it, for courtesy to the public is the one observance of all observances required of persons on the library force. I take particular pains to go about among the various departments, to see that all is moving smoothly. Some persons may be so sensitive, or so timid in the assertion of their rights, that they take for a rudeness upon the part of an attendant some natural affection of manner that has nothing to do with him or her in the capacity of public servant."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL. NO. 62.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

NEEDS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Trustees Ask an Appropriation of \$100,000.

Librarian Putnam Describes Purposes for Which Money is Imperatively Required in Order That the Institution Shall Fully Serve the Purposes of the People.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have asked for \$100,000, to be used for construction purposes on the new library building. The petition is now in the hands of the committee on metropolitan affairs. The particular purposes for which this money is wanted were not specified, and some persons jumped to the conclusion that it was to be used in transferring the delivery department to the lower floor. According to Librarian Putnam's statement to a Herald reporter yesterday, this is about the only purpose for which money is not needed, for there has not even been a mention of the transfer of the delivery desk for home use. The purposes for which the money is needed are many. Mr. Putnam explained the condition of affairs thus:

Last year the appropriation for the building had been exhausted by the expenditures, and, if some outstanding claims are included, there was even a deficit of several thousand dollars. On a final accounting this would be clearly shown, but the final accounting has not yet been made, because we have not yet had to pay some contractors' bills, and so there is an apparent balance to the credit of the building account. Since that time a great deal of absolutely necessary work has been done, including additional heating service throughout the special libraries floor, in the newspaper reading room and the library, an auxiliary engine and dynamo for heating, lighting and power purposes; new wiring for electric lights in the periodical and other rooms, and we had to buy fixtures for the delivery room, children's room and other departments, including the standard lamps for the bookcases in Bates Hall, which alone cost about \$100. The only special appropriation ever made for the library was one of \$44,000 in December, 1886, and this was for furnishings. This amount would be more than needed for the furnishings, but we have drawn upon it as carefully as possible, working deliberately, in order that we might be sure we were making the best possible use of the money. The result is that there is an unexpended balance of this fund, from which we draw as necessity compels us to. Any one who is at all familiar with the affairs of the library knows that additional expenses have been made necessary by the changes we have been forced to make, which could not be foreseen. For instance, the periodical room, newspaper room, children's room and the special libraries floor are now being put to uses that could never have been anticipated. To make the facilities correspond means an additional expenditure.

The special libraries floor was intended for the special collections that it was supposed would only be consulted by a stray scholar now and then. Now it has the entire fine art and industrial departments and all the documents, and on Saturdays it is a regular hive of industry. On Feb. 8 we had there, irrespective of the miscellaneous readers, seven classes, aggregating about 200 persons, who came to consult material definitely prepared and laid out for them. These classes came from art schools, public schools and other institutions. It can be readily understood that some changes in the heating and ventilating plant are made necessary by reason of the new uses to which rooms designed for other purposes have to be put, because what would be a proper amount of heat or ventilation for a room containing 50 persons would not be satisfactory for one containing 200. As a matter of fact, the extraordinary volume of use of certain rooms that it was expected would be used but little has been a surprise to us, and was something that could not be foreseen. A lecture room was part of the original plan, but the space had to be taken for the newspapers, and we now have no lecture room.

All of these changes, each important to the persons for whose accommodation they are made, mean expenditures which, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable sum, and the only provision made for them is in the annual appropriation for maintenance.

I think that certain work on the exterior of the building during the first five years of its occupancy—work on the roof, platform, arcade roof and the pointing, etc., that ought to be done—is properly chargeable to construction, and that the expense should not be charged to the account of maintenance. This \$100,000 that is asked for is to be used for necessary improvements, of which the following items will give some idea: For the construction of two freight elevators, one of which is imperatively needed now and the other soon will be; to complete portions of the building never fitted up for room over the bound newspaper room as a duplicate room, and nearly half the basement must be fitted up for storing purposes, etc.

The patent collection cannot be allowed to remain where it is, as the room is needed for a reading room and to display rare volumes. This means that a gallery floor will have to be put up in the newspaper reading room, so arranged as to leave the room as much in its present condition as possible.

The ceiling of the delivery room has never been finished, and must be, as its present condition, with the temporary

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

Changes Needed at the Public Library.

Librarian Putnam of the Public Library says that the \$100,000 appropriation which has been asked for by the trustees is needed for additional expenses which have been made necessary by changes which they have been forced to make, and which could not be foreseen. Some of the items for which it will be used are as follows: For the construction of two freight elevators, one of which is imperatively needed now and the other soon will be; to complete parts of the building never fitted up for administrative purposes; to fit up a large room over the bound-newspaper room as a duplicate room, and nearly half the basement must be fitted up for storing purposes, etc. The patent collection cannot be allowed to remain where it is, as the room is needed for a reading-room and to display rare volumes. This means that a gallery floor will have to be put up in the newspaper reading-room, so arranged as to leave the room as much in its present condition as possible. The ceiling of the delivery room has never been finished, and must be, as its present condition, with the temporary covering, is a disgrace. This means the expenditure of several thousands of dollars if it is to correspond with the surroundings. Certain administrative rooms must be changed; for instance the branch rooms, where accommodations were made only for the sending out of about 5000 volumes a year, while the number now sent out is more than 75,000. This will necessitate the remodeling of one of the stack floors, a matter of considerable expense.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

TAX ON BOOKS.

Librarian Putnam Utters Emphatic Protest.

Says It Is Against Principle of Protection.

More Per Cent. of Tax Is Less Per Cent. of Books.

Below will be found a statement from Librarian Putnam of the Boston Public Library, addressed to the Massachusetts members of Congress:

"The proposal in the Dingley bill to impose a tariff on books imported for public libraries is causing dismay among those who have the administration of such libraries in charge. The proposition is indeed so reactionary, the measure would be so great an injury to the general interests of education, which legislators are of course presumed to have in their keeping, that I am almost ashamed to address you in protest against it."

"The protest and petition addressed by the Faculty of Yale University to the House of Representatives states but moderately the objections to the measure. According with the propositions that it lays down I wish to add these considerations:

1. The measure conflicts with the supposed principle of a protective tariff in that it taxes a department of the community least able to bear the tax. Without exception, the libraries of the United States are poor. Their administrative expenses are heavy, and it is with the greatest difficulty that even this library, the largest general public library in the United States, out of an income of a quarter of a million dollars, can spare but \$25,000 per year for the purchase of books.

2. The public libraries of the United States are maintained for the benefit of the poor rather than for the benefit of the rich.

3. The tax upon books would not be a tax upon an article of ordinary consumption. It would be a tax upon an instrument of education. Diminish those instruments and you impair the equipment by which American industry is to compete with European industry.

4. The funds of public libraries for the purchase of books are in effect fixed in amount. Increase by 25 per cent. the cost of each book and you diminish by 25 per cent. the number of books purchased.

5. The fact that some difficulty has been experienced in administering the present partial tariff is a proof not that free entry is difficult to administer, but that the discrimination clause (against books published within 20 years) is difficult to administer.

I need hardly call your attention to this additional consideration: that the measure would constitute an injury to a community in proportion (1) to the number of its libraries, (2) to the proportion which education bears as an

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

ODIOUS TAXATION.

The Public Libraries Protest Against the Dingley Bill.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, like Mr. Billings, the distinguished librarian of the consolidated libraries in New York, and the faculty of Yale University, has put in his protest against the reactionary legislation regarding the importation of foreign literature proposed in the Dingley bill. Mr. Putnam writes to certain Massachusetts members of Congress as follows:

The proposal in the Dingley bill to impose a tariff on books imported for public libraries is causing dismay among those who have the administration of such libraries in charge. The proposition is indeed so reactionary, the measure would be so great an injury to the general interests of education which legislators are of course presumed to have in their keeping, that I am almost ashamed to address you in protest against it."

The protest and petition addressed by the faculty of Yale University to the House of Representatives states but moderately the objection to the measure. According with the propositions that it lays down, I wish to add these considerations:

1. The measure conflicts with the supposed principle of a protective tariff in that it taxes a department of the community least able to bear the tax. Without exception, the libraries of the United States are poor. Their administrative expenses are heavy, and it is with the greatest difficulty that even this library, the largest general public library in the United States, out of an income of a quarter of a million dollars, can spare but \$25,000 per year for the purchase of books.

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3. The public libraries of the United States are maintained for the benefit of the poor rather than for the benefit of the rich.

4. The tax upon books would not be a tax upon an article of ordinary consumption. It would be a tax upon an instrument of education. Diminish those instruments and you impair the equipment by which American industry is to compete with European industry.

5. The funds of public libraries for the purchase of books are in effect fixed in amount. Increase by twenty-five per cent. the cost of each book and you diminish by twenty-five per cent. the number of books purchased.

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I need hardly call your attention to this additional consideration: that the measure would constitute an injury to a community in proportion (1) to the number of its libraries, (2) to the proportion which education bears as an element of its future progress; and that in both these regards the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would suffer more than any other State in the Union. All of its 336 towns, save seventeen, have public libraries, and more than any other State its economic and social interests depend upon that education which is to be gained through books.

Very respectfully,
HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian.
Boston Public Library, March 20.

ing upon the subject. I have recently appeared in one of the city dailies. I haven't much to say upon the subject, but would refer to that circular letter which appeared in various papers on Monday last, treating particularly of the special library floor and adding general suggestions as to the remedy for inconveniences suffered. I have received no letter of complaint from any person, nor has any member of the board of trustees.

"The architecture of the building itself recognizes that the special student has special needs; and that these needs can be served without interfering with the comfort and convenience of the general readers. I stated in the circular that in spite of what we were doing there still remained certain inconveniences attending the use of the collection on that floor, and I added that so far as practicable we are to remedy those inconveniences.

"The main point seems to me to be that where a special inquirer has a special need, and finds that there is a regulation, or that there is an interpretation of a regulation, through which this need fails to be attended to, he has an invitation to make known his grievance to the head of the department, and, finding satisfaction there, direct to the librarian.

"A person," continued Mr. Putnam, "who in using the library meets with discourtesy from any attendant, has the least possible excuse for putting up with it, for courtesy to the public is the one observance of all observances required of persons on the library force. I take particular pains to go about among the various departments, to see that all is moving smoothly. Some persons may be so sensitive, or so timid in the assertion of their rights, that they take for a rudeness upon the part of an attendant some natural affectation of manner that has nothing to do with him or her in the capacity of public servant."

Required in Order That the Institution Shall Fully Serve the Purposes of the People.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have asked for \$100,000, to be used for construction purposes on the new library building. The petition is now in the hands of the committee on metropolitan affairs. The particular purposes for which this money is wanted were not specified, and some persons jumped to the conclusion that it was to be used in transferring the delivery department to the lower floor. According to Librarian Putnam's statement to a Herald reporter yesterday, this is about the only purpose for which money is not needed, for there has not even been a mention of the transfer of the delivery desk for home use. The purposes for which the money is needed are many. Mr. Putnam explained the condition of affairs thus:

Last year the appropriation for the building had been exhausted by the expenditures, and, if some outstanding claims are included, there was even a deficit of several thousand dollars. On a final accounting this would be clearly shown, but the final accounting has not yet been made, because we have not yet had to pay some contractors' bills, and so there is an apparent balance to the credit of the building account. Since that time a great deal of absolutely necessary work has been done, including additional heating service throughout the special libraries floor, in the newspaper reading room and the bindery; an auxiliary engine and dynamo for heating, lighting and power purposes; new wiring for electric lights in the periodical and other rooms, and we had to buy fixtures for the delivery room, children's room and other departments, including the standard lamps for the bookcases in Bates Hall, which alone cost about \$1800.

The only special appropriation ever made for the library was one of \$4,000 in December, 1886, and this was for furnishings. This amount would be more than needed for the furnishings, but we have drawn upon it as carefully as possible, working deliberately, in order that we might be sure we were making the best possible use of the money. The result is that there is an unexpended balance of this fund, from which we draw as necessarily compels us to. Any one who is at all familiar with the affairs of the library knows that additional expenses have been made necessary by the changes we have been forced to make, which could not be foreseen. For instance, the periodical room, newspaper room, children's room and the special libraries floor are now being put to uses that could never have been anticipated. To make the facilities correspond means an additional expenditure.

The special libraries floor was intended for the special collections that it was supposed would only be consulted by a stray scholar now and then. Now it has the entire fine art and industrial art departments and all the documents, and on Saturdays it is a regular hive of industry. On Feb. 6 we had there, irrespective of the miscellaneous readers, seven classes, aggregating about 200 persons, who came to consult material definitely prepared and laid out for them. These classes came from art schools, public schools and other institutions. It can be readily understood that some changes in the heating and ventilating plant are made necessary by reason of the new uses to which rooms designed for other purposes have to be put, because what would be a proper amount of heat or ventilation for a room containing 50 persons would not be satisfactory for one containing 200.

As a matter of fact, the extraordinary volume of use of certain rooms that it was expected would be used but little has been a surprise to us, and was something that could not be foreseen. A lecture room was part of the original plan, but the space had to be taken for the newspapers, and we now have no lecture room.

All of these changes, each important to the persons for whose accommodation they are made, mean expenditures which, in the aggregate, amount to a considerable sum, and the only provision made for them is in the annual appropriation for maintenance.

I think that certain work on the exterior of the building during the first five years of its occupancy—work on the roof, platforms, arcade roof and the pointing, etc., that ought to be done—is properly chargeable to construction, and that the expenses should not be charged to the account of maintenance. This \$100,000 that is asked for is to be used for necessary improvements, of which the following items will give some idea: For the construction of two freight elevators, one of which is imperatively needed now and the other soon will be; to complete portions of the building never fitted up for administrative purposes; to fit up a large room over the bound newspaper room as a duplicate room, and nearly half the basement must be fitted up for storing purposes, etc.

The patent collection cannot be allowed to remain where it is, as the room is needed for a reading room and to display rare volumes. This means that a gallery floor will have to be put up in the newspaper reading room, so arranged as to leave the room as much in its present condition as possible.

The ceiling of the delivery room has never been finished, and must be, as its present condition, with the temporary covering, is a disgrace. This means the expenditure of several thousands of dollars if it is to correspond with the surroundings. Certain administrative rooms must be changed, for instance the branch rooms, where accommodations were made only for the sending out of about 5000 volumes a year, while the number now sent out is more than 75,000. This will necessitate the remodeling of one of the stack floors, a matter of considerable expense.

It will thus be seen that the request for more money is based upon grounds of absolute necessity, and that instead of wanting \$100,000 to transfer the delivery desk downstairs, that is about the only make an immediate change. All of the changes that we desire to make have been carefully considered, with the benefit of expert advice, so that any charge that they are calculated to injure the building could only be based on ignorance of the subject.

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Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

TAX ON BOOKS.

Librarian Putnam Utters
Emphatic Protest.

Says It Is Against Principle
of Protection.

More Per Cent. of Tax Is Less
Per Cent. of Books.

Below will be found a statement from Librarian Putnam of the Boston Public Library, addressed to the Massachusetts members of Congress:

"The proposal in the Dingley bill to impose a tariff on books imported for public libraries is causing dismay among those who have the administration of such libraries in charge. The proposition is indeed so reactionary, the measure would be so great an injury to the general interests of education, which legislators are of course presumed to have in their keeping, that I am almost ashamed to address you in protest against it.

"The protest and petition addressed by the Faculty of Yale University to the House of Representatives states but moderately the objections to the measure. According with the propositions that it lays down I wish to add these considerations:

"1. The measure conflicts with the supposed principle of a protective tariff in that it taxes a department of the community least able to bear the tax. Without exception, the libraries of the United States are poor. Their administrative expenses are heavy, and it is with the greatest difficulty that even this library, the largest general public library in the United States, out of an income of a quarter of a million dollars, can spare but \$25,000 per year for the purchase of books.

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"4. The tax upon books would not be a tax upon an article of ordinary consumption. It would be a tax upon an instrument of education. Diminish those instruments and you impair the equipment by which American industry is to compete with European industry.

"5. The funds of public libraries for the purchase of books are in effect fixed in amount. Increase by 25 per cent. the cost of each book and you diminish by 25 per cent. the number of books purchased.

"The fact that some difficulty has been experienced in administering the present partial tariff is a proof not that free entry is difficult to administer, but that the discrimination clause (against books published within twenty years) is difficult to administer.

"I need hardly call your attention to this additional consideration: that the measure would constitute an injury to a community in proportion (1) to the number of its libraries, (2) to the proportion which education bears as an element of its future progress, and that in both these regards the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would suffer more than any other State in the Union. All its 338 towns, save seventeen, have public libraries, and, more than any other State, its economic and social interests depend upon that education which is to be gained through books.

Very respectfully,
"HERBERT PUTNAM."

the Dingley Bill.

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Very respectfully,
HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian.
Boston Public Library, March 20.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1897.

now drawing salaries. Unless such a charity develops, the future will be one of gloom and office-holders. Every Democrat who has served in the Commonwealth, and has been knocked out by an indignant constituency, seems to think that he has a first mortgage on something or other that calls for little work and a good salary.

Distinguished visitors to the Common Council are so few and far between in these days that City Messenger Leary is not prepared to introduce them off-hand without a little hesitation. Senator Holden led the delegation from Beacon Hill that visited the lower branch on Thursday evening. It may be that as he marched in behind the City Messenger and his mace he looked ahead a few years and saw himself ushered into the same chamber behind the same mace and presented to the same body as "His Honor the Mayor." But Senator Holden will bide his time.

There are indications of a lack of harmony among the Republican members.

"Then it would stay out of sight, wouldn't it, Aunty?"

"Oh!"—Chestnut Redivivus.

Thus was a well-worn subject taken out for an airing, in a Boston street on the other night. The first speaker was a high school girl with a roguish twinkle in her eyes that portended breakers ahead for her innocent companion, a woman whose aspect of sympathy might have been increased from her severe countenance at this outburst of untamed Miss Seventeen.

The conversation stopped right there and a chill succeeded between the two speakers like unto the Bacchante standing on the Harvard Bridge in a raw March wind.

That's so: I wonder how the poor girl is faring this winter. And then I, who was going home late, having lunched on two glasses of milk and cranberry pie, fell into a reverie which was more or less painful. I was thinking alternately of poor, abused Bronie Brichante and my maternal ancestor on the paternal side. The latter memory was not vivid, for I had never seen that estimable woman; neither had I ever seen the alleged cousin of Sarah Brown—she of New England name, but of European accent.

If she chose to appear in robes suitable to the region which Milton immortalized and which Dante pictured, why should she not be allowed to? And supposing it was deemed expedient to shelter her and her baby from the icy glances of Boston and the winter snow. Surely a fountain of ice wouldn't have smoothed out the shivering wrinkles—seen by too critical artists—on the neck of little Dionysus, and it might have frozen the big-toe of Bacchante's uplifted foot.

While thus engaged in reverie I must have fallen asleep. For the question passing in my mind had made me tired.

And as I slept I must have dreamed. For I suddenly saw before me a vague shape with severe outlines. It was of stone, and there was a large triangular plaza in front. All was dark and cold. The snarling breath of the lions of March seemed the ruling spirit of the air. Coming nearer I saw the outline of a massive portal. I went inside. Two lions were there. They faced each other angrily, but they did not spring. Suddenly I saw that they were of marble. I was standing at the entrance to a magnificent hallway, to which marble stairs led up on either side.

I ascended. I saw a familiar form in a corner. It was Miss Venus de Medici, who seemed to beckon me from her niche in a recessed wall. Her gaze was averted from a narrow window, which looked out to an interior courtyard. Her hand was before her breast, as if warding off some possible danger from the window. I looked out, but there was only a bare ivy waste. A queerly ornamented brass hoop stood under the arched promenade at the farther corner of the inclosed square.

Suddenly the figure by my side seemed about to speak. Was this the abode of another Marble Faun?

"You wonder why I avert my face from that dreadful window. You do not see any danger to me. You do not see any brazen ghost—the hussey. She will drop that baby yet; don't you hear it cry?"

"Oh, why am I placed here? I must avoid seeing that vulgar girl. How dare they put her out there? What charm has she? Only a brazen one. What grace? Only a diabolical smile. How dare they face me with the form of that Sarah Brown? Me, who was educated in an esthetic Athenian bunn."

"You thought she was taken away? So she has been. But her smile haunts me still. Looked up? Oh dear, yes. And it's had form for her to be out now with her dancing."

"Dear me, how the trustees like her. They never look at me now, but hurry by to their sumptuous room. There in the closet they keep her. They only dare look at her when the door is locked. They speak privately of the skeleton in the closet. But outside they make no bones of their love and devo-

BOSTON HERALD.

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VOL. CL, NO. 21.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1897.

Librarian Putnam, in a letter to Secretary Plumb of the West Roxbury Citizens' Association, acknowledging resolutions passed by the association with reference to the West Roxbury branch of the library, expresses "a special interest in the department of this branch, based on a special confidence as to the opportunities afforded to it of serviceable work for the community." It was only two years ago that the West Roxbury section ranked as a branch, having been merely a delivery station. The rooms now occupied are too small for the work, but an enlargement can be made by adding a big room back of those now occupied.

FEE 25c.

Record March 19, 1897
To a Public Library Lecture

And Librarian Putnam is Stirred Up.

A stereopticon lecture on "Italy: Her People and Her Art," was given last night before the Unity Art Club at the new public library.

There were tickets. In the left hand corner it said "Eight o'clock sharp," and in the left, "Tickets 25 cents."

The fact that a ticket to a lecture in the public library had been issued, and that a charge had been made greatly astonished all those who have conned by heart that glorious statement which adorns the Dartmouth street facade: "The public library of the city of Boston. Built by the people and dedicated to the advancement of learning."

If tickets were being issued to public library lectures, these questions naturally suggested themselves: Can any one go to the library, hire a room and give a lecture?

If it is not possible for a room to be engaged by any and every one, where is the line to be drawn? and "If an admittance is charged, who gets the money?"

In order to get a satisfactory answer to these questions Mr. Putnam, the librarian, was interviewed.

He was much surprised when he saw the tickets and said: "I have never seen these before and knew nothing about it."

"It certainly is against the rules for any one to charge admittance to any of our rooms, for they are for the use of the public."

"Any one who wishes to come to the library and make use of our material can do so by consulting the proper authorities."

"We should not give any one the right to use a room for the room's sake, and in every case it has been distinctly understood that they could not occupy a room to the exclusion of all others."

"If an art talk is going on in a room anyone who wishes has a perfect right to join the group."

"The Unity Art Club wished to use our prints and photographs at their lecture on 'Italy.' As they were to use a stereopticon I gave them a room in the back of the library, where they would neither disturb or be disturbed by the general public, although if anyone wished to attend that lecture they had a perfect right to do so."

Otto Fleishner, who has charge of the fine arts department, was then sent for by Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Fleishner did not know that any charge had been made for admittance to the room.

It now doth appear that the Unity Art Club wanted to make themselves whole for the expense of the stereopticon and lecturer and so they simply of their own accord, and without consulting the librarian in regard to the advisability, issued tickets and charged 25 cents.

Those who possess these tickets may value them as souvenirs of what will never again happen.

A lecture was given at the public library last night on "Italy: Her People and Her Art." A ticket to the lecture indicates that a fee of 25 cents was charged. We do not propose to criticize the giving of art lectures, or anything else that can be done to educate Boston to better understanding of art or nature. It is all very well, but we simply wish to ask two questions. First, are the library trustees reduced to this way of making money by leasing the hall to public lecturers? Second, if the hall is to be leased to lecturers on art where is the line to be drawn? If lecturing is to be done in the public library certainly it ought to be free, and ought to be for the benefit of everybody who wants to attend. That is the way it looks to us. Very likely there are some circumstances which will explain the situation in part to the public; but we do not believe that

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1897.

FEE OF 25 CENTS

To a Public Library Lecture—
Librarian Putnam Talks.

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Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

PUBLIC LIBRARY RULE VIOLATED.

Unity Art Club Charges an Admission Fee to a Lecture Given in the Building.

For violation of one of the rules of the Boston Public Library, the trustees yesterday voted that the Unity Art Club should have no further privileges at the library except by vote of the trustees; or at least until it has apologized. The act of the club which has called forth such a severe rebuke was the charging of an admission fee to a lecture given on Italy in a room in the library, where the great collection of prints and photographs were placed at the disposal of the lecturer.

Librarian Putnam expressed much surprise when the matter of charging an admission fee to a room of the library was called to his attention, and said:

"We have much material at the library that is of interest to art students, and we want them to come and use it, and we spread it out freely before them. Some come from schools, and some come with paid experts and instructors. In any such instances we never ask any questions, it being none of our business. We give all the best position we can, only looking out that the public convenience is not interfered with. The only prohibitory rule we have in this direction is that there shall be no tickets in any case. The Unity Art Club people came to me some time ago to arrange about a meeting at the library, because they wished to use material which is there. I am very certain that I told them, along with the other regulations, that no tickets could be used."

It is suggested that those who possess these tickets may value them as souvenirs of what will never again happen.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT GIFTS.

Valuable Donations to the Boston Public Library.

The Boston Public Library has received recently five important gifts, which were made public yesterday at the meeting of the trustees by the librarian, Herbert Putnam. The most significant of the three was a sum of \$200, to be expended in purchasing material for the fine arts department. The donor is the Thursday Fine Arts Club, which is a class of young women who have been using the department for congenial and profitable research. The money will likely be spent in buying platinumotype reproductions of works by Burne-Jones, Watts and Rossetti.

Another important gift was from the children of the late Benjamin Appothorp Gould of Cambridge. It was presented "without condition or restriction," and comprises 4105 volumes (681 bound volumes and 3324 unbound pamphlets, reports, etc., consisting mainly of scientific material relating to meteorology, astronomy and physics, especially concerning the Argentine Republic. The gift includes the annals of the Argentine meteorological office ("Anales de la Oficina Meteorologica Argentina"), in fifty volumes; the annals of the Argentine Scientific Society ("Anales de la Sociedad Cientifica Argentina"), in fifty volumes; the meteorological year book of the Netherlands ("Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Jaarboek"), in twenty volumes, and one hundred volumes of United States Government publications (coast and geodetic survey reports, etc.) and exploration and surveys of the War Department.

Mr. Augustus Hemenway presented to the library a very interesting and artistic copy of Berengium (Jacobus Philippus Foresti), "Nouissime Historiarum Omnium Repetitiones," printed in Venice by Georgius de Rusconibus, 1502-1503, an historical chronicle of especial interest to students of American history on account of the chapter "De Quatuor Permaxima Insulis in India," etc., in which is given an account of Columbus and his voyages. The library now possesses a copy of the book bearing the date of 1506 on the titlepage and the colophon, while the copy just presented bears the date of 1502. A copy with the variation is in the British Museum. The book was purchased as a specimen of binding from the collection lately on exhibition in the Vendome.

Another gift was from the Twentieth Regiment fund, and is the first instalment of sixty-two books for the military alcove, purchased at a cost of \$96. The regiment proposes to put about \$2500 into immediate purchases, and there will be the income from a fund of \$4000 or \$5000.

Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., presented a volume comprising the first four parts of the "Burlington Memorial Families," relating exclusively to the Winthrops of Groton and families allied to them. The publication is largely composed of matter nowhere else to be found in print.

Librarian Putnam is going to Europe on May 8 to attend the International Conference of Librarians in London, July 12; to look over the various agencies of the Boston library and to make purchases for it, particularly of photographs of architecture, sculpture and paintings.

BOSTON HERALD.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

UNIQUE GIFT TO THE LIBRARY.

Money Donated by a Club of Modest Young Women.

Significant Mark of Personal Appreciation—Other Gifts—One from Children of the Late Benjamin A. Gould and One from Augustus Hemenway—Librarian Going Abroad.

Three important gifts to the Boston Public Library were reported by Librarian Herbert Putnam at the meeting of the board of trustees yesterday afternoon. The most significant of the three was a sum of \$200 presented to the institution to be expended in purchasing material for the fine arts department. The donor is the Thursday Fine Arts Club, which is a class of young women who have been using the department for congenial and profitable research. This unique gift was heartily commended by Librarian Putnam, chiefly because it is a testimonial of personal appreciation of the accommodations in the fine arts department. Probably it is a precedent of this kind of gift to the institution. The money will likely be spent in buying platinumotype reproductions of works by Burne-Jones, Watts and Rossetti.

The direct effect of this gift will be to bring into deserved prominence the usefulness and beauty of the fine arts department, which has become a sort of study room for school pupils, old and young; teachers, and persons who like to know about the art of foreign cities before or after visiting them. Then there is a constant attendance of art experts looking up specialized pictures and literature. There have been in the fine arts department on one afternoon as many as seven classes, which met by appointment to examine matter arranged especially for them by the library officers. The librarian says that the Graupner collection of 1150 photographs, given to the institution early in the winter, has been remarkably useful. He has had a man at work compiling a list of photographs needed in connection with the fine arts department to help the classes in their study of art history.

May 8, Librarian Putnam is going to Europe to attend the international conference of librarians in London, July 12; to look over the various agencies of the Boston library and to make purchases for it, particularly of photographs of architecture, sculpture and paintings.

Another important gift which went on the library record yesterday was from the children of the late Benjamin Appothorp Gould of Cambridge.

It was presented "without condition or restriction," and comprises 4105 volumes (681 bound volumes and 3324 unbound pamphlets, reports, etc., consisting mainly of scientific material relating to meteorology, astronomy and physics, especially concerning the Argentine Republic. The gift includes the annals of the Argentine meteorological office ("Anales de la Oficina Meteorologica Argentina"), in fifty volumes; the annals of the Argentine Scientific Society ("Anales de la Sociedad Cientifica Argentina"), in fifty volumes; the meteorological year book of the Netherlands ("Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Jaarboek"), in twenty volumes, and one hundred volumes of United States Government publications (coast and geodetic survey reports, etc.) and exploration and surveys of the War Department.

Mr. Augustus Hemenway presented to the library a very interesting and artistic copy of Berengium (Jacobus Philippus Foresti), "Nouissime Historiarum Omnium Repetitiones," printed in Venice by Georgius de Rusconibus, 1502-1503, an historical chronicle of especial interest to students of American history on account of the chapter "De Quatuor Permaxima Insulis in India," etc., in which is given an account of Columbus and his voyages.

The library now possesses a copy of the book bearing the date of 1506 on the title page and the colophon, while the copy just presented bears the date of 1502. A copy with the variation is in the British Museum. The book was purchased as a specimen of binding from the collection lately on exhibition in the Vendome.

Another gift was from the Twentieth Regiment fund, and is the first instalment of sixty-two books for the military alcove, purchased at a cost of \$96. The regiment proposes to put about \$2500 into immediate purchases, and there will be the income from a fund of \$4000 or \$5000.

Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., presented a volume comprising the first four parts of the "Burlington Memorial Families," relating exclusively to the Winthrops of Groton and families allied to them. The publication is largely composed of matter nowhere else to be found in print.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

ART CLUB IN DISFAVOR.

Charged an Admission Fee at Public Library.

This Was Contrary to the Regulations of the Trustees.

They Are Indignant and Shut Off Further Privileges.

Librarian Putnam of the public library was asked last night about the unprecedented occurrence of an admission fee being charged at the public library building Thursday evening, and said:

"We have much material at the library that is of interest to art students, and we want them to come and use it, and we spread it out freely before them. Some come with paid experts and instructors. In any such instances we never ask any questions, it being none of our business. We give all the best position we can, only looking out that the public convenience is not interfered with."

"The only prohibitory rule we have in this direction is that there shall be no tickets in any case. The Unity art club people came to me some time ago to arrange about a meeting at the library, because they wished to use material which is there."

"I am very certain that I told them, along with the other regulations, that no tickets could be used. But it was a long conversation, and the person to whom I was talking may have forgotten that I said it. However, the tickets were taken inside the room, which was an administrative room and not a public one, so that no one entered except those who came on purpose to attend the meeting."

"I knew nothing about any tickets until one was brought to me by a reporter. It was a direct violation of the rules."

"The trustees were considerably incensed when I reported the matter to them this afternoon, and to make it a thing sufficiently solemn they voted that the Unity art club should have no further privileges at the library, at least until it has apologized."

Time and the Hour

Vol. V.

Boston, Saturday, March 27, 1897

No. 3

THE WEEK.

IT is unlikely that our Natural History Society will take an active part in the promotion of a Zoological Garden and Aquarium after the long abeyance of the plan which they were unfortunately unable, for lack of money, to carry through. The scheme was propounded at the beginning of the "hard times," and hung fire so long that the Society have dropped it from their programme. At the same time, this body would undoubtedly assume the charge and equipment of the undertaking if a proper sum of money were raised by subscription, and would perhaps meet it with an appropriation from their own slender funds, while the spaces formerly allotted to the Aquarium and a suitable site for a Zoological Garden would doubtless be granted by the Park Commissioners. Professor Putnam, at the meeting of the Society at which the matter was brought forward, spoke very warmly in favor of the general plan, and asserted that the time was not far off when such opportunities for the study of wild animals would be considered as necessary in every large city as libraries and art galleries. New York has \$250,000 pledged, and more is in sight, for her Zoo. We might not immediately rival her in the magnificence of her contemplated institution, but the Natural History Society, aided by Harvard University and the Institute of Technology, could supply an administrative board which would place our establishment on a sure footing.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in Boston, though its first meeting was held in Philadelphia. Next year is the jubilee year of its semi-centennial. It will be a great affair, bringing together delegations of scientific men from all the civilized countries. There will be a rivalry between Boston and Philadelphia for the entertainment of the body, and steps are already being taken in influential quarters here to determine our city as the meeting-place. Should this effort be successful, notwithstanding

we would better indicate our worthy use of the opportunities which have flowed from that foundation than the inauguration of such an educational institution as a Zoological Garden, and it might most appropriately be dedicated upon such an auspicious occasion.

It looks very much as if New York were to have a library worthy of the size and wealth of the city. The two bulletins already issued under the new administration reveal something of the strength and zeal underlying the new movement, which should interest all good citizens of the world. Open-mindedness is the key-note sounded,—a readiness to admit defects and an anxiety to remedy them, rather than commonplaces over results already accomplished. In such a fair spirit Presidents Eliot and Low are developing the institutions under their charge, and in such a spirit it seems probable that Dr. Billings will press forward his task.

It is gratifying to our own civic pride to notice that the Boston Library is now the eighth library in the world in point of number of volumes, and that it contains twice as many books as all the foundations of the New York Library in combination. But when we consider the immensely rapid yet legitimate growth of Columbia College, until it has become the only rival which Harvard now has, we must take full cognizance of the resourcefulness of a city like New York. There cannot be too much opportunity for higher education, nor can there be too many large libraries. It should be, then, a matter of rejoicing that New York may very likely surpass us in this respect, but we can in generous emulation make our own supremacy a difficult thing to take from us. To this end it especially concerns all good citizens of this town to watch zealously the progress of our own Library. Encouragement of the work which it is doing, by gift if possible, by a good word in any event, will tend to strengthen its hands, and to make it what such an institution should be, lifted above the shifting

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 48.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897.

BAD CONDITION.

East Boston Branch of
Public Library.

Trustees Asked to Take
Prompt Action.

Matter Called to Attention
of Mayor Quincy.

New Rooms and New Books
Greatly Needed.

Earnest Appeal Made for a
Special Fund.

The East Boston branch of the Public Library is in a most deplorable condition, and this has been called to the attention of the trustees by Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian. He asks them to take immediate action towards the improvement of this branch, as it is the sole public library for a population of over 42,000; furthermore, that it has, of all the branches, the largest population to serve, the poorest collection of books and the poorest facilities with which to serve them.

Ex-Mayor Prince, chairman of the board of trustees, has sent to Mayor Quincy the following as an addition to the above statement:

"The branch still occupies the small rooms in which it was organized 27 years ago. These rooms are inconvenient in location geographically. In addition their location over a criminal court and directly opposite a police station is a positive detriment, the library being frequented so largely by women and children.

"Their location on the second floor of the building and in connection with a school building withdraws the library from general notice and prevents its use by men. The rooms themselves have a floor area of but 200 square feet where, at least, 600 square feet is the minimum for the work to be done.

"In spite of these poor facilities and of the fact that, of the 12,000 books at the branch, the majority are old and battered, this branch circulates over 65,000 volumes a year.

"Considering that this section of the city is, in effect, a city by itself, remote from the central library, it seems to me urgent that better facilities should be provided. They were recommended in the report of the examining committee for the last year, and the recommendation is, I understand, to be even more urgent this year.

"I believe it to be the judgment of such of the examining committee as have inspected the branches that the improvement of this branch should be not merely the next in importance of the enterprises to be undertaken, but ought to be undertaken immediately.

"The three essentials are these: "First—The removal of the branch to a convenient location. It may be that Central square, representing the junction of Meridian, Bennington, Fortie and Liverpool streets, and in other ways a point of convergence, would offer such a location.

"Second—Rooms for a branch ample in size, light, and on the ground floor. These rooms equipped with shelving, desks, tables, chairs and other furniture and modern appliances for administrative purposes.

"Third—New books to the value of from \$7000 to \$10,000, to substitute for material in the present collection, worthless for the present use.

"The branch has not a single copy of its catalogue for distribution, nor is its serving properly organized. A new catalogue and reorganization of serving, and the addition of a new department, the work now undertaken could come promptly upon us.

"In 1868 an order was introduced into the city council for a loan of \$75,000 for the purchase of land, and the erection of a building for this branch. It was referred to the finance committee and not reported back. The city expended nearly \$100,000 in the building and equipping of the West End branch.

"If a separate building cannot be provided the next in effectiveness would be rooms upon the ground floor of some pleasant building. It is not wise to locate a branch in a school building. We paid \$2500 a year for the rental of the rooms occupied by the Brighton branch.

"For new books (if not classed as permanent improvement, which they might well be) some special appropriation must, apparently, be asked. It is not because other branches have no present needs that I make this special report; the Brighton branch, for instance, is pressing in need of \$5000 for new books, but because the needs of the East Boston branch are pre-emptory. It is evident that, out of the general condition, the condition here

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1897.

PILGRIM STORY.

Fate of Gov. Bradford's
Rare Manuscript.

Belonged Originally to
Prince Library.

Boston Public Library
Will Seek Custody.

But Future Resting Place
of MS. Yet Undecided.

It is certain that the manuscript of the History of Plymouth Plantation, which William Bradford, the second Governor of the Pilgrim Colony, "first began," as he writes, "about ye year 1630, and so passed up at times of leisure afterward" until 1650 or thereabout, will soon return to Massachusetts. In the accounts of the meeting held at London last week it was stated that in response to the petition of Ambassador Hazard and others, on behalf of the State of Massachusetts and divers historical societies, the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London decided to restore to Massachusetts this valuable record.



HON. F. O. PRINCE.

Descendant of Rev. Thos. Prince, who wrote Bradford's History for Public Library.

Where it will be kept here, whether at the State House, at Plymouth or in the Public Library, is for the future to decide, but already one institution has taken action to secure its custody.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library, on Friday afternoon, it was agreed informally that the Trustees would ask to have the manuscript deposited in the Prince Library, which, in 1866, by vote of the deacons of the Old South Church, to which the library belongs, was given indefinitely to the care of the city of Boston. It is claimed that the History of Plymouth Plantation was, prior to the Revolution, a part of the library which Rev. Thomas Prince had collected. The collection was stored in the Old South Meeting House. During the Revolution the manuscript disappeared. It was accidentally found again in the library of the Bishop of London, at Fulham, in 1846. The discovery, however, was not noted until 1855.

Ex-Mayor Prince, President of the Trustees of the Public Library, is a descendant of this Rev. Thomas Prince. He has decided to consult the deacons of the Old South Church, and when the History is returned, probably will, with their approval, address a letter to Gov. Wolcott requesting the replacing of the manuscript in its old position in the Prince Library.

That the action both of the American and the London Consistory has been tardy is evidenced by the language of Justin Winsor, who, in 1889, when Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, referring to the discovery of the Prince book in London, wrote:

"In view of the peaceful surrender of some valuable documents of the British archives, which has been made within a few years to the English Government by the Library of Philadelphia, it is to be hoped that, by the reciprocal courtesy of those who are now lodged, they may be returned to be forever kept where they belong, and not absolutely belong, they most properly can be maintained."

In 1856 a copy of Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation was added to the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. That was the first time the history was printed from the original manuscript. The editor of this reprint, Charles Deane, stated in the preface:

"The History of Plymouth Plantation, by William Bradford, the second Governor of the colony, after having remained in manuscript for more than 200 years, is now given to the public in this present form."

"It is well known to all students of our early annals that Governor Bradford wrote and left at his decease, a manuscript of the History of Plymouth Plantation, which was used by the soldiers."

of these precious books and papers were used by the soldiers. . . .

"We have, however, reason to be grateful to the cupidity of some of the more cultivated depredators (who) save (d) to the world, if not to this library, another of its greatest treasures. The manuscript of Plymouth Colony, written by its Governor, Bradford, and deposited with the Prince Library, if not away to England at this time by some one cognizant of its value; though another solution of the loss is, that Governor Hutchinson had had it in his possession, so that it might have been carried to England. At all events, after being lost to the world for many years, it was in 1855, curiously discovered to be in the library of the Bishop of London, at Fulham. In the same place are two manuscript volumes, written by Nathan Prince, a brother of Thomas Prince—one a commonplace book, and the other a Dictionary of Authors. Each has the bookplate of the New England Library, with a manuscript addition to it in the hand of Thomas Prince, almost identical with that borne on the plate of a companion volume, which will be found mentioned in the third part of the following catalogue."

But to continue with the preface of Mr. Deane:

"The late Dr. Young was attracted by a narrative in the handwriting of Secretary Morton, in the records of the First Church of Plymouth, which, on comparing it with the records of Hutchinson and Prince, he recognized as a portion of the history of Gov. Bradford, and for that portion, the most of which had been previously printed by Hazard as a work of Morton, and which comes down only to the year 1620, Dr. Young published in the Chronicles of the Pilgrims, in 1841.

"Thus matters stood until about a year since as regards this long-lost manuscript. On the 17th day of February, 1886, the Rev. John A. Barry, who was at that time engaged in writing the first volume of his History of Massachusetts, since published, called upon me, and stated that he believed he had made an important discovery: it being no less than Gov. Bradford's manuscript history. He then took from his pocket a duodecimo volume, entitled 'A History of Plymouth Plantation, 1606-1619.'"

TO LET.

Summer Cottages

To let at Hull, Stony Beach, Point Allerton, Bayville, Kettle Cove, Atlantic Hill, Centre Hill, Gun Rock, Crescent Beach, Green Hill, Fantskott, Janssen Road, Gonsmet and other points along the South Shore, both seashore and country, furnished cottages and nice lots for sale at all prices. A. E. HAYWARD, 277 Washington St., Boston.

SUMMER COTTAGES to let, furnished, by the season; right by old ocean, best locations on Buzzard's Bay and Cape Cod; send 2-cent stamp for catalogue. E. G. FERRIS, Room 64, Exchange Building, Boston.

SUMMER COTTAGES to rent at Chilton; 12 rooms, sea view and bathing; also at Harps, Mass., cottage, 7 rooms, fruit, etc. Address C. W. WYMAN, 4 Market St., Lynn, Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS FOR SALE.

A copy was completed on July 10, and it was received at Boston Aug. 3. Mr. Hunter wrote:

"The transcriber has done his work in a very satisfactory manner, preserving all the peculiarities of Bradford's writing, and the copy is, I think, as perfect a representation of the original as could well be made. I have perused the copy, turning often to the original when I thought there might be some error, and there has hardly been an instance in which I did not find it exact. There are cases not a few in which you may think that what Bradford has written is not correctly represented; but you would find, I may venture to say, in all cases, that it is Bradford, himself, who has not expressed his meaning with sufficient precision."

"The volume is a folio of twelve inches by seven and a half. The back is white parchment, soiled, and in no good condition. There has been some scribbling on the cover, now scarcely legible. It was done by some member of Bradford's family, before they had allowed the volume to pass out of their hands. In this scribbling the name of Mercy Bradford is to be traced."

"The gratification of receiving the copy of this venerable relic was second only to that which would be experienced by a sight of the original. The following memorandum, referred to by Mr. Hunter in his letter of March 19, is written upon one of the blank leaves at the commencement of the volume.

"This book was rit by goferer William Bradford, and given to his son Mager William Bradford, and by him to his son Mager John Bradford, rit by me Samuel Bradford, March 28, 1705."

MUSIC.

CARTER'S BAND.
Military Band and Orchestra: T. M. Carter, Leader and Conductor. Office, 179 Washington St.

SCHOOLS.

FRENCH Terms, \$1 per hour.
Books, etc., extra. PROF. DE KENANCOHN, 24 Hope St., Forest Hills.

AT YOUR HOME. There is also a note by Prince, written upon another leaf.

This Thomas Prince has been called the father of American bibliography. He began in boyhood to form the collection which bears his name. He was no more than 10 years old when he started systematically to arrange his books; and at 17, playfully alluding to his native town and to an imaginary dignitary, he made this plate:

THOMAS PRINCE
Duke of Sandwich Earl of punapop 1704.

The reproduction of the plate which he affixed to the history by Bradford is this:

This Book belongs to

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897.

SOME BOSTON EX LIBRIS.

Collection to Be Shown at Public Library.

Specimens of the Work of Hurd, Callender, Paul Revere and Other Early Engravers—Characteristic Bookplates of the Old Times—Specimens of the Best Achievements of Some Modern Boston Designers of Ex Libris—Why Bookplates Are Collected.

Of far more than ordinary interest to collectors of bookplates will be the collection which is to be shown to the public next Saturday in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library, for the exhibition is limited in scope to the works of Boston engravers and designers, with a few armorial plates of early American date. The exhibition is largely due to the kindness of three Boston collectors, Fred Libbie, Dr. H. S. Rowe and R. C. Lichtenstein, who have allowed Mr. Fletcher of the Public Library, the collector of the plates, to draw upon their own private collections, which are exceedingly rich.

Probably of those who will visit the library to see this collection, which is to be kept on view during the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, the majority will be those who know little about ex libris, or bookplates, as they are popularly called, and many of them will wonder what there can be about those engraved bits of paper that fascinate the collector, and leads to the expenditure of large sums of money for fly leaves from ancient volumes. The purpose of a bookplate is to mark a volume as the property of some particular person, that it may not become lost, strayed or stolen.

How often it has failed of these objects only the collectors of ex libris may know. In its simplest form, the bookplate was a name in print, pasted into a book as a label. Later, it became ornate, bearing a border, perhaps an armorial device, or a pictorial design. Probably the highest expression of art in bookplates is to be found in forms like the chambered nautilus pictured on Dr. Holmes's bookplate, designed by Lowell, or the opened copy of the History of Henry Edmund on the plate of Frederick Thayer Hunt, designed by Sidney L. Smith. These plates not only show the ownership of the volume, but express the taste of the owner, for might not all men know that "The Chambered Nautilus" was the favorite poem of the Autocrat, and that Mr. Hunt is a collector of Thackeriana? Bookplates should combine artistic excellence with appropriate symbolism, as well as keeping sight of the primary object for which they are designed. Formerly the bookplate's most important function appeared to be to warn borrowers against keeping books, for the early plates bear inscriptions as:

"The property of
Thomas C. Cowan.
Borrower,
read, mark and AVOID
the former part
of
Psalm xxviii. 21."

"Book Keeping taught in three words: Never lend them."

In later bookplates the mottoes were of an armorial character or were taken from some favorite passage in the owner's reading. Sometimes, too, the character of the motto leaves one in doubt as to the intent of the book owner, as in the bookplate of George Washington, which bears the somewhat Jesuitical inscription, "Exitus acta probat." The admirers of Washington have hastened to answer all who read that Washington had reference to the successful outcome of the Revolution when he averred that "The result shows the deed," a somewhat untenable contention, for many believe the plate antedates the nation's struggle. Dr. Holmes's motto, "Per amplius ad altior," naturally goes with the pictured shell on his plate, and one of the most recent plates bears the inscription in Volapuk: "Menad bal pukbal." "One humbler, one language."

However one may regard the passion for collecting bookplates, it is not to be disputed that in the search for plates some interesting and valuable works have been brought to light. Many volumes have been preserved solely because they bore a bookplate, and no one can help feeling an interest in the ornamental script label bearing only the words "James Otis," which stamps the work in which it is pasted as having been once the property of the Boston patriot. And many bookplates are well worth the keeping for their artistic value alone. In olden days men like Albrecht Dürer, Joost Amman, William Hogarth, William Marshall, George Vertue, Thomas Bewick and Raphael Morghen made bookplates and were not ashamed to put their names upon their work. In these later days many artistic plates bear the names of Edmund H. Garrett, Henry Sandham and other modern artists.

So much for bookplates in general. Now as to the Public Library exhibition, which embraces more than 150 specimens of the work of all the known Boston engravers of ex libris. There is a large collection of the works of Hurd and Callender, most of them being armorial, and those of Callender's being in the Chippendale style. Little is known of either of these early engravers, but considerable of their work is in existence, and the illustrated Joseph Dudley plate, dated 1734, bears Hurd's name. It is believed to be one of the earliest. Of dated American ex libris, the very earliest known American plate bearing a date being that of Robert Elliston, comptroller of his majesty's customs in New York, which bears date of 1725. Among the notable specimens of Hurd's work shown in the present collection are the ex libris of Peter B.

Mitchell. In Thomas Russell's plate there is a quaint combination of the armorial and the pictorial.

Paul Revere's work appears in various forms. Besides the engraved plates which came from his hands, there is his own plate and a fine steel engraving of himself, in a frame, while another frame holds several interesting relics of the Revolution in which Revere had a hand. Among the plates which are shown as coming from Revere's establishment are those of Gardiner Chanda, Epes Sargent, William Wetmore and David Greene.

Annin & Smith, and the members of that firm individually, contributed to the collection plates, among them being the memorial William H. Prescott plate, the pictorial ex libris of J. B. Whitridge, and an oriental scene executed for some unknown book lover. John Andrews shows his own plate and that of the Massachusetts General Hospital Medical Library. S. Harris is the engraver of the pictorial ex libris of Henry Andrews, in which a classical female figure is holding a spear and shield, an owl being perched on a pedestal at her side. The same design appears in a plate engraved for Eliza Andrews. One of the most interesting of the old plates is that engraved by J. Turner for "John Franklin, Boston, New England."

An armorial design in the Jacobean style. Among other old Boston engravers represented are Nathaniel Dearborn, who engraved the plate for Charles Beck; Oliver Pelton, the Yale "Brothers in Unity" plate; H. Morse, for Alpheus Cary; J. Bddy, the ex libris for the David Sears fund of St. Paul's Church; Thomas Johnson, the plate of William P. Smith, A. M.; S. Hall, the Charles Pierpont plate, and J. M. Furness, the Eli Forbes armorial plate.

To combine technical excellence with appropriate symbolism appears to be the intention of the Boston designers of modern bookplates. There are to be shown in this collection several choice specimens of the work of J. Winfred Spence, an engraver and designer who has taken up this work within the last few years, and who has turned out some excellent plates, some represented by several choice armorial specimens and has a few pictorials, among the latter being his own, which has as its distinctive feature a Byzantine doorway in the background. There is much delicacy and beauty in the ex libris of M. M. Sands, which is a tree trunk and two pine branches with the name on a scarf thrown across them. Alice Root Atkinson's plate of George Foster Barnes bears a bee on a palette between two outstretched wings, and above a marine view is seen through a window. The ex libris of Noble Foster Hogson is a combination of armorial and pictorial.

No modern designer of bookplates has been more happy in his work than Edmund H. Garrett. Many of his designs bear cherubs. There are two in the plate of Mary E. Norcross, and on that of Florence Sylvia Wheeler a cherub is looking through a reading glass at a picture in an open book. The same little figures do duty on the plates of Frederick W. French and Charles Dexter Allen, although in different forms. Garrett's own plate has the design of a female figure holding up an open book, standing beside a printing press. There are two plates designed by Garrett for Francis Wilson, the comedian, the large one bearing the figure of a jest and the other one simply a monogram. The plate designed by Garrett for Frank Gair Macomber is armorial, and that for Paul Lempert is a simple book with a wreath in a leaf border, very effective.

Two plates designed by Henry Sandham show strong simplicity. One is for John Herbert Corning, and represents an Atlas bearing the world, encircling which is the word "Literature," the other is for the University Club of Washington, and represents a book in the recess of a window.

Sidney L. Smith has several specimens of interest, one of which, for Frederick Thayer Hunt of Braintree, has already been commented upon. Another excellent one is that designed for W. H. Chase, representing an opened book. One page of the book bears the Aldine mark, and the other is inscribed, "Companions of my solitude."

Notable among other plates designed by modern Boston artists or executed by Boston engravers are those designed by Max Bachmann, whose work adorns the headhouse at Marine Park, Richard Cottell, Charles Cartwright, E. B. Bird and others. The plate designed by Mr. Cartwright, believed to be the only one he ever made, represents a graceful Diana going to the chase, with the sun breaking through the trees, something after the style of Burpee-Jones. It was drawn for Edward Browne Hunt, a personal friend. The plate of General Charles H. Taylor was designed by Bird, the poster artist. Richard Cottell's design for the ex libris of J. M. Thompson is a skull resting upon a medical work, with other books in the background, and the motto: "Libri Mentis Medicamentum." Max Bachmann's plate was designed for William Archer Butterfield. The ex libris of John B. Russell has an owl perched upon a globe, near books and a lamp. It was engraved by M. T. Callahan. Richard T. Lichtenstein, the collector of ex libris, and custodian of the treasure in the Burnham bookstore in the Old South basement, has an appropriate design of three cherubs at a desk in a library. George Moore was the engraver. Harper W. Poulson has designed for Fred Allan Wilson an ex libris which represents a jester sking on a globe reading a book placed on a skull. On the side of the desk is the inscription, "As he brows, so shall he drink."

To complete this collection of ex libris, Mr. Fletcher has secured in one frame a complete set of the Public Library ex libris, which will include the new Codman plate, to be shown here for the first time.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

THESE MUST BE CHANGED.

There are two minor provisions of the new Republican Tariff bill which are altogether out of harmony with the general character of that measure, with its wise and beneficent purposes, and with Republican traditions.

We refer to the sections which remove from the free list and make dutiable works of art, literature and learning. From its very birth the Republican Party has professed to be the especial friend of education. It has prided itself upon the superior intelligence of its adherents, and it has advocated policies which have made a peculiarly strong appeal to the progressive and enlightened elements of the nation. But in these sections of an important legislative measure which in the main receives the approval of the most thoughtful classes of American citizens, an anomalous backward tendency is manifest. It is difficult to understand how such provisions could ever have received the sanction of the Ways and Means Committee, composed, as that committee so largely is, of representatives of our best and strongest States, under New England leadership.

It is just the kind of action which the country would not expect from a Republican Congress. It is, as the Librarian of the Boston Public Library has aptly observed, contrary to the whole spirit of protective legislation. It is very true, as Mr. Putnam says, that "books are not bricks." The production of foreign books for our public libraries could never be fostered in this country by any duty whatsoever, and nobody has ever asked that this interest should be protected. It is the same with works of art. American artists have always urged that paintings and statuary should be placed upon the free list, and the most influential advocates of this policy have been public men and newspapers that in their political sympathies are Republicans and protectionists.

Chairman Dingley intimates that these articles have been made dutiable in the new bill in response to the recommendations of customs officials and because of the need of added revenue. But the revenue which could not be very large at best, and it would prove to be dearly earned when balanced against the grave injury which would result to the cause of art and education. As to the plea of the customs officers that the present regulation defining works of art and literature is difficult to enforce, there are more important considerations in framing a tariff law than their personal comfort and convenience.

The Journal believes that these obnoxious sections should be promptly stricken out of the new bill, and a more liberal policy adopted by the House of Representatives.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM PROTESTS.

Regards the Proposal to Impose a Tax on Books for Libraries as an Unwarrantable One.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston public library, makes an emphatic protest against the proposal in the Dingley bill to impose a tariff on books imported for public libraries. He has already sent a protest to Massachusetts members of congress, in which he declares that the proposal is reactionary, an injury to the general interests of education, and that it conflicts with the general principles of protection, inasmuch as the article upon which duty is levied is not produced in this country, and that the tax would be a burden upon institutions that are already poor and hardly able to bear any additional expense.

A Globe reporter called to see Mr. Putnam this morning at the public library, and in a general talk on the subject he said:

"The radical character of the measure ought to be clearly understood. For 100 years books imported for public libraries have come in free of duty. It is now proposed to levy a duty of 25 percent on all books. The U. S. government, however, guards its special interests by exempting the library of congress. The exemption of all public libraries has not been sustained by every administration in power."

"The value of present importations under free duty is less than \$2,000,000 per year, and the imposition of this duty would mean that the U. S. government is to levy a direct tax of \$500,000 per year upon education, and this tax upon institutions maintained for the benefit of the poor rather than the rich, and with inadequate funds for the work they now have to perform."

"It does not appear that any tax has been urged by any industrial interest in the United States. It is impossible to understand the motive for its imposition."

A meeting of the Massachusetts library club will be held today.

Librarians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island libraries will be adopted condemning the imposition of such a duty that means so much to retard the progress of education.

LIBRARIANS PROTEST.

Proposed Duty on Books Stir Them to Action.

A Remonstrance and Petition Sent to Congress.

Chairman Dingley Supports His Committee's Views.

Claims Multifarious Frauds Under Present System.

Action concerning the proposed duty on books under the new tariff law was taken today by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, a protest being sent to Washington. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, who was present at the meeting, says:

"From further information, I have become quite sure that the proposed duty is not designed in the interest primarily of revenue or of protection, but as a remedy for alleged frauds which have been committed under the present schedule. As this petition points out, such frauds, if committed, were committed by reason of the twenty-year discrimination clause. We claim that the remedy should be applied under that clause. I believe, however, that the custom house authorities here would testify that as difficult as it is to enforce in enforcing the present act at the port of Boston. The total value of books, music, maps, engravings, etc., dutiable in 1896 was but \$1,400,000, as against \$1,800,000 of such material entered free."

Subjoined is the full text of the document sent to Washington:

"To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island, in Congress assembled:

"The Massachusetts Library Club having title to speak for 140 public libraries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and claiming fairly to represent the interests of 307 libraries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, begs most urgently to protest against the duty on books imported for public libraries, and other educational institutions, proposed by the Dingley bill."

"1. Such books are not for private consumption. They are apparatus for the general public use. That use is education."

"2. The importation of such books does not interfere with or discourage the American producer. On the contrary they are the tools indispensable to the American producer. They alone enable American scholarship to compete with European scholarship. It is they which place at the disposal of the American producer the best products of the intellectual, social and industrial life of Europe."

"3. The particular books imported are not produced here except so far as such production is amply protected by the provisions of the international copyright law, violation of which is a crime."

"4. A tax upon such books is a tax upon the interests of the community at large to the benefit of the few. The libraries of the United States are without exception poor. They are maintained for the benefit of the rich but of the poor."

"5. The funds for the purchase of books are inadequate for the purpose of the law."

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, TUESDAY

LIBRARIANS PROTEST.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

such fraud to exist, it exists not under the clause exempting all books imported for libraries, but under the clause assessing certain books imported for individuals. Under that latter clause, therefore, the remedy should be applied. To impose a general hardship upon one class because of exceptional abuses by another class is, we submit, most unjust.

"We cannot believe that the legislators of the United States, applying deliberate judgment to his measure, will permit it to become a law."

"The Massachusetts Library Club by HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian Boston Public Library, President. Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library, Secretary. Boston, March 23."

"NOT A TAX ON CULTURE."

Taxing of Books and Art Works Justified in the Opinion of Chairman Dingley—Art Work for Free Exhibit Can Come in Free—Judge Vebendor Enlarges on Abuses of the Present Law.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE TRANSCRIPT.]

Washington, March 23—"It is easy to criticize when you are not so close to the machinery as to see all the difficulties," said Chairman Dingley to your correspondent, when asked whether the Ways and Means Committee would show any consideration for the protests which are now pouring in from institutions of learning and similar sources against the transfer of scholars' books and art works from the free to the dutiable list in the new tariff bill. "If some of our friends who condemn the committee so roundly were where they could see what evils we are trying to correct, I doubt not that most of them, as law-abiding citizens, would side with us. The frauds which have been practiced on the revenue under the guise of ministering to popular enlightenment have been multifarious. Take the matter of books, for example. Suppose we were to exclude from the dutiable list certain classes, like scientific works; who is to decide whether a book is scientific or not? Our customs officers aim to put as liberal a construction as possible upon the terms of a tariff law, and what they leave undone in this respect the courts are sure to make good. The result is that anything which is capable of misinterpretation or of being construed as a tariff law with distinct reference to its being administered in that way. But as things are now, we must make our classification as simple as we can, and cut out everything which will be capable of misinterpretation or of being construed as a tariff evasion."

"How about art works?" "We are accused of being enemies of art culture in America, because we have placed a duty upon paintings and statuary. Our critics fail to grasp the fact that a simple provision will be made for free admission of art works which are to be exhibited free to the people. If the provision we have made for that purpose is not broad enough in terms to secure what we are after, we will amend it so as to satisfy every requirement. We do not see, however, that we should be advancing the cause of popular art education by letting every millionaire fill his private gallery with pictures and statues from abroad, merely for his personal delectation and that of his friends, without paying anything for the luxury. He can certainly better afford to contribute that much to the Government revenue than the average taxpayer; and why should we not make him pay the same for his private pleasure that we make the professional importer pay for bringing in art works to sell here at a profit?"

"It is claimed that every importation for a rich collector's gallery is something, at any rate, to raise the standard of American taste in art."

"I dare say, just as it was claimed that we ought to let in Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht free because it would advance American knowledge of the art of marine architecture. But arguments can be carried to any length, and presently defeat the whole object of a revenue bill. Do you know the amount of the importation of paintings, free of duty, last year? Between four and five million dollars' worth. But only a small fraction of this amount represents paintings in the sense intended by the framers of the free list. The exemption included articles of finery, wall decorations—everything, in short, which for the term 'painting' could be stretched to cover. And statuary! Why, the great bulk of the things that came in under that head would probably sell for ten cents to a half-dollar—plaster casts, model ornaments made of compressed alabaster dust—the sort of compressed stuff that is hawked about the streets. Does anyone pretend that that material for the art culture of the American people?"

"But is it not the theory of a protective tariff to benefit the American producers of articles against which the duties are aimed? And surely the American artists themselves have asked to have art kept on the free list?"

"There was a loud cry of that sort some years ago. In the tariff of 1890, but the tariff to put art on the free list, but the Senate changed the bill so as to levy fifteen per cent. In 1894 we did what we started to do in 1890. But since the American artists have seen what frauds were practiced under such a provision, they are as anxious

ing to be short or long? In the old times, when a few Americans went to Europe to study art and came back afterward to practice, it was natural that we should wish to encourage them during their sojourn abroad by letting their pictures in free. But there has grown up since a class of American artists who go abroad and spend most of their lives there. They denationalize themselves utterly. They contribute nothing to the levy tax, or to the social culture, or to life and activity. Why should we go out of our way to favor the products of such persons more than those of any other voluntarily expatriated class?"

"Antiquities" in another category which embraces all sorts of things. You can go to a manufacturer in England and have an oak chest made to order, or buy it ready-made in a stock size and have it fitted up for you at a day's notice, and you can bring it into this country free as an antiquity on the strength of its peculiar ornamentation. Statuary? What is statuary? The country was flooded during the late campaign with little pot-metal busts of the favorite candidates, made abroad and imported free under our liberal provision for the promotion of art culture."

"Then look at the abuses practiced under the heading of 'tools of trade,' 'household effects' and 'wearing apparel!' These like many others, are old exemptions which have come down to us from a period when the country needed to encourage certain classes of immigrants. We needed professional people and mechanics, as many as we could get, so we encouraged them to come by giving them libraries, apparatus, tools and household belongings. Now the complaint seems to be that we are overstocked. Indeed, in the case of mechanics we have even enacted immigration laws to bar them out except under certain express conditions. Yet for instrumental reasons we still cling to the old exemptions in our tariff laws."

What is the result? Is it the workman's saw and hammer, or his wife's bonnet and shawl, chairs and table and cooking utensils, that form the staple of our free importations under these classifications? By no means. 'Tools of trade' is stretched to cover an entire circus outfit; a menagerie; the snakes of a snake-charmer; the scenery and costumes and stage-settings of a spectacular play—not articles belonging to individual actors and actresses, bought with their earnings, but the property of the manager, who pockets our dollars and carries them home to Europe to spend. Under the present construction of the law, a ship-builder on the Clyde could transport his entire plant to this country and set it up on the Delaware, without paying a cent of duty. This class of importations reached the high figure of two and one-half millions of dollars last year. 'Household effects' are not merely the poor woman's kettles and pans and bedding, but the millionaire's coaches and harness and stable trappings. Under the 'wearing apparel' exemption the lady of fashion brings in her fifty dozen pairs of gloves; whereas the peasant woman in the steerage pays duty on five yards of cloth which she has brought over as a present for her son. All this sort of thing is not only a plain departure from the purpose of the statute, but it is an imposition upon all Americans in trade. The protectionist must condemn it for its harsh bearing upon the American manufacturer; the revenue-tariff advocate must admit that it is an injustice to an importer to charge him a fifty per cent duty on articles which we allow our rich tourists to bring in free to any extent they desire."

LINCOLN.

within the last few years, and he is represented by several choice armorial specimens. Probably the highest expression of art in bookplates is to be found in forms like the chambered nautilus pictured on Dr. Holmes's bookplate, designed by Lowell, or the opened copy of the "History of Henry Edmund" on the plate of Frederick Thayer Hunt, designed by Sidney L. Smith. Thus Hunt is a collector of Thackeriana? Bookplates should combine artistic excellence with appropriate symbolism, as well as keeping sight of the primary object for which they are designed. Formerly the bookplate's most important function appeared to be to warn borrowers against keeping books, for the early plates bear inscriptions as:

"The property of
Thomas G. Cowan.
Borrower
read, mark and AVOID
the former part
of this title."

"Book Keeping taught in three words: Never lend them."

In later bookplates the mottoes were of an armorial character or were taken from some favorite passage in the owner's reading. Sometimes, too, the character of the motto leaves one in doubt as to the intent of the book owner, as in the bookplate of George Washington, which bears the motto, "Exiguitas actus." The admirers of Washington have hastened to assure all who read that Washington had reference to the successful outcome of the Revolution when he averred that "The result shows the deed," a somewhat untenable contention, for many believe the plate antedates the nation's struggle. Dr. Holmes's motto, "For ampliora ad altiora," naturally goes with the pictured shell on his plate, and one of the most recent plates bears the inscription in Volapuk: "Menad bal pukbal," "One humanity, one language."

However one may regard the passion for collecting bookplates, it is not to be disputed that in the search for plates some interesting and valuable works have been brought to light. Many volumes have been preserved solely because they bore a bookplate, and no one can help feeling an interest in the ornamental script label bearing only the words "James Otis," which stamps the work in which it is pasted as having been once the property of the Boston patriot. And many bookplates are well worth the keeping for their artistic value alone. In olden days men like Albrecht Dürer, Jost Amman, William Hogarth, William Marshall, George Vertue, Thomas Bewick and Raphael Morghen made bookplates and were not ashamed to put their names upon their work. In these later days many artistic plates bear the names of Edmund H. Garrett, Henry Sandham and other modern artists.

So much for bookplates in general. Now as to the Public Library exhibition, which embraces more than 150 specimens of the work of all the known Boston engravers of ex libris. There is a large collection of the works of Hurd and Callendar, most of them being armorial, and those of Callendar's being in the Chippendale style. Little is known of either of these early engravers, but considerable of their work is in existence, and the floriated Joseph Dudley plate, dated 1754, bears Hurd's name. It is believed to be one of the earliest of dated American ex libris, the very earliest known American plate bearing a date being that of Robert Elliston, comptroller of his majesty's customs in New York, which bears date of 1725. Among the notable specimens of Hurd's work shown in the present collection are the ex libris of Peter R. Livingston, John Chandler, Jr., Robert Hale of Beverly, John T. Lowell, Andrew Tyler, Philip Dumaresq, Sam Hill, Richard Henry Dana, all armorial, and the Harvard College bookplate, of which a woodcut, made later by Bowen, also is shown.

John Callendar is represented by many ex libris of societies and organizations and seems to have been the fashionable Boston engraver of his time. He designed and engraved the fine armorial plates of John Leach, Daniel and Winthrop Sargent and John Sullivan, and that of the Boylston Medical Library. Of his pictorial plates one of the notable ones is that for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the plate of the Massachusetts Medical Society, representing a stricken deer falling at the foot of Esculapius, the arrow which penetrates the deer being as large as a stick of cordwood; and the ex libris of the Hasty Pudding Library, which represents a stage in the manufacture of that New England dish, above the motto: "Respondet Leges Votis." The plate of the Porcellian Library, unsigned, is attributed to Callendar. A later Porcellian plate is the work of F.

best and strongest.

England leadership. It is just the kind of action which the country would not expect from a Republican Congress. It is, as the Librarian of the Boston Public Library has aptly observed, contrary to the whole spirit of protective legislation. It is very true, as Mr. Putnam says, that "books are not bricks." The production of foreign books for our public libraries could never be fostered in this country by any duty whatsoever, and nobody has ever asked that this interest should be protected. It is the same with works of art. American artists have always urged that paintings and statuary should be placed upon the free list, and the most influential advocates of this policy have been public men and newspaper men that in their political sympathies are Republicans and protectionists.

Chairman Dingley intimates that these articles have been made dutiable in the new bill in response to the recommendations of customs officials and because of the need of added revenue. But the revenue which would be derived from such imports could not be very large at best, and it would prove to be dearly earned when balanced against the grave injury which would result to the cause of art and education. As to the plea of the customs officers that the present regulation defining works of art and literature is difficult to enforce, there are more important considerations in framing a tariff law than their personal comfort and convenience.

Sidney L. Smith has several specimens of interest, one of which, for Frederick Thayer Hunt of Braintree, has already been commented upon. Another excellent one is that designed for W. H. Chase, representing an opened book. One page of the book bears the Aldine mark, and the other is inscribed, "Companions abroad, standing beside a printing press." There are two plates designed by Garrett for Francis Wilson, the comedian, the large one bearing the figure of a jester, and the other one a monogram. The plate designed by Garrett for Frank Gair Macomber is armorial, and that for Paul Lemperly is a simple book with a wreath in a leaf border, very effective.

Two plates designed by Henry Sandham show strong simplicity. One is for John Herbert Corning, and represents an Atlas bearing the world, encircling which is the word "Litteris"; the other is for the University Club of Washington, and represents a book in the recess of a window.

Notable among other plates designed by modern Boston artists or executed by Boston engravers are those designed by Max Bachmann, whose work adorns the headhouse at Marine Park, Richard Cottle, Charles Cartwright, E. B. Bird and others. The plate designed by Mr. Cartwright, believed to be the only one he ever made, represents a graceful Diana going to the chase, with the sun breaking through the trees, something after the style of Burne-Jones. It was drawn for Edward Browne Hunt, a personal friend. The plate of General Charles H. Taylor was designed by Bird, the poster artist. Richard Cottle's design for the ex libris of J. M. Thompson is a skull resting upon a medical work, with other books in the background, and the motto: "Libri Mortis Medicamentum." Max Bachmann's plate was designed for William Archer Butterfield. The ex libris of John E. Russell has an owl perched upon a globe, near books and a lamp. It was engraved by M. T. Callahan. Richard T. Lichtenstein, the collector of ex libris, and custodian of the treasures in the Burnham bookstore in the Old South basement, has an appropriate design of three cherubs at a desk in a library. George Moore was the engraver. Harper W. Poulson has designed for Fred Allan Wilson an ex libris which represents a jester sitting on a globe reading a book placed on a skull. On the side of the desk is the inscription, "As he brews, so shall he drink."

To complete this collection of ex libris, Mr. Fleischner has secured in one frame a complete set of the Public Library ex libris, which will include the new Codman plate, to be shown here for the first time. The design of the Codman bookplate, which will be placed in books purchased by the Codman fund, is armorial.

LIBRARIANS PROTEST.

Proposed Duty on Books Stirs Them to Action.

A Remonstrance and Petition Sent to Congress.

Chairman Dingley Supports His Committee's Views.

Claims Multifarious Frauds Under Present System.

Action concerning the proposed duty on books under the new tariff law was taken today by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, a protest being sent to Washington. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, who was present at the meeting, says:

"From further information, I have become quite sure that the proposed duty is not designed in the interest primarily of revenue or of protection, but as a remedy for alleged frauds which have been committed under the present schedules. As this position points out, such frauds, if committed, were committed by reason of the twenty-year discrimination clause. We claim that the remedy should be applied under that clause. I believe, however, that the custom house authorities here would testify that no difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the present act at the port of Boston. The total value of books, music, maps, engravings, etc., dutiable in 1903 was but \$1,400,000, as against \$1,600,000 of such material entered free."

Subjoined is the full text of the document sent to Washington:

"To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island, in Congress assembled:

"The Massachusetts Library Club having title to speak for 140 public libraries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and claiming fairly to represent the interests of the 307 libraries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, begs most urgently to protest against the duty on books imported from public libraries, and other educational institutions, proposed by the Dingley bill.

"1. Such books are not for private consumption. They are apparatus for the general public use. That use is education.

"2. The importation of such books does not interfere with or discourage the American producer. On the contrary they are the tools indispensable to the American producer. They alone enable American libraries to compete with European scholarship. It is they which place at the disposal of the American producer the best products of the intellectual, social and industrial life of his people.

"3. The particular books imported are not produced here except so far as such production is amply protected by the provisions of the international copyright law.

"4. A tax upon such books is a tax upon the interests of the community least able to bear such tax. The libraries of the United States are without exception poor. They are maintained for the benefit not of the rich but of the poor."

"5. The funds at the disposal of such libraries for the purchase of books are meagre. And they are practically fixed in amount. The imposition of the tax, therefore, means necessarily less books imported. A duty of twenty-five per cent would mean in effect twenty per cent less books imported.

"6. The total value of present importations under free entry is less than two million dollars per year. Under the tariff libraries must still continue to buy foreign books, since they buy what they need rather than what they can get cheapest. The tariff would simply diminish their power of buying and divert their incomes from the purchase of both American and foreign books. Such a tariff would, therefore, be a bald tax without incidental protection. A duty of twenty-five per cent would mean a yearly tax of \$500,000 upon education. This tax would not fall upon associations organized for private gain. It would fall upon institutions purely philanthropic; whose work is to equalize social conditions, to render industry skillful, to render citizenship intelligent. This work is one to strengthen government. It is one which the United States Government since its foundation has undertaken to foster. The proposal to levy this tax is a proposal to overturn this policy; it is a proposal to cripple this work, without corresponding encouragement to other interests, with but trivial return to the Government.

"7. It is stated in newspaper reports from Washington that frauds have been practiced under the present act. We cannot believe that librarians have been guilty of fraud; we understand that the officials of the Boston custom house, through which most of our importations are made, have neither detected nor suspected any such fraud; and as both booksellers and librarians, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, have to sign and swear to stringent certificates for each importation, we submit that violations of this portion of the tariff law would be very easily detected. Of fraud that may be practised by dealers we have not information to speak. We respectfully submit, however, that, assuming

that the law-abiding citizens, would side with us. The frauds which have been practised on the revenues under the guise of ministering to popular enlightenment have been multifarious. Take the matter of books, for example. Suppose we were to exclude from the dutiable list certain classes, like scientific works; who is to decide whether a book is scientific or not? Is it to be the decision of a committee of booksellers and librarians? or is it to be put as a liberal a construction as possible upon the terms of a tariff law, and what they leave undone in this respect the courts are sure to make good. The result is that anything and everything comes in. It is the old story of bolting-cloth and hair-trimmings over again. Under other conditions—that is, when the country has all the revenue it needs from other sources—many allowances might be made for such construction, and we could afford to frame a tariff law with distinct reference to its being administered in that way. But as things are now, we must make our classification as simple as we can, and secure everything which will be capable of misconstruction or deliberate evasion."

"How about art works?" "We are accused of being enemies of art and culture in America, because we have placed a duty upon paintings and statuary. Our critics fail to grasp the fact that ample provision will be made for free admission of art works which are to be exhibited free to the people. If the provision we have made for that purpose is not broad enough in terms to secure what we are after, we will amend it so as to satisfy every requirement. We do not see, however, that we are advancing the cause of popular art education by letting every millionaire fill his private gallery with pictures and statues from abroad, merely for his personal delectation and that of his friends, without paying something for the luxury. He can certainly better afford to contribute that much to the Government revenue than the average taxpayer; and why should we not make him pay the same for his private pleasure as we make the professional importer pay for bringing in art works to sell here at a profit?"

"It is claimed that every importation for a rich collector's gallery does something, at any rate, to raise the standard of American taste in art."

"I dare say, just as it was claimed that we ought to let in Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht free because it would advance American knowledge of the art of marine architecture. But such arguments can be carried to any length, and presently defeat the whole object of a revenue bill. Do you know the amount of the importation of paintings, free of duty, last year? Between four and five million dollars' worth. But only a small fraction of this amount represents paintings in the sense intended by the framers of the free list. The exemption included articles of finery, wall decorations—everything, in short, which the term 'painting' could possibly be stretched to cover. And statuary! Why, the great bulk of the things that came in under that head would probably sell for ten cents to a half-dollar—plaster casts, mantel ornaments made of compressed alabaster dust—the sort of cheap stuff that is hawked about the streets. Does anyone pretend that that is material for the art culture of the American people?"

"But is it not the theory of a protective tariff to benefit the American producers of the articles against which the duties are aimed? And surely the American artists themselves have asked to have art kept on the free list?"

"There was a loud cry of that sort some years ago. In the tariff of 1890 the House tried to put art on the free list, but the Senate changed the bill so as to levy fifteen per cent on the value of the paintings to do in 1890. But since the American artists have seen what frauds were practised under such a provision, they are as anxious to have a duty imposed as they were formerly to have it removed. If you want to get fuller details of these evasions, you had better see President Tichenor of the Board of General Appraisers. He can give you all you desire."

Judge Tichenor was even more sweeping in his denunciation of existing conditions than Mr. Dingley. "I don't know why we should make all these free gifts to educational and religious institutions," said he. "It is not the poor little cross-roads schools that ask for an educational exemption, but the richly endowed universities. They can afford to pay the duties on what they import. Take the churches, also. I have not a word to say against any of these or their work; but why should they send abroad their designs for altars and pulpits and icons and the like, to be executed by the hands of foreign workmen, while American artisans are at their very doors able and willing to do the work, and needing it for their subsistence? The money which is used for these purchases comes, to a great extent, out of the pockets of other mechanics and people of small income; why are not they and their fellows given the benefit of it? The truth is, our tariff system contains a great many survivals from earlier eras. At first, the condition of the country justified them; now they are out of date, and are used illegitimately to a larger extent than in good faith. The importation of free books ran up last year into a million dollars or more. How much of this does anyone suppose was strictly within the intent of the framers of the law? Paintings, statuary, and other art works came in to the extent of nearly five million dollars' worth. Yet the importation for institutions of learning footed up less than a million dollars. Of the nearly four-and-a-quarter million dollars' worth of paintings alone, it is safe to say that not \$200,000 worth was worthy to be classed among works promotive of art culture in America. Why, even splashers, to hang on the wall behind a washstand, made in Japan of thin strips of wood strung together, and ornamented with a few dashes of color representing a bird or a flower or a sprig from a tree, come in as paintings. So do cheap hand-painted fans, such as I have seen a woman in Vienna turn off for twenty cents a dozen. Of course, the abuses in these small wares are followed in greater ones. Fine fans, such as jewellers sell, the chief utility of which rests in their elaborately ornamented pearl or tortoise-shell frame-work and silk and lace borders, come in free as paintings, on the strength of their being decorated with a hand-painted picture."

"Again, we have made a fetish of the works of American artists residing temporarily abroad. How are we to determine whether an artist's foreign residence is go-

What is the result? Is it the workman's saw and hammer, or his wife's bonnet and shawl, chairs and table and cooking utensils, that form the staple of our free importations under these classifications? By no means. 'Tools of trade' is stretched to cover an entire circus outfit; a menagerie; the mechanics of a snake-charmer; the scenery and costumes and stage-settings of a spectacular play—not art articles belonging to the individual actors and actresses, bought with their earnings, but the property of the manager, who pockets our dollars and carries them home to Europe to spend. Under the present construction of the law, a ship-builder on the Clyde could transport his entire plant to this country and set it up on the Delaware, without paying a cent of duty. This class of importations reached the high figure of two and one-half millions of dollars last year. 'Household effects' are not merely the poor woman's kettles and pans and her bedding, but the millionaire's coaches and harness and stable trappings. Under the 'wearing apparel' exemption the lady of fashion brings in her fifty dozen pairs of gloves; whereas the peasant woman in the storage pays duty on five yards of cloth which she has brought over as a present for her son. All this sort of thing is not only a plain departure from the purpose of the statute, but it is an imposition upon all Americans in trade. The protectionist must condemn it for its harsh bearing upon the American manufacturer; the revenue-tariff advocate must admit that it is an injustice to an importer to charge him a fifty per cent duty on articles which we allow our rich tourists to bring in free to any extent they desire."

LINCOLN.

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Advertising rates on application.
Address: Our Boys, 1173 Tremont Street,
Boston.

APRIL, 1897.

A new and very interesting feature lately introduced is a branch of the Boston Public Library in our rooms.

For five years we have supplied the boys and girls of this district with a good library, and cultivated a desire to read good, clean, helpful literature. For some time past they have been asking for books to read at home as well as at the Institute. On Sept. 24, 1896, we applied to Mr. Putnam, the Librarian of the Boston Public Library, for a number of books for this purpose. He visited our Institute and after a thorough investigation, signified his willingness to establish a branch of the Public Library in our rooms including a daily delivery from the central.

Our Treasurer, Mr. William Howell Reed, and Mrs. Mary E. Atkins, became interested in the new project and arranged for the services of a competent librarian. Miss Stokes has had experience in charitable and philanthropic work, and understands the great need of placing good literature in the homes of the boys and girls in this locality. On Jan. 20, 1897, the rooms were open to the public, and just as we anticipated, the children were so anxious to get the books that for several weeks the librarian's time was largely occupied in filling out application blanks for cards.



OUR LIBRARY ROOM.

DELIVERY STATION S OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The circulation for the month of February was 1,300, and for March 1,500, which has equalled our expectations. Over 280 library cards have been taken out by people who never had cards before. So far comparatively few adults have taken advantage of a branch of the Public Library at their doors, but in the course of time we hope to educate them into a similar desire for good reading as that manifested by the boys and girls.

From observation and conversation with the children we are convinced that they are spending their time at home reading good books, instead of loafing at the street corners.

We want to heartily thank Mr. Putnam for his kindness and for giving us a daily delivery from the central library; also for the interest manifested in our Institute, by allowing several of the boys to take examinations for positions at the central. We sincerely hope the city of Boston will grant him the necessary funds to carry out his plans in establishing branches in the most needy parts of our city.

Optic Ruled Out.

None of Mr. Adams's Books Can Be Found in Public Library.

Not a single volume of "Oliver Optic's" works is to be found on the shelves of the Public Library.

They were excluded seven years ago at the suggestion of S. A. B. Abbott, then president of the board of trustees. Mr. Abbott argued that the books were "trashy" and of no juvenile nature as to be unworthy a place on the shelves of the library.

Mr. Abbott at a meeting of the board of trustees intimated that books of the Oliver Optic sort were too sensational and smacked too much of the "wild and woolly West."

He was sustained in his opinion by the other members of the board of trustees, and the "Oliver Optic" books, so dear to the heart of the average American boy, were thereafter excluded from the library. They were classed as on a par with the yellow-backed novels and the penny trash and had to go.

About this time it was also decided that Fick and Judge were also unfit literature to be allowed a place in the library, and they, too, had to go.

This occasioned a storm of opposition from the publishers, and articles appeared in some of the newspapers protesting against the action of the trustees. The question, however, had been settled, and that was the end of it.

Since the death of "Oliver Optic" many requests for his books have been received at the Public Library, but not one of his books can be found there.

Ex-Mayor Prince, who was a member of the board of trustees when the books were excluded, was seen by a Post reporter yesterday. He said:

"I remember that about that time S. A. B. Abbott was president of the board. I remember, too, that he seemed to object to the books on the ground that they were too juvenile in character and took up too much valuable space in the library. He suggested that the books be excluded from the library."

"We were accustomed to take his judgment on such matters, and we agreed to the proposition. We were trying to clear the library at that time of all trashy literature, and the Oliver Optic books went. It was feared they were too exciting for boys to read. I am rather difficult sometimes to decide just what books to keep and what to reject."

"Some people claim that the only way to get children to read at all is first to have them interested in trashy books; then they will grow to appreciate a better class of literature. It is the same with art. The boy must be educated to appreciate it."

"Personally I used to enjoy reading Oliver Optic's books. They teach considerable history, inasmuch as the reader travels with the heroes in the books. I remember when I was Mayor Mr. Adams was a member of the School Board. He was well thought of."

Mr. Herbert Putnam, the present librarian, was also seen and questioned regarding the withdrawal of the books. He said:

"The books were withdrawn prior to my connection with the library. I would, therefore, prefer not to express an opinion."

"We are retiring books all the time and replacing them with new ones. It need not necessarily follow that we consider an author's books objectionable if they are not to be found in the library. We have but a small sum of money each year with which to purchase books. When a book wears out we must decide whether to spend money in replacing it or purchase a new book for which a demand has been created."

"I would not approve of replacing Oliver Optic's books. We have revised our list of juvenile books and now have 1200. Among these are books by Castleman and Horatio Alger, Jr., and J. T. Trowbridge. It has been our policy to duplicate these, so while we have few books they are easily accessible."

The Post has had many inquiries as to the "Oliver Optic" books, and a note in the library, and this is the explanation.

The Boston Traveler

PUBLISHED BY THE
BOSTON TRAVELER CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

WERE TOO POPULAR.

SO OPTIC'S BOOKS WERE DROPPED FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Edward Eggleston Once Said Sunday-school Children Would Read Nothing Else.

The objection to Oliver Optic's books at the Public Library seems to have been that they were too popular; that they kept the attendants too busy supplying the demand, and the books wore out too fast, so, for economy, they decided to withdraw them. This is not official, but it comes from good authority.

Edward Eggleston some years ago made the first crusade against Oliver Optic. In a Sunday school paper he inveighed against them because the children did not read anything else when they could get Oliver Optic. They were said to be so popular that they were read by the children of the poor as well as the rich. He wrote that Oliver Optic was said to be a Unitarian, but an inquiry today at the Congregational Society reveals the fact that they supply them to Sunday school libraries on request, and they are kept in stock by the western office.

Book dealers of this city, as a rule, prefer them to any other books, and report good sales of these books, and consider them harmless if not instructive. The sale of a book is some criterion of its popularity. More than 40,000 copies of Oliver Optic's books have been sold, and men who, as children 40 years ago, read these books, buy them today for their children.

Exciting the books may be, but not trashy. Oliver Optic was a conscientious man, thoroughly honest in act and intent; his heroes always turned out good men; his novels always met with just punishment and retribution.

His scenes and plots were truthfully sketched. He traveled abroad to describe foreign scenes accurately, and a review of his "Cross and Crescent," saying that it was the best description of the East ever written, is proof of this accuracy.

His sea voyages were planned on accurate charts, and a navy official who criticized one of his books afterward acknowledged his error.

His books met with universal approval from the press and public when published; it has been only lately that a few critics, undertaking the immense task of educating the public taste to their own standard, have had the thought even of attacking their character.

A son of the late F. H. Underwood, founder of the Atlantic Monthly, now a prominent writer on a Chicago newspaper, writes that his love for literature was kindled by reading Oliver Optic's books.

If it is true, it may be true of others. By all means, let these books be restored to the library, which is the only library not containing them, and let their character remain beyond reproach. There are worse books, many times worse, than these, and it is an unjust distinction to reject one and not reject all.

If Oliver Optic's books must go, they should carry with them a number of others of the same category, and it would be difficult to tell where the list would end. LEON NOEL.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 93.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBIT.

Special Display of Illustrations and Books on Industrial Art.

Under the direction of Mr. Otto Fleischner, director of the fine art department, the Boston Public Library has arranged a special display of books and illustrations on industrial art, in connection with the exhibition of the arts and crafts in Copley Hall. There will be many fine folios of plates of carpet designs, glass, furniture, pottery, iron work, wood carving, book decorations, mural paintings, gold and silver work and interior decoration. The exhibit is on the walls of the Barton Tieknor room on the upper floor, the Harton Tieknor room in the north gallery. Beautiful designs of work represented in the industrial museums of Vienna, Berlin and London have been selected.

There is a large collection of book plates in two upright cases. A special feature of the exhibition is a collection of rare and costly old and contemporary book bindings, loaned by Mrs. John I. Gardner and others. Among the binders represented are Sanford, Hodge and Mr. George Shaw of Boston, and Miss Frideaux, Sanderson, Cobden and the (Clovis) 1880-1890; Le Gaccon, Paris, 1880-1890; Padouan, Paris, 1780-18; Desorme le jeune, 1780-80; Boserian, Paris, 1780-1820; Charles Lewis, London, 1805-42; David of Paris, 1805-10; Gruel, 1870; Roger de Coverley, London; Francis Bedford, London.

In the Gardner exhibit there is a rare and beautiful Ducais, in ancient Venetian silver binding.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1897.

FINE BOOK PLATES.

Interesting Exhibition of Artists and Engravers.

Specimens of the Work of Paul Revere and Some of the Moderns.

Rare Bindings and Many Things to Attract Bibliophiles.

There is a very interesting exhibition of ex libris or book plates by Boston artists and engravers, from colonial times to the present day, and also of rare bindings, in the Barton library, on the third floor of the new public library on Copley sq.

Book lovers, those who like to see their favorite books well bound, and who enjoy beautiful bindings by the masters of that art, will be deeply interested in this exhibition; and those others who have learned to admire book plates and trace in the design or symbol the personality of the collector, as well as the skill of the designer and engraver, will also find here much that is of interest, more especially as these book plates are largely from the famous private libraries of Boston.

The special collections in this Barton Tieknor room are also for the first time shown to the public, and besides this Mr. Fleischner has hung around the room a collection of plates illustrative of work in the arts and crafts, so that this exhibition as a whole forms a very good supplement to the arts and crafts exhibition which is being held in Copley hall nearby.

As the public at large know very little about ex libris, or book plates, as they are more generally called, a passing word in regard to their purpose and object, as well as their artistic and symbolic development, may not be amiss. The purpose of a book plate is to mark a volume as the property of some particular person or institution. For instance, all of the public library books have pasted on them the book plate of the Boston public library, which now consists of an ornamental remnant of the two nude boys in the coat of arms or seal over the main door of the library.

The object, of course, is to keep the book from being "lost, strayed or stolen," and formerly one of the important functions of a bookplate was to warn the borrower in a few brief words on the plate against the sin of not returning borrowed books, and some times there was even an allusion to the first part of Psalm xxvii, 2, "The wicked borroweth." The old three-word rule for "book-keeping" was also sometimes placed on the plate: "Never lend them."

In its simplest form the bookplate was a printed name, pasted into a book as a sort of label. Later it became ornate, bearing at first a border and later an armorial device, a pictorial or a symbolic design. Latterly the design usually symbolizes either some literary preference of the collector or some abstract idea to which he desires to give symbolic expression and sometimes a motto is added.

The public library exhibition includes more than 150 specimens of the work of all the known Boston engravers of ex libris, among which are some very interesting specimens by Paul Revere.

There is a large collection of the works of Nathaniel Hurd and Callender, both of whom antedate Paul Revere, and the work, both in design and execution, of these three men of this early period is really marvelous when everything is considered.

It shows again the versatile artistic genius of Paul Revere. One of Hurd's plates bears date of 1754, and this is believed to be one of the earliest of dated ex libris.

Among the notable specimens of Hurd's works shown are the ex libris of Peter R. Livingston, John Chandler Jr., Robert Hale of Beverly, John Lowell, Andrew Tyler, Philip Dumaresq, Sam Hill, Richard Henry Dana, all armorial, and the Harvard college bookplate, of which a woodcut made later by Bowen is also shown.

There are some excellent designs from the pen of Edmund H. Garrett, most of which were engraved by W. H. W. Blackwell, and these include two for Francis Wilson, one a simple monogram and the other a jester with cap and bells.

Henry Sandham and Sidney L. Smith are represented with some very strong work as is E. B. Bird in his design for the ex libris of Charles H. Taylor Jr., which is engraved by French's although it is engraved by old Franklin hand-ette of Copley sq. and old Franklin hand-ette of Copley sq. and old Franklin hand-ette of Copley sq.

The ex libris of Hon John B. Russell has an owl perched on a globe next a group of books and a lamp, engraved by M. F. Callahan. Richard Cathe's design for the ex libris of J. M. Thompson is a skull resting upon a medical work, with books in the background and a motto. There are many other extremely interesting book plates in this collection.

One of the works, more notable for its contents than its covers, although worthy of a place in an exhibition of rare bindings, is the first Aldine edition of "Poliphili Hypnerotomachia," "Venetii in Aedibus Aldi Mantulii," 1499. The copy contains the rare old wood engravings, and is one of the finest specimens of printing that ever came from a press.

From the library of Mr. Charles H. Taylor Jr. there is exhibited a fine specimen of Dutch binding of the period of 1700 on a history of printing, which was published in Haarlem, and which chain-pins the claims of Koster as the discoverer or inventor of printing from movable types. Also a binding by Kaufman on a very fine reprint of the first edition of Shakespeare's poems.

Also an interesting old history of Worcester county printed by Isaiah Thomas of Worcester in 1786, which is bound by Sanford of Boston, and from this same library there is a very excellent binding by Zehnndorf, the "Three Heroines of New England Romance," which Garrett illustrated and published several years ago.

A volume of Burns' poems bound by Riviere is notable for the design, the back and sides each having an independent design which are joined on the edges to form one complete design when the book is opened. Miss Frideaux is represented by three or four bindings, Roger de Coverley and Bedford, the London binders, each has a volume, and Zahn, the Memphis, Tenn. binder, is well represented by a tasteful specimen of "Aucassin and Nicolette."

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1897.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S NEW NEED.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Dear Sir.—The Transcript has been generous of its columns in clearing forth the work of the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library. Will you permit us them for an appeal for funds with which to broaden the scope of this work?

This department in its organization and the work it is doing is a newly created one. There was nothing in the old library building that paralleled it. The books relating to the fine arts were kept on shelves remote; they could be reached only through the catalogues, and had to be applied for individually upon slips that took the ordinary course. The ample space on the upper floor of the new library building enables them to be spread in open cabinets and alcoves directly accessible to the public. They may be inspected in mass, and handled without the formality of a call-slip. Directly in hand—abreast of the alcoves—are tables where they may be consulted—even tracing tables, where plates may be traced; and in the long galleries are ample, quiet spaces where they may be displayed, examined, and explained to entire groups of persons at a time.

These facilities have within the past two years developed entirely new uses. The collection is used increasingly by the individual student, artist, architect, artisan, or "general reader," with the quest growing out of a practical need of the moment. But it has now come to be used also by aggregates of persons associated for systematic study—classes from the public schools, classes from art schools, private classes—under guidance of trained instructors,—as; not alone classes studying the history of art and design, but also the practice of art, but classes in history (to whom history may here be made picturesque by books illustrating the dress, manners, habitations and other circumstances of a period) and "travel" clubs, who in this one department alone may progress from one city to another throughout the civilized world.

On certain days during the past winter (aggregating perhaps 250 members) have been in session on the Special Libraries floor, consulting material systematically laid out for them in pursuance of a definite programme.

In addition to this have been exhibits of material illustrating courses of lectures or other outside undertakings centering for the moment public attention upon some branch of history or art, for instance, the Lowell Institute course, the Arts and Crafts exhibition. Of late not a Sunday has passed without some such exhibit, interesting and stimulating to even the casual pupil.

Now the material that may be put to such uses consists of plates. What the library possessed of these in book-form have been utilized as far as possible, but the disadvantage of these is (1) that those illustrating any one subject may be scattered through a great number of volumes, and (2) that these volumes in most cases are large folios which cannot without injury be conveniently displayed to a number of persons at a time.

What has been needed, therefore, are illustrations on separate sheets, which could be handled individually and grouped by topics as required.

Such illustrations have been furnished by the Graupner collection of photographs, and it is the exceeding service which this collection has performed that we wish to broaden. This collection contains less than 1200 photographs. A collection such as we need to cover the range of art and architecture would comprise some 12,000 photographs. Such a collection is in the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, and collections on similar principles are being attempted wherever the study of the fine arts is systematically pursued.

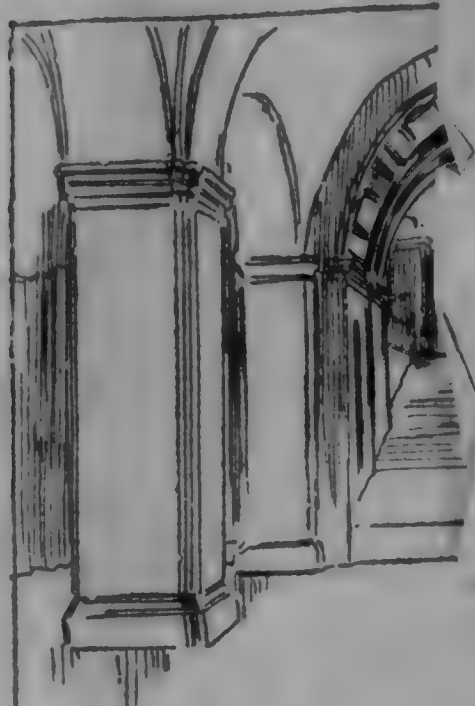
In the hope that funds will be forthcoming, we have been for months having compiled lists of what are needed. I shall take these lists abroad with me in May for purchases in France and Italy.

To cover the full lists \$2000 would be necessary. Unfortunately the sum which the library can spare from present funds falls far short of the entire amount needed, and it is for this reason that the trustees have authorized me to appeal to the public for contributions with which to supplement it. As each photograph is a unit by itself and costs but a fraction of a dollar, the contributor of even a small sum may justly feel that his contribution will take individual form and effect an independent service.

THOMAS PUTNAM, Librarian.

Boston Public Library, April 5.

10 12 **THAT \$100** Is to Move the Pul Downstairs.



SHOWING THE LOWER CORRIDOR OF THE LIBRARY. THE NEW DELIVERY ROOM IS TO BE REACHED GOING DOWN THE HALL TO THE LEFT AT THE FIRST TURN.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library want \$100,000. They are now attempting to negotiate the sale of the old public library building and they wish to be allowed to retain that sum out of the purchase money which they expect to receive.

It is said that the sum asked for is for no less a purpose than to make some very radical changes in the building, changes which will go far to destroy the artistic unity which is at present apparent. That trusteebackbiting is a fact.

Among other radical changes which Trustee Benton has in mind is the changing of the delivery room from the main floor to the lower hall. This to perpetuate the low studded, vile smelling lower hall of the old public library building.

While the last legislature gave the trustees right to sell the old public library building, it was fixed according to law, only a cash lump sum could be received. This has been a handicap in many ways in their effort to dispose of a good and sound business policy. Accordingly, an amendment to the old act was drafted which conveyed that power to the trustees. This was referred when presented with the petition of the mayor to the committee on metropolitan affairs.

It was brought up at the session of the committee on Feb. 5. The mayor was present as was Trustee Benton. The proposed act had been discussed and at the end Mr. Denton proposed another amendment. It was that the trustees should be allowed to retain the \$100,000 which it was understood was to be paid down to complete the building. The amendment took the mayor by surprise as much as anyone else and it is not thought that he had any idea of what was coming.

The meeting ended right there and the matter is still before the members of the

of times, and I have no doubt but that you have, to. And I have read Harry Casselman's and Alford's, but we haven't any of those in the library.

"The reason is that we have a selected list of books set aside for young readers, and our funds are not ample enough to warrant us buying everything in this line. We only have a certain amount for juvenile books."

Mr. Putnam showed me a catalogue of the juvenile books.

"You see," he said, "that since our day other authors have come up to take the place of Oliver Optic, and the writers of his time, such as Henry, Frothingham and others, and so, as the old volumes have worn out, the question has always been, 'Shall we replace these books or shall we let the money for books that we may think are more suitable for juvenile reading?'"

"This is the reason that we have put other books in the place of Oliver Optic. You must understand that this is not to be considered in any sense a condemnation of 'Oliver Optic' but that this books do not appear on this selected list."

The books on this list, by the way, are placed on the open racks in the library and all the branches, so that any one can take them down.

"It is a short list, only about 1200, but we think it is better to buy a large number of the same books that are popular rather than have a large list of books with only a few copies of each, which would mean that a boy might be kept waiting for weeks to get a certain book."

"The money we are allowed for juvenile books will not allow a long list and a large number of each."

Mr. Putnam said that it would be a difficult matter to obtain a list of books that had been barred out, not because the list would be long, however.

The books that would be objectionable for young readers like Rabelais, the Decameron and others are not for circulation, but they are in the library just the same.

Very few books have been refused a place in the library, and speaking from memory, Mr. Putnam did not name one except these juvenile books mentioned.

quest for information from Mr. Bailey. After Mr. Bailey said:

"As chairman of the committee on manufactures, I had occasion to introduce legislation and who were not present at the time I intended for the hearing, or if present, were not prepared and asked for further delay. This abuse has become so serious a one, with practice of so-called strikes legislation, that I took occasion at that time, in guarded language and stating distinctly that my remarks were not directed at any particular man or any particular measure, to condemn the practice referred to, and to state positively that that practice would be discouraged by the chairman of the committee on manufactures, so far as it lay in his power."

"That man betrays his trust and is an enemy of the people who in the people's name introduce legislation for the purpose of extorting money from corporations, and then absconding with it, and who skulk in the corridors of the time set for a hearing on his bill in order to secure a delay for the purpose of carrying to a successful conclusion his nefarious business."

"When the entire legislature is present I claim the right to comment on the practice. Any newspaper has a perfect right to deny that the legislature to which I refer exists in this legislature. It may criticize and ridicule me if it wishes for making the report me as saying at a committee hearing things which I did not say, and I deem it my duty to this honorable body as well as to myself to protest against such a practice. I am not to be deceived."

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The librarian of the Public Library has issued an appeal for money for the purchase of photographs of the first department. This is Mr. Putnam's first call upon the public, and consideration will approve his action.

Individuals have asked why the purchase of photographs of works of art is not more properly the affair of the Art Museum? The Art Museum is, however, a passive element in our education, largely from the smallness of its staff. With its larger staff the Public Library has been able to take up the work of actively helping students and classes, by laying out for inspection the books on its shelves. In the large and convenient room of the fine arts department can be accommodated classes of more than seventy persons, which, upon assembling after appointment with the officials of the Library, find their materials ready to hand. This work belongs as properly to the Library as to the Museum, since the classes are often for the study of history or literature—Dante's classes, for example. The work of the department is, therefore, very wide in its scope, and its benefit to the students of the city has been such that the librarian feels justified in asking for an extension of his resources.

The direct need is for photographs. The fine arts department possesses valuable illustrated works upon an immense variety of topics, but illustrations in books are never entirely sufficient, for the two reasons that being usually either engravings or lithographs, they are not exactly true to the objects they represent, and that they are never numerous enough. Books are, moreover, very clumsy for class use; folios cannot be passed about, and small books, held up before a class, illustrate nothing at all. For these reasons the art library will not be equipped to meet the demands upon it until it possesses a supplementary collection of photographs, the larger the better.

The Library owns at present only the Graupner collection of about twelve hundred photographs. These are limited to the representation of the history of painting, and are unfortunately largely of the old, non-isochromatic photograph, now out of date. So impressed are the trustees with the need of a larger collection that they would, if they could, begin the purchase of one. But the book funds are already overburdened, and it is impossible to make any appropriation for photographs. One considerable part of the expenses of the Library is willing to bear—the mounting up of cards. But beyond this the trustees cannot go, and Mr. Putnam has therefore issued his appeal.

The inadequacy of the Graupner collection has already been pointed out in the columns of the Transcript. It is, indeed, the half-loaf which is better than no bread—but the collection was formed before the advance of photography. The difference between the old style and the new is simply this: the old photographs entirely falsified the value of colors—changing yellow, for instance, into black—while the new render the values properly. The photographs of today will not be superseded until the perfection of color photography. However soon this may be brought about, it will not soon be applied to the picture galleries of Europe, since the great photographic companies, protected usually by the grant of privileges for the protection of their invested capital, will resist the application of the new process to any except the merely popular subjects. A collection formed today of photographs of paintings is, therefore, good for many years. And a collection formed at any time of photographs of sculpture and architecture is always valuable, since in these departments color and color-values scarcely enter into account. The permanent worth of the purchases which the Library wishes to make is, therefore, assured.

The intention is to spend the money upon photographs taken in Italy. The demands of tourists, with competition and cheapness of labor, have created in that country a number of companies which turn out excellent work at small prices. The price for 8x10-inch photographs of paintings is nine francs, of sculpture and architecture six francs, per dozen. Single photographs of a large size, 10x14 inches, cost three francs. In other words, the ordinary photograph costs from ten to fifteen cents, larger ones cost sixty cents. It would be easy from these statements to jump to the conclusion that the \$5000 which Mr. Putnam hopes for will purchase fifty thousand photographs. So, indeed, they will, of the small photographs of architecture or sculpture alone, but the exigencies of class work, with the demand for photographs of paintings, require many pictures of larger size and different price. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the wished-for sum will purchase more than twenty thousand photographs, but the advantage in such a collection is so great, and the benefit to the schools and students of Boston so obvious, that it is worth some sacrifice to raise the money.

The future of such a collection, in a community like ours, would not be difficult to prophesy. Once recognized as an educational instrument of value it would receive gifts and bequests to make it more complete, and would thus go on, slowly, perhaps, and with difficulty, to take its place among the recognized advantages of our city. Elsewhere, in London, in Berlin, in Paris, such collections have been created by Government appropriation, and no such good fortune is to be expected here, and the necessary must come from private citizens. For its beginning, therefore, and for its continuation, the Library must depend almost entirely upon the generosity of the public. If each gives what he can the money will be subscribed by the first of May.

A. F.

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

WHAT'S TO BE HER FATE?

Shall Mrs Bacchante be Given Just One More Trial?

With the Laughing Kid She Has Been In Solitary Confinement In a Public Library Cell Since Last Fall—Why "The Gay Old Girl" Should Be Let Out and Some of the Things She Might Do.

Mrs Bacchante and child have been hibernating during the cold months inside of a box somewhere within the walls of the new public library building. You remember that they were banished once last year from the premises by the art commissioners. After a reconsideration of their characters and shapes the ban was removed and it was declared that they might bathe beneath the fountain in the court yard before the great public eye. The mother and boy stood out in the open air for a while in the autumn.

excite as much admiration and draw as much attention as those of the loudest swell or the comeliest belle on parade. By the way, Macmonnies' offspring have not had an opportunity to attend church since they left Paris.

Mrs Bacchante, having been out of work so long, would have to seek a job whereby to put money in her purse. Just what line of employment she might prefer is, of course, uncertain, but here are a few suggestions as to openings for a person of tact and influence like hers. The lady might sit as a court of arbit-



MRS BACCHANTE APPLIES FOR A LICENSE TO LIVE AND BE AT LIBERTY AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.



MRS BACCHANTE STARTS IN TO DO A LITTLE SPRING SHOPPING.

The sewing circles began to meet, the pastors began to preach, the statuesque pair were accused of intoxication and unseemly revelry, until finally they were hustled into the house and secluded.

A library official was asked recently what disposition would finally be made of the family created by Macmonnies in Paris. He replied that the question was still under discussion, that no positive decision had been arrived at, but that some statement of some sort would probably be made in the forthcoming annual report of the trustees.

Now, gentlemen, you who are holding the lady in captivity, locked up in a dark room, with no intercourse with the outside world, as much in solitary confinement as are the prisoners in the dungeons of Havana, is it not time to let her out to do a little spring shopping? Her wardrobe needs replenishing for Easter Sunday. The baby in arms would doubtless like to learn to walk so that he can play marbles and strut around on stilts before the season for such sports has passed.

Mrs Bacchante has already been obliged to forego the pleasure of attending the opera, where she was absolutely needed to help fill up the seats; she has been kept away from the inauguration ball at Washington and prevented from witnessing the solar plexus incident at Carson, where she might have been the guest of Mrs Fitzsimmons.

Let the gay old girl out!

Allow her to go up to police headquarters and file an application for a license with Chief Clerk Ryan—a license to live and be at liberty. She must be cured of any serious blushing faults which she may have acquired previous to the date of her commitment to a cell in the public library building.



tration to settle the questions of military etiquette which have arisen between Col Henry Walker and Col Sidney Hedges of the Ancients and Honorables, and which bids fair to lead to war. Did one colonel pull the coat or did he pull the whiskers of the other colonel? In either case was it a proper manner for a warrior to arrest the attention of a brother warrior? She might at least induce the parties in interest to sign a treaty of peace and forward it to the U S senate for ratification. The Jingoes in the senate might hang it up, but at least there would be time for second sober thought before rushing to arms.

Mrs Bacchante might offer her services to Roger Scannell as an expert on spring water. Certainly from past experience, if all that has been said about her is true, she ought to be able to tell whether there is any lithia in Valador bottles.

Leaving the boy at home, the dancing girl would make a splendid addition to the state police force, and the governor of the commonwealth could send her around to the hard-boiled-egg hotels after 11 o'clock at night to get evidence without arousing suspicion of her presence. Her face, according to her detractors, would pass the ladies' entrance at any hour of the night.

She might get a job setting type in the new municipal printing office. Perhaps Saunders would pay her extra for looking around casually and finding out how much the plant was worth when "copy" was scarce.

"She might run as a candidate for chairman of the democratic city committee."

There are lawn mowers in the suburbs waiting for some one to push them; there is spring house-cleaning enough to be done within a five-cent fare of the state house to keep busy an army of women, although it is true that housewives prefer to hire those un-cumbered with children. The lady of this story is not heartless enough to leave the youngster on a doorstep for the police to transport to the Charidon at home—no, not that, whatever may be said of her as to character.

Mrs Bacchante, with a good press agent, could make money giving smokes while at afternoon teas on the tariff applied to art. Undoubtedly she would advocate a high protective duty which would keep such persons as herself at home in the future, not allowing them to leave France, where they are admitted

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897

SET THE BOOKS FREE!

Expression of Opinion by
Mass. Library Club.

Resolutions Relative to the Tariff on
Rare Importations.

Members Hear Entertaining Discourses
on the Making of Books.

More than 200 members of the Massachusetts Library club met this forenoon in the Barton-Ticknor room of the new public library.

The room was hung with hundreds of specimens of engraving in all of the different processes as well as original drawings by many prominent American artists. There were also a number of splendid lithographs, both in color and in black and white, and a number of colored reproductions by the new trichromatic process.

These engravings and prints of all kinds were of the very finest and were loaned by Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co, The Youths' Companion and Louis Frang & Co. They served also to illustrate and emphasize the lectures which were delivered by Mr Winthrop S. Scudder on "Book Illustration: Processes, Etc.," and by Mr Louis Frang on "Art Illustration: Processes, Etc."

One of the most significant features of the meeting was the following resolution, which was unanimously passed: Resolved, That we approve the action of the executive committee in asking for a continuation in the new tariff of the privilege of free importation of books, etc. heretofore granted to libraries and other educational institutions. And that we further ask our senators and representatives in congress, on behalf of the readers and scholars who are interested in the subject, to resist the list of the proposed tariff old books and books in foreign languages, which have been wisely and liberally freed from duty in former tariffs."

This resolution gives formal expression to the sentiment of the club in regard to the stand taken on this matter by the executive committee in connection with the processes of illustration of other state library associations some time ago, when a protest was made to congress about the proposed tariff on books in the new schedule.

After the records of the last meeting had been read by Mr W. H. Tidmarsh, the secretary, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of printing and publishing from time to time a list of select fiction.

The president, Mr Herbert Putnam, then introduced as the first lecturer Mr Winthrop S. Scudder. He traced the progress which had been made in the processes of illustration up to the present time; he touched on the early wood engraving, and then the later period, when the art was at its highest, about 10 years ago, then the introduction of the photographic processes and the effect these latter had on wood engraving and on the entire problem of illustration. He explained the technical peculiarities of the different processes and referred to the numerous reprints that were hung around the hall.

Mr Louis Frang followed in a lecture on lithography, in which he detailed briefly the part which he had played himself in the development of that art. He explained the technique of lithography and its many difficulties as well as its wonderful possibilities as a medium of art expression. He pointed to some of the wonderful reproductions of original carvings for the famous Walter's book, and he explained the many difficulties that had to be surmounted in that work. He then prophesied a glorious renaissance for the plain black and white lithography, which he said was finding favor among the best French artists as a medium in preference to etching, and he exhibited two specimens of portrait work by Mr Joseph De Camp, one of Boston's famous artists, to substantiate the hope that this renaissance was at hand in this country. These portraits are a revelation of the possibilities of lithography when handled in the free manner of a trained artist in much the same style as a piece of charcoal would be handled on paper. The specimens shown were life-size portraits of Lincoln and Webster.

Mrs Carter of the state federation of women's clubs was the next speaker. She was hurriedly called to fill the place of Mrs Mary D. Hicks on the program, the latter being unable to be present. Mrs Carter took for her topic the influence of art on civilization, and she cited the work which was being done in different parts of the country by means of exhibitions of pictures and photographs of celebrated paintings, and the interest which it was possible to arouse in this way; also the humanizing influence of such work on minds which were incapable of great intellectual effort.

At the conclusion of Mrs Carter's lecture the meeting adjourned for lunch. In the afternoon special cars were taken at 2.30, in front of the public library, for a visit to the Riverside press at Cambridge, on invitation of Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Nearly all those present took advantage of the invitation to see the making of books in one of the finest plants in the world.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

ART OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Speakers Tell the Library Club About Many Sorts of Illustrations—Lithography and What It Does for Art.

The Massachusetts Library Club met this forenoon at ten, in the Barton Library, in the Boston Public Library, where the members listened to three interesting and instructive addresses upon illustration. After luncheon the club visited the plant of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the purpose of examining the process of book illustration and the Youth's Companion Building to inspect its exhibition of drawings, both of which had been carefully discussed by Mr. Winthrop S. Scudder in the forenoon.

Mr. Scudder's descriptions necessarily involved a great many technical details which would have made it somewhat obscure to his hearers had they not been accompanied by illustrations, which explained clearly each successive step of the process of book illustration.

Following Mr. Scudder, Louis Prang of the firm of L. Prang & Co., read a paper upon the interesting subject of art illustration. Like Mr. Scudder, he supplemented his paper with a number of examples of lithographic work, the most interesting of which were undoubtedly two portraits by Joseph de Camp, and the famous collection of Oriental ceramics, the originals of which were the property of the late W. T. Walters of Baltimore. These latter illustrations represent the cream of that world-famed collection, and as they are to remain in the Barton Library for several days they will doubtless be examined with great interest by art students. They consist mostly of vases used by the Orientals, partly for mere decoration, partly for domestic and ceremonial services, incense holders, tea jars, incense burners and figures. The process by which the prints were made is termed chromo-lithography, that is, color printing from stone.

After describing the process of lithography, Mr. Prang spoke of the brilliant future which he feels sure remains for it. "The public taste," said he, "had turned away from the product of the stone to the product of the copper plate, but artists like Fantin-Latoni, Bracquemont, John Lewis Brown and Francois kept it alive; works from their hands turned up at times to delight the unprejudiced connoisseur."

"Flexibility is the great charm of the etching, the grain of the stone tends itself not only to flexibility, but gives the opportunity to the hand of the master to cover the whole range from velvety black to the silvery gray of the mezzotint; it lends itself equally to wash drawing, to etching, engraving and to the scraper. There is, in fact, no other medium for expression comparable to the lithographic stone."

"We are, in fact," he affirmed, "on the eve of a renaissance of this art—a revival of it is coursing over England, France and Germany. It will, no doubt, reach our shore. The first move must be made by the artists themselves. The foreign influence has not reached them, but I prognosticate that within less than ten years we shall see the stone occupy here again a favored place, for reproductions in simple black and white."

Here Mr. Prang paid a tribute to the accomplishments of Mr. DeCamp, well-known in artistic circles for his genius and independence from the trammels of academic bondage, two of whose portraits he exhibited. He called attention to the artist's freedom and abandon in his technique, which he regarded as delightful.

Mrs. Mary D. Hicks, who was to address the meeting on travelling libraries of illustrations, was not present, and her place was taken by Mrs. Goddard, who spoke of what was being done among the poor people by circulating among them reproductions of masterpieces.

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1897.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 113.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

MODEST SUMS OF \$100,000.

Public Library Asks the City for This Amount.

Heating Apparatus Insufficient to Warm Building—Other Things Needed—For City Playgrounds Another \$100,000—Other Sums Asked in Various Departments.

The trustees of the Public Library have asked the finance committee for \$100,000. It was not to be expected, they state, when the designs of this great library building were made, that everything needed for the accommodation of the institution could be foreseen and supplied. It was found that the heating apparatus was insufficient to warm certain parts of the building. This defect they also state, could not have been foreseen when the plans of the apparatus were made, on account of certain structural peculiarities in the building. The scheme for ventilation proved wholly inadequate and a great deal of money had to be expended in improving it, and yet, the apparatus, the trustees state, is not what it should be, and further money is required to perfect it.

An auxiliary engine and dynamo for heating, lighting and power purposes had to be purchased. New wiring for electric lights in the periodical and other rooms was required; also additional fixtures for the delivery room, the children's room and other departments.

Standard lamps were needed for the bookcases in Bates Hall. Two freight elevators are wanted for the convenient performance of the work of the library, and certain portions of the building that have never been completed should be fitted up for administrative purposes. A large room over the bound newspaper room should be prepared as a duplicate room, and nearly half the basement should be fitted for storage. Moving and other library accommodations. The colling of the delivery room, the trustees report, has never been finished, and they state that the ceiling will be large if it is to be made, as designed, to correspond with the rest of the room.

The room occupied by the patent collection is wanted for a reading room, therefore a gallery for book collection, there are certain improvements, that must be made in some of the branch rooms, and special facilities were made for where without new volumes a year, but now at least \$30,000.

The dome of the room occupied by the Barton, Ticknor and fine arts more work to be done on the exterior of the building. The trustees also call attention to the fact that the Boston branch, which was also, they recommend a few rows of the branch from over the court to some convenient location, and that the improvement of this branch should be undertaken immediately.

The park commissioners ask for a further loan of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings at Franklin Field and Franklin playgrounds in Charlestown, Dorchester and South Boston will probably require \$50,000 more.

The finance committee is also asked to appropriate \$100,000 as being necessary to complete the alterations in City Hall; ward 18, \$250 is needed, and for changing the Pierpont school into a ward room \$5000 is asked for. The approximate cost for the alterations of Faneuil Hall \$124,230. Supt. Doogue has asked for \$32,807, to be provided for in the next loan bill for three general care and renovation, and \$5000 for planting young trees in the various streets.

City Engineer Jackson states that \$12,000 should be provided for North Street that the building of this bridge will be by the United States government for \$25,000 for Charles river. The health department asks for \$150,000 for additional public baths, and \$25,000 for public comfort stations.

Commissioner Marshall reports the carpenter's shop at the parental school, West Roxbury, in excellent running condition. There are 24 boys in it who are being trained in practical carpentry. The Marsella Street Home and the girls school at St. Kinsford Island the boys are being put in order, and in a few days the boys will be given out-door drilling and field work.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM ABROAD.

Will Take Part in London Convention—Art Photographs for the Public Library.

"I shall leave Boston on the 24th of May," said Public Librarian Herbert Putnam, in explaining his plans for the summer, "and while in Europe I shall collect for our Boston library the best of the works of art and architecture that I can get for the funds available. A list is now in course of preparation of the special needs of the library in that direction."

"Although I do not go abroad for particular

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1897.

LIBRARY EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:—Will you kindly permit me to give notice that an examination will be held at the Central Library, Copley sq., on May 4, at 3:30 P.M., for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the custodianship of the East Boston branch of the Public Library? A woman will be preferred for this position. Technical library training while highly desirable, will not be regarded as an absolutely indispensable qualification. Applicants will be furnished at the central library on request, and should be filed before the date of the examination. Persons desiring further information should apply to the supervisor of branches and stations at the central library.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian.
Boston, April 22, 1897.

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There was a brisk debate on the bill authorizing the trustees of the Boston public library to sell the old library building and take a mortgage on the property. Mr. Jones of Melrose explained that under present law the trustees can only sell the old building property for cash. The asking price of the trustees is \$1,000,000, and they cannot find a buyer at this figure for cash, but they think that if permitted to take part payment in cash and accept a mortgage for the balance, they can get the full amount asked. Mr. Jones explained that the reason why the old library had not been sold in accordance with the mandatory act of 1888, was that the trustees wanted to get what the property, in their judgment, was worth, and no one had been found willing to pay cash to that amount.

Mr. Keenan offered an amendment providing that the trustees should not dispose of the property for less than \$1,000,000 in cash, the money to be paid into the sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt on the new library in Copley sq. Mr. Keenan thought there was no necessity for haste in the sale of the old library, if the city were to hold the property for five years he thought it could be sold for \$1,250,000 or \$1,500,000.

Mr. Hammond of Boston also had an amendment which he offered as a compromise proposition. If the trustees are to be permitted to take a mortgage upon a portion of the property, he thought the amount ought to be limited. So he offered an amendment providing that a mortgage might be taken on three-fourths of the purchase price at 4 per cent, payable semi-annually.

Mr. Jones trusted that the amendment would be voted down. He thought the trustees were honorable gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and business capacity, whose discretion to act in the best interests of the city might be absolutely relied upon. Mr. McCarthy indorsed what Mr. Jones had said, and hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Moriarty offered the bill because it thought it wrong in principle for a municipality to hold mortgages on property sold by it. Mr. Mead of Lexington also opposed the bill. The city solicitor, he said, had told the committee that a syndicate was ready to buy the property, paying \$100,000 in cash, but it wanted to give a mortgage on the balance. He had asked who comprised the syndicate, but had not been able to get any information. He did not believe in playing into the hands of a syndicate in this way. Both amendments were voted down, and the house then ordered the bill to a third reading, by a vote of 72 to 21.

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An auxiliary engine and dynamo for heating, lighting and power purposes had to be purchased. New wiring for electric lights in the parlour and other rooms was required; also additional fixtures for the delivery room, the children's room and other departments.

Standard lamps were provided for the bookcases in Bates Hall. Two freight elevators are wanted for the convenient performance of the work of the library, and certain portions of the building that have never been completed should be fitted up for administrative purposes. A large room over the bound newspaper room should be prepared as a pupillage room, and nearly half the basement should be fitted for storage, shelving and other library accommodations. The cataloging of the delivery room, the trustees report, has never been completed, and they state that the new room be built if it is to be made as a storage room to correspond with the rest of the room.

The room occupied by the present collection is wanted for a reading room, therefore a gallery must be constructed in the new room for the accommodation of the collection. There are certain important changes involving considerable expense that must be made in some of the administration rooms, and especially in the branch rooms, where only small volumes are kept, but now there should be provision for sending out about 200 volumes a year.

The trustees also desire to put in lights around the doors of the rooms occupied by the Keenan, Ticknor and Fine arts collections, and these things, they state, work to be done on the roof-papers and other parts of the exterior of the building.

The trustees also call attention to the needs of the East Boston branch, which was fully set forth in The Herald a few weeks ago. They recommend the removal of the branch from over the court to some convenient location, and that the improvement of this branch should be undertaken immediately.

The park commissioners ask for a further loan of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings at Franklin Field and Franklin Park; and state that the demands for playgrounds in Charlestown, Dorchester and South Boston will probably require \$20,000 more.

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The Engineer Jackson states that \$12,000 should be provided for North Harvard street bridge to Watertown; and that the building of this bridge will make available an appropriation of \$25,000 by the United States government for dredging for Charles river.

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Commissioner Marshall reports the carpenter's shop at the primary school, West Roxbury, in excellent running condition. There are 16 boys in it who are being trained in practical carpentry.

Military drill has been introduced at the Marcella Street Home and the rental school. At Hainsford Island the games which the boys used at Deer Island are being put in order, and in a few days the boys will be given out-door drilling and field work.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM ABROAD.

Will Take Part in London Convention—Art Photographs for the Public Library.

"I shall leave Boston on the 8th of May," said Public Librarian Herbert Putnam, in explaining his plans for the summer. "and while in Europe I shall purchase for our Boston library the best collection of photographic reproductions of the works of art and architecture that I can get for the funds available. A list is now in course of preparation of the special needs of the library in that direction."

"Although I do not go abroad for that particular purpose, I am greatly interested in enlarging this feature of our library, and, in common with all concerned in its growth, I am in hopes that before the date of departure some private donations will be made. In addition to the \$500, presented by a group of young ladies who have realized the advantage of the art collections already here, there have been various smaller sums contributed within a few days, but it is hoped that something on a larger scale will soon come from individuals. This is one of the most appropriate directions in which private bounty may supplement the city's funds in making the library attractive."

As to the reason why these photographs should be purchased abroad rather than through American dealers, Librarian Putnam said: "Apart from the fact that photographs purchased here have the duty figured into the cost, there are special advantages both as to variety and quality, in dealing directly with those who make a specialty of this business. For example, I shall go to Florence, where there is one house that has about 15,000 photographic reproductions of foreign scenes, structures and works of art. Then you know, there is the quality to be considered, for this work is of a scientific nature, and its excellence depends on various essentials, such as the character of lenses used and the surrounding conditions."

In regard to the quantity to be secured, he said: "That will depend largely on the fund that shall be found available, particularly on that from private donations. Should no large sum come in from the latter source, I shall decide upon the amount of available funds that can be used in view of obtaining the most desirable ones to our collection."

The matter of the growing public appreciation of such collections, being touched upon, Mr. Putnam said: "There is a purpose on the part of all the large libraries, such as that of Harvard, the Athenaeum and the Museum of Art, to co-operate in preparing a list of all the art reproductions presented by them, so that art students presented by the widest possible formula would have the most complete collection. I have mentioned Mr. Putnam, who already in the library convention at London, and will return to London, latter part of July."

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The paintings above referred to are part of the collection of Pyle paintings recently exhibited at the St. Borlase Club. They have a great charm, are accurate representations of the scenes and types. They will be hung in the present day children's room, they will have a direct educational value. Should additional building appropriations be secured, so that the patent leather may be removed to a gallery, the newspaper room, the present play room will be made a sanctum for the children's room, with excellent space, and the paintings can be hung in the best of places.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 128.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

SALES FOR NAPLES SATURDAY.

Librarian Putnam Has Lots of
Business Abroad.

Will Buy Photographs with Funds
Subscribed—Index of Architectural
Illustrations Projected—Frequent
Calls for Funds Explained by the
Extent of the Work.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the
Boston Public Library, will leave the
city today for New York, and he will
sail on Saturday for Naples. He will
look over the European agencies of the
library, buy photographs of architecture,
sculpture and paintings, attend the in-
ternational conference of librarians in
London, July 12, and come home a week
or two later.

Yesterday afternoon, in the trustees' room, while he was telling a representa-
tive of The Boston Herald some of the
important things he intends to do abroad,
and how he is going to do them, Presi-
dent Frederick O. Prince appeared and
told two very amusing stories. As he
was departing, he said to the librarian:
"I came up to say good-by to you.
When you are on the other side don't
forget that you are an American."

One of Mr. Putnam's chief occupations
will be buying photographs for the fine
art department of the library. The money
to be spent, not counting a sum out of
the regular library fund, amounted yester-
day afternoon to \$387, including \$300
contributed a few weeks ago by a com-
pany of young women called the Thurs-
day Fine Art Club. With this \$387, which
represents private subscriptions, the li-
brarian will purchase the best unmount-
ed photographs, not in the Boston li-
brary, that he can find.

All the subscribed money will go for
original photographs. These will be
mounted and catalogued in the bindery
of the library, and the institution will
bear this expense. Mounting and cata-
loguing will probably cost more than the
price of the pictures, and the library is
therefore, taking on itself a fair share of
the entire outlay.

The Boston Public Library is engaged
with Harvard, the Athenaeum, the Insti-
tute of Technology and Columbia in
projecting an index to architectural il-
lustrations, and Mr. Putnam's lists, and
others to be made under his direction,
will be drawn on considerably in the
matter. Such an index has never before
been made. It will be of value to all the
libraries in the world.

The index will be under two general
headings—the place of each subject and
the name of each. This work of classifica-
tion, representing an enormous range,
will be published, and will be a profes-
sional handbook for all architects.
It says nothing of a complete reference list
on the subject for the public.

Speaking of reference lists calls to
mind the fact that the Boston Public Li-
brary has no endowment fund for its
reference department. With such a fund
only can that department be developed.
The institution should have, the librarian
says, an emergency fund of at least \$50-
000, so that when an important collection
needed in the Boston library is put sud-
denly on the market, here or abroad,
there will be some chance of getting hold
of it. Many a rare and valuable collec-
tion is seized in this way by the British
Museum, which carries a big emergency
fund.

The public may not fully understand
why the Boston library seems always to
be short of money. The case is simple—
as simple as the situation of Harvard
University. There are in both institu-
tions big sums of money, or large funds,
but they have been given with condi-
tions, for this thing and that, whether
this or that is of as much importance
as some other things or not. It costs
something to run an establishment like
the Boston library, with its 11 branches
and its stations. Out of \$230,000 income
from the city this year, only about \$25,000
could be spent for books. The rest must
go for maintenance—rent of branches
and stations, fuel, light and that sort of
thing. For a rich and cultured city of
600,000 inhabitants, the librarian thinks
this \$25,000 is a paltry sum.

The examining committee of the li-
brary, which is usually appointed in No-
vember, was organized yesterday. Ev-
erett W. Burdett is chairman, and Miss
Helen Cheever secretary. The other
members are the Hon. John L. Bates,
Dr. J. B. Blake, Prof. Borden P. Browne,
the Hon. Joseph J. Corbett, C. W. Ernst,
the Hon. J. H. Lee, Mrs. A. Lawrence
Lowell, the Rev. John J. McNulty, Mrs.
William L. Parker, Mrs. William C.
Williamson and Frank Wood.

The term of Trustee Henry P. Bow-
ditch expired May 1. He has not been
reappointed, and the mayor has had
nothing to say, as far as the library peo-
ple know.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

LIBRARIANS GLAD.

Senate Report of Tariff
Bill Satisfactory.

Libraries Will Aid in the
Strict Enforcement.

Interviews With Librarians
Putnam and Tillinghast.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the
Boston Public Library and President of
the Massachusetts Library Club, dis-
cussing the new tariff measure with a
journal reporter Wednesday, said:

"The free admission into the country
of foreign books, as reported in the
new Tariff bill, is, of course, satisfac-
tory to all librarians. I should say,
after the hasty glance which I have
taken at the report, that all the pro-
visions were satisfactory.

"I notice that it says that 'books
printed exclusively in foreign languages
for the blind' will be admitted free.
Now I suppose that that is a misprint.
It must mean books printed exclusively
in foreign languages and also books for
the blind. Assuming this to be the cor-
rect version, the new bill is, I am given
to understand, virtually identical with
the law now in operation. Hence it
seems very satisfactory.

"We are greatly pleased that the Sen-
ate has taken a rational view of the
matter.

"Now I wish to add this, as Presi-
dent of the Massachusetts Library Club,
which is made up of the repre-
sentatives of 50 libraries:

"It has been stated in dispatches
from Washington, and also in inter-
views, that the leading motive of the
provision for a duty in the original
draft of the Tariff bill was to correct
alleged evasions of the present law.
Now we, as librarians and representa-
tives of libraries, have no knowledge
of such evasions. At all events, we
have not the information that would
lead us to admit that evasions are
practiced by libraries; and, on the
other hand, I must say that we have
not the information that would enable
us to deny allegations that might be
made by the Treasury Department.

"But, so far as libraries and libra-
rians are concerned, if the Treasury
Department will bring to our attention
any cases of such evasions by libraries
within the area in which the Massa-
chusetts Club, at least, has any influ-
ence, we will certainly do our best, as
a club, not only to rebuke the offender
in any particular case, but also to cre-
ate such a sentiment against such con-
duct that the offense will not be re-
peated. In fact, we believe that this
sentiment already exists hereabout. No
evasion has been alleged by the offi-
cials at this port.

"We are ready not only to discounte-
nance all evasions, but we will also co-
operate with the Treasury Department
in preventing them and in rendering
every aid within our power to the strict
administration of the law. We can do
this. The associations of libraries and
librarians exercise a powerful influence.
They are all prepared to act."

How many of you can answer this
question propounded by the Public
Library officials to the candidates for
the custodianship of the East Boston
branch: "Explain briefly 'era of good
feeling'?" Why not ask them the
difference between the Pythagoreans
and the Pythagorians?

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

It is a striking example of how
funds can be placed out of reach for
specific uses that only \$25,000 of the
appropriation for the Public Library
can be spent for new books. This
is an altogether inadequate sum if
we hope to have our book collection
maintain its reputed completeness.

Boston Transcript.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

They Will Be Bought by the Librarian
While He Is Abroad—Projected Index
of Architectural Illustrations—Need of
an Endowment Fund for the Reference
Department.

While Librarian Putnam of the Boston
Public Library is abroad this spring
and summer, he will devote his chief
attention to buying photographs for
the fine art department of the li-
brary. The money to be spent, not count-
ing a sum out of the regular library fund,
amounted yesterday afternoon to \$387, in-
cluding \$200 contributed a few weeks ago
by a company of young women called the
Thursday Fine Art Club. All the sub-
scribed money will go for original photo-
graphs. These will be mounted and cata-
logued in the bindery of the library, and the
institution will bear this expense. Mount-
ing and cataloguing will probably cost more
than the price of the pictures.

The library is engaged with Harvard, the
Athenaeum, the Institute of Technology and
Columbia in projecting an index to archi-
tectural illustrations. Such an index has
never before been made, and will be of
value to all the libraries in the world. The
index will be under two general headings—
the place of each subject and the name of
each. This work of classification, repre-
senting an enormous range, will be pub-
lished, and will be a professional handbook
for all architects.

Speaking of reference lists calls to mind
the fact that the Boston Public Library has
no endowment fund for its reference depart-
ment. With such a fund only can that de-
partment be developed. The institution
should have, the librarian says, an emer-
gency fund of at least \$50,000, so that when
an important collection needed in the Bos-
ton library is put suddenly on the market,
here or abroad, there will be some chance
of getting hold of it. Many a rare and val-
uable collection is seized in this way by the
British Museum, which carries a big emer-
gency fund.

The examining committee of the library,
which is usually appointed in November,
was organized yesterday. Everett W. Bur-
dett is chairman, and Miss Helen Cheever,
secretary. The other members are Hon.
J. L. Bates, Dr. J. B. Blake, Professor E.
P. Browne, Hon. J. J. Corbett, C. W. Ernst,
Hon. J. H. Lee, Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell,
Rev. J. J. McNulty, Mrs. W. L. Parker,
Mrs. W. C. Williamson and Frank Wood.
The term of trustee H. P. Bowditch expired
on May 1. He has not been reappointed,
and the mayor has had nothing to say, so
far as the library people know.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

REV. MR. BRADLEE'S WILL

Bequests to Tufts and Gale Colleges
and to Other Institutions—Dear
Friends Remembered.

Dedham, Mass., May 8.—The will of
Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, formerly
pastor of the Unitarian Church in
Brookline, was filed in the Norfolk
Registry of Probate today. It is dated
Dec. 28, 1894, and Samuel Bradley
Blodgett and Charles U. Cotting are
named as executors and trustees. Mr.
Bradlee made the following public be-
quests:

Tufts College	\$2,000
Gale College, Wisconsin	1,000
Home for Aged Couples, Boston	1,000
Brookline Town Library	500
Boston Public Library	500
Tremont Dispensary, Roxbury	1,500
New England Historical Genealogical Society	500

The greater part of his valuable col-
lection of books is bequeathed to the
American Antiquarian Society.
To the following clergymen, who were
personal friends of Mr. Bradlee, he be-
queaths sums as follows: Rev. Dr. E.
A. Henshaw, \$100; Rev. Dr. G. W. Green,
\$100; Rev. D. M. Wilson, \$100; Rev.
Alfred Manchester, \$100.
The residue of the estate is created a
trust fund, the income to be used for
the benefit of his widow and daughter,
and his daughter's children during their
lifetime, and at their death during their
lifetime, in equal parts and paid to the
Tufts College, the Home for Aged Couples,
New England Historical Genealogical
Society, Boston Public Library, and the
Brookline Town Library.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 129.

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1897.

GENEROUS PUBLIC BEQUEST.

Made in the Will of the Rev. Caleb Davis
Bradlee of Brookline.

The will of the Rev. Caleb Davis Brad-
lee, who died at Brookline last Satur-
day, and who was the founder of the
Boston Young Men's Christian Union,
was filed at Dedham, in the Norfolk
probate registry, for probating, yester-
day.

The instrument was executed Dec. 28,
1894, and was witnessed by Dean Peirce,
Jacob W. Peirce and Algona Sagarer,
Charles U. Cotting and Samuel Bradley
Doggett, both of Boston, are named as
its executors and trustees.

The will contains, after making a
number of private bequests, these pub-
lic bequests: Two thousand dollars to
Tufts College, \$1000 for the Home for
Aged Couples in Roxbury, \$500 for Gale
College, Wisconsin; \$1000 for Boston Pub-
lic Library, \$500 for Brookline Town Li-
brary, \$1000 for the Rev. Daniel M. Wil-
son of Quincy, \$1000 for the Rev. Wilfred
Manchester of Salem, \$1000 for the Rev.
George W. Green of Boston, \$500 for the
Tremont Dispensary in Roxbury, \$100 for
the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Remond, and
\$500 for the New England Historical
Genealogical Society in Boston.

To the American Antiquarian Society,
he leaves all his large library of books,
except such as his widow or daughter
desire to keep.

The residue is created a trust fund,
the income to be used for the benefit of
his widow, his daughter, his daughter's
child or children, and on their death,
the property to be paid in equal shares
to Tufts College, Home for Aged
Couples, New England Genealogical So-
ciety, Public Library of Boston, and
Town Library of Brookline.

THE MAYFLOWER LOG.

Where shall the "Mayflower log" be de-
posited for keeping? The precious manu-
script will soon be placed in the custody
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
and its resting place should be such as
will insure its preservation beyond reach
of accident and harmonize with the senti-
ment for which it stands.

There are historical reasons why the
Bradford manuscript should be placed at
Provincetown. That is the point where
the sea-worn Pilgrims first set foot on the
soil of the new continent. There are
other reasons, of the same nature, why
Plymouth should receive it; there the Pil-
grims made their settlement. But neither
at Provincetown nor in Plymouth are
there proper accommodations for the care
of a relic of such value, nor would it be
so readily accessible to the public as is
desirable.

All things considered, the State Library
is the most satisfactory place for its de-
posit. The claim of the Boston Public
Library has some force, not only because
the Prince collection is located there, but
because it would be absolutely secure in
that place. But the State Library meets
all the conditions of entire security, ease
of access for the public, and local senti-
ment in its broader application.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 131.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1897.

The Papyrus Club's gift of \$1000 to the
Public Library, in memory of John Boyle
O'Reilly, is a very graceful and appropri-
ate memorial. According to the terms
of the gift, the money will be forever
preserved as a fund, the income of which
will be used for the purchase of books
which will contain an artistic book plate
bearing the name of the Papyrus, and en-
twined with that of O'Reilly, and thus
the name of the poet will forever be
linked with that of the drink club be-
loved so well, and the memory of each
will be enshrined in a manner that both
would have wished.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1897.

BOSTON LIBRARY.

Gift of Books From the
Browning Society.

Papyrus Club Gives \$1000
for O'Reilly Fund.

Librarian Putnam on Impor-
tant Mission.

The Trustees of the Boston Public
Library held their annual meeting yester-
day afternoon in the library build-
ing. Ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince
was re-elected President of the board,
and Mr. Solomon Lincoln, the new
Trustee, was chosen Vice President.
Rev. James De Normandie was ap-
pointed to serve as clerk in place of
Librarian Putnam, who is at present in
Europe, and is not expected home until
the last of July.

During his absence, Mr. Putnam will
attend the International Convention of
librarians in London, and will read a
paper at one of the sessions. After the
convention is over Mr. Putnam will go
to Italy and purchase a large number
of valuable photographs for the use of
the library, funds for that purpose hav-
ing recently been contributed in re-
sponse to an appeal. The photographs,
which can be purchased very cheap in
Italy, will be mounted at the Boston
Library on the return of Mr. Putnam.
They will be of great educational value,
and are to be principally for the use of
classes and clubs.

Two very handsome gifts have been
made to the library. One is the com-
plete library of the Boston Browning
Society, consisting of several hundred
volumes, with a catalogue of 46 pages.
The gift is made without any con-
ditions, except a stipulation that the
collection shall be used for reference
purposes only, the volumes all kept to-
gether. The President, Philip S.
Moxon, and other officers of the society,
present the gift for the organization.

The second is a gift of \$1000 from the
Papyrus Club for the establishment of
a fund in memory of their late fellow-
member, John Boyle O'Reilly, the in-
come to be devoted to the purchase of
books, each of which is to contain a
book plate, which is to be given with
the donation.

No mention was made of "The Bac-
chante," and it is said that nothing will
be decided in regard to placing the
statue in the courtyard of the library
building until June.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1897.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES MEET.

The rain fell yesterday but not upon
Bacchante. She is still under cover, and
will be until the trustees of the public
library take further action.

They have already accepted the statue,
the art commission has passed upon it,
but the widespread public discussion upon
its proper place has resulted in a further
deliberation by the trustees. Their final
action is yet to be announced.

At the meeting of the board yesterday af-
ternoon, Hon. F. O. Prince was elected
president, Hon. Solomon Lincoln, who
takes the place of the late Gen. Walker,
vice-president, and Herbert Putnam, clerk
for the ensuing year. During the tem-
porary absence of Mr. Putnam, Mr. De
Normandie will perform his duties. Dr.
Bowditch holds his office, though the term
expired May 1, until his successor is ap-
pointed.

The object of Mr. Putnam's three months
absence in Europe is the purchase of un-
mounted photographs, principally in Italy,
where they may be bought for a song.
These photographs will be mounted in the
bindery for the use of classes and stu-
dents. The fund, which makes this ad-
dition to the fine arts department possible,
has been very recently contributed. By the
way, the annual report will have in in-
teresting report on the fine arts depart-
ment, a development of the last year.

Two important gifts were accepted
by the trustees. The complete library of the
Boston Browning Society, of about 300 vol-
umes, has been donated to the Boston
Public Library. "Without conditions, fur-
ther than are implied by the express wish
that they be kept together as a reference
collection so long as the well being of
the Public Library permits." The collection
is already catalogued.

The gift of \$1000 from the Papyrus Club
is a fund given in memory of their late
member, J. B. O'Reilly. This income
the fund is to be devoted to the purchase
of books, each of which is to contain a
book-plate, which is given with the dona-
tion.

The trustees have also just received the
sum of \$5000. The income to be used for
the care of the new military academy and
the care of the new military academy and
to purchase books on military and patri-
otic subjects. This gift comes from the
Association of the 20th Regiment, in con-
gratulation with the move for a special mili-
tary library.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

PAIGE ESTATE.

Public Library Given
Greater Portion.

Will of Late Insurance Agent
Filed Today for Probate.

Ample Provision Made for
Testator's Aged Mother.

Requests for Individuals and
Institutions.

Three Men Designated to Carry
on the Business.

The will of the late John C. Paige was
filed today in Suffolk county probate
court, before Judge Grant, and a cita-
tion taken out which will probably be
made returnable on May 27.

The will contains a number of public
bequests. By the terms the greater part
of the large estate of the deceased goes
to the Boston public library.

The provisions of the will are in sub-
stance as follows:

The first paragraph gives to each per-
son who has been in the employ of the
testator for 10 consecutive years the sum
of \$500 each, to be paid forthwith.
Following paragraphs make bequests
to individuals, including an estate in
Hanover, N. H., to Harriet, wife of C. W.
Kibbie of Hanover, N. H., and \$5000 to
Fanny Daniels of Plainfield, N. H.

The rest and residue of the estate is
then given to Josiah H. Benton Jr. and
William R. Gray of Boston in trust, to
be invested. Out of the income the sum
of \$8000 is to be paid annually to Ann L.
Paige, mother of the testator. After the
death of Ann L. Paige, the sum of \$5000
is to be paid to Frances A. Miller of
New York, and a similar sum to Fran-
ces Alliger of New York, C. H. Graves
of Swampscott and Daniel C. Osmun of
Chicago.

To the Stockbridge association of
Hanover, N. H., an association for main-
taining a boys' reading room, is given
\$5000, and to the trustees of Dartmouth
college \$5000 to found the Ann L. Paige
scholarship. The Mary Hitchcock mem-
orial hospital of Hanover is given \$3000
to maintain a free bed in memory of
Ann L. Paige.

To Alice Herrick, wife of Robert F.
Herrick of Milton, to Cora Taft, daugh-
ter of Edward A. Taft, and to the in-
surance library of Boston is given \$5000
each.

The rest and residue of the property
in the hands of the trustees is then to
be given to the trustees of the Boston
public library to use in such manner as
their judgment dictates, but preference
is to be given to maintaining a chil-
dren's reading room.

The will provides that the insurance
business heretofore carried on by the de-
ceased shall be continued by Gustavus
C. Holt, Wm. R. Gray and Walter E.
Henderson for the term of 10 years, un-
der the name of "John C. Paige & Co."

The trustees are authorized to loan the
members of the copartnership on their
individual security the sum of \$30,000, if
it is desired, to enable them to carry on
the business.

The will also contains provisions for
carrying on the details of the business,
the use of the office furniture, etc.

Josiah H. Benton Jr. and Wm. R. Gray
are appointed executors. The will is
dated Jan. 23, 1897.

SITTING ON THE CASE.



BACCCHANTE

Handle with Care

BACK==NOT.

The Fate of the Bacchante,

According to Trustee Prince.

Thrones may totter, nations shed each others blood like water, flood and famine wreak their deadliest, but Bostonians have a mind for nothing else until the Bacchante is determined to be persona grata or non grata. At the present time



F. O. PRINCE.

no one seems to know less about it than the board of public library trustees.

Ex-Mayor Prince, chairman of the board, said yesterday that the matter would be discussed at the trustees' meeting Friday if a quorum were had and that possibly a decision would then be reached.

The trustees are in correspondence with Mr. McKim and whatever he says will probably have a good deal of weight with the trustees. The fact that Mr. McKim is being further consulted may be taken to mean that the trustees would not regard with indignation or regret the architect's decision to withdraw his gift.

Mr. Prince did not commit himself on this matter. It is known that Mr. McKim is not yet aroused to the point of requesting the return of his statue, although he is known to be more or less affected by the criticism of the statue. Certainly the library trustees are not pressing him to let it stay.

So the fact that an important correspondence is being carried on with Mr. McKim can hardly mean anything else than that a diplomatic hint is being conveyed to him that a large and respectable class of the community, in which are Prof. Eliot and Prof. Norton of Harvard College, and many of the clergy and artists, is opposed to the acceptance of the statue for reasons they have given and still entertain; and that while perhaps an equally large and respectable class is not opposed, yet on the whole, peace and satisfaction can be best secured by the withdrawal of the gift.

Mr. Prince said that the library trustees would like today to have the statue accepted but that they are considering a large number of letters that they get approving and disapproving the statue. These must be taken into consideration. It is possible that the fate of Bacchante will not be settled Friday even.

Before the statue goes up again, if it is accepted, there will be some changes in the court made necessary. It is too wet for the grass to grow there now and better drainage must be provided.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

	FIRST CALL.	CLOSING.
Railroad Companies.	Bid. Asked.	Bid. Asked.
Delaware & Maryland	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Pennsylvania	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Virginia	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & North Carolina	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & South Carolina	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Florida	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Alabama	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Georgia	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Louisiana	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Mississippi	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Arkansas	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Texas	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & New Mexico	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Arizona	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & California	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Nevada	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Idaho	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Utah	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Wyoming	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Colorado	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Montana	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & North Dakota	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & South Dakota	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Nebraska	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Kansas	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Oklahoma	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Missouri	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Illinois	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Indiana	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Ohio	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Pennsylvania	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Maryland	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Delaware	10 1/2	10 1/2

Volume Belonged to New England Library.

It is regarded as strange, by those who know the history of the famous Bradford manuscript "History of the Plymouth Plantation, Containing an Account of the Voyage of the Mayflower," that the claims of the trustees of the Prince Library, who are the minister and deacons of the Old South Church, to the manuscript have been given so little attention. It has already been suggested that the Boston Public Library, in which the Prince Library is now deposited, should be made the ultimate custodian of the volume, but the action of the bishop of London in consigning it to the care of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts seems to have met with a general acquiescence. It appears, however, that the trustees named have never relinquished their property rights in the precious volume, and it is not unlikely that they will take such action, before the volume is formally turned over to the State, as will insure the continuance of any right or title the trustees may have in the manuscript. Indeed, being trustees, they can do no less than this, although no one is inclined to dispute with the Commonwealth the custody of the manuscript.

While in no wise it is intended to lessen the glory which may attach to Senator Hoar, Mr. Bayard or anyone else who may have taken a part in having the precious manuscript restored to this country, it may be stated, as a matter of fact, that the existence of the manuscript in the library of the bishop of London, at Fulham, has been known in this country and in England for nearly half a century. That the volume was taken from the Prince Library, or the New England Library, given to the Old South Church, also appears to be well authenticated, although how it was transferred from its rightful owner to the custody of the bishop of London will perhaps never be known. In Rev. John Brown's "History of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England," a work well known in England, the author, in his preface, acknowledges his indebtedness to this work, the discovery of which, in 1866, he regards as a matter of prime importance. In this preface, written in 1866, he briefly tells the story of the Bradford manuscript, as follows:

"It was known that such a history had been written, though never published, for it was freely used by Nathaniel Morton in his 'New England's Memorial,' published in 1690; Thomas Prince in the preface to the first volume of his 'Annals,' printed in 1736, had cited it as one of his manuscript authorities; and Governor Hutchinson had also used it in the preparation of the second volume of his 'History of Massachusetts.' In 1767, he being the last man who, till the present century, was known to have seen it. While in the possession of Prince, who died in 1758, the manuscript was deposited in the New England Library, in the tower of the Old South Church, in Boston, from which, after the siege of the city, it mysteriously disappeared, and was found when given up as hopelessly lost."

Mr. Brown then goes on to tell the story, already published, of the discovery of the manuscript. A copy of Bishop Wilberforce's "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America" fell into the hands of John Stetson Barry, who was then writing a history of Massachusetts. Barry was struck by the fact that certain passages in Bishop Wilberforce's work, quoted from a manuscript history in the possession of the bishop of London, were identical with quotations from Bradford's work made in the chronicles of Prince and Morton. He communicated these facts to Charles Deane, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who, upon investigation, found that the Bradford manuscript had not been destroyed, but was the manuscript held by the bishop of London.

It is plain enough that the Bradford manuscript belonged to the New England Library which Thomas Prince, for forty years its pastor, at his death in 1758, presented to the Old South Church, and in the book itself is a note in Prince's handwriting as follows:

"But Major Bradford tells me & assures me that he only lent this Book of his Grandfather's to Mr. Sewall, & that it being of his Grandfather's own handwriting, he had so high a value for it, that he would never part with ye Property, but would lend it to me & desired me to get it, which I did, & write down thus so that Major Bradford and his Heirs may be known to be the Right owners."

On an opposite leaf of the book was written another note, apparently made earlier, which states that Prince, calling on Major Bradford at Kingston, near Plymouth, June 4, 1728, had obtained permission to get the book, then in Judge Sewall's hands. The memorandum still continues:

"I also mentioned to him my Desire of lodging this History in ye New England Library of Prints and Manuscripts, wch I had been then collecting for 28 years, to wch He signified his willingness—only yt he might have ye perusal of it while he

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

The Public Library trustees met yesterday afternoon at the Public Library but did not take up the matter of the Bacchante. A letter was received from Mrs. Margaret Otis, offering a marble bust of Powers' Greek Slave. A book plate and a check for \$1000 were received from the Papyrus Club. The money is to constitute a J. B. O'Reilly fund from which will be bought books and in which the book plate containing a portrait of O'Reilly will be placed.

At the second examination of candidates for the curatorship of the East Boston branch the successful candidate was Miss Ellen Wakeley, who has been for six years an assistant in the library of Harvard College.

In the absence of Mr. Putnam in Europe, Mr. Whitney, the chief cataloguer, will act as librarian. The sum of \$300 has been thus far subscribed for the purchase of photographs of works of art and architecture by Mr. Putnam while abroad. The trustees made some provision for this from the trust funds, but Mr. Putnam wants to get at least \$2000 from the public for this purpose. The total amount he had hoped to spend for this purpose was \$5000. The photographs would be displayed in the fine arts room of the library. The Thursday Fine Arts Club subscribed \$200 of the \$300, and the rest came from a score of persons. Any notification at the library before July 1 of an intention to subscribe will be available.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 142.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

OLD SOUTH HAS CLAIMS.

Not Likely to Interfere with the Disposal of Bradford's Manuscript.

Those who know the history of the famous Bradford manuscript consider it rather strange that the claims of the trustees of the Prince Library, who are the minister and deacons of the Old South Church, have been given so little attention.

It has already been suggested that the Boston Public Library, in which the Prince Library is now deposited, should be made the ultimate custodian of the volume, but the action of the bishop of London in consigning it to the care of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts seems to have met with a general acquiescence.

It appears, however, that the trustees named have never relinquished their property rights in the precious volume, and it is not unlikely that they will take such action, before the volume is formally turned over to the State, as will insure the continuance of any right or title the trustees may have in the manuscript.

While the trustees of the Prince Library are not inclined to ask that they be given the custody of the manuscript, as such, inasmuch as the bishop of London sent it back to become a part of the Commonwealth archives, they will, no doubt, preserve their legal rights to the volume, and will waive any objection to having the manuscript held by the State, subject to its withdrawal from custody by its owner at any time this might be considered desirable.

The rest of the Prince Library, held in the Boston Public Library building, is kept on similar conditions, although, as a matter of fact, the giving up of the custody of these priceless documents is considered by the city committee on the Public Library as "tantamount to an absolute gift."

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

J. BOYLE O'REILLY MEMORIAL.

Public Library Trustees Receive a Gift of \$1000 From the Papyrus Club—Curatorship of East Boston Branch Appointed.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library was held yesterday afternoon. The Bacchante did not occupy the attention of the meeting as was expected. The usual routine business was transacted. The Trustees accepted a gift of \$1000 from the Papyrus Club as a memorial to the late John Boyle O'Reilly, and a marble bust of the Greek slave, by the Sculptor Powers, from Margaret B. Otis. In response to Librarian Putnam's request for funds with which to buy photographs in Italy and France, \$300 has been received. The first and largest gift for this purpose is that of \$200 from the Thursday Fine Arts class, which holds meetings in the Library building. The other gifts range from \$5 to \$100.

The second examination given for the curatorship of the East Boston Branch resulted in the choice of Mrs. Ellen O. Wakeley, who for the last six years has been Assistant Librarian of the Harvard College Library.

The Boston Traveler

PUBLISHED BY THE
BOSTON TRAVELER CO.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1897.

CHANGES IN THE LIBRARY

Col. Benton is Expected to Institute Many.

THE COURT MAY BE ROOFED

Accommodations Can be Had for Two Million Volumes.

BACCHANTE WILL HAVE A HOME

As Colonel Benton, the Public Library trustee, is also a trustee under the will of the late John C. Paige, by whom a large bequest was made to the library, his views on that institution have been of late much sought after, particularly as he is understood to hold some interesting plans in mind as to a remodeling of the interior of the building.

"The board as a whole," he remarked, on being interviewed, "has not taken into consideration the matter of roofing over the interior court and utilizing the space for books, but it is true that a proposition of that character has been proposed by persons who have studied the present difficulties for the shelving and delivery."

While unwilling to be quoted as indicating that the present difficulties arose largely from not utilizing to the best advantage the lower floor of the library, and particularly the central space.

At present there is only one delivery place, which is upstairs, and by the arrangement of books around a central court, a book may have to travel around the three sides of the building before reaching the delivery.

A plan contemplated is for giving more facilities for delivery by occupying a central space below, and having the little railway lines for the transfer of books radiate from this to the various sides as in the British Museum and Congressional Library.

A trustee, who did not desire his name used at present, said:

"The lower floor should be changed also by placing the newspaper reading room upon it instead of the catalogued department which does not need to be convenient to the public. Changes could also be made by which it would be possible to make the Bates Hall attractive enough for visitors without causing a disturbance to readers. I believe that arrangements can be made by which instead of being crowded by something more than a half million books, we can ultimately store and handle for convenient delivery about two millions."

As to the will of John C. Paige, Mr. Benton is yet unprepared to state what amount will be available for the library as residuary legatees, and remarks: "We can only say at present that we have warrant for hoping that his example will lead to other private bounties for the perfecting of the library."

In regard to the proposition for roofing over and utilizing the interior court space of the structure, the board of examiners have become so convinced of the necessity as to embody it in their forthcoming report.

This, it is stated, can be accomplished without unduly interfering with the light and air of the building, and the opinions of the architects will be consulted in that direction.

One of the prominent results of this utilizing of the court will be the disposal of the problem of locating the Bacchante statue, which has given so much concern to the public, and the trustees are disposed to smile complacently when this phase of the subject is brought in.



Weak their decision until the have a mind for nothing else until the Bacchante is determined to be persona grata or non grata. At the present time



F. O. PRINCE.

no one seems to know less about it than the board of public library trustees.

Ex-Mayor Prince, chairman of the board, said yesterday that the matter would be discussed at the trustees' meeting Friday if a quorum was had and that possibly a decision would then be reached.

The trustees are in correspondence with Mr. McKim and whatever he says will probably have a good deal of weight with the trustees. The fact that Mr. McKim is being further consulted may be taken to mean that the trustees would not regard with indignation or regret the architect's decision to withdraw his gift.

Mr. Prince did not commit himself on this matter. It is known that Mr. McKim is not yet aroused to the point of requesting the return of his statue, although he is known to be more or less affected by the criticism of the statue. Certainly the library trustees are not pressing him to let it stay.

So the fact that an important correspondence is being carried on with Mr. McKim can hardly mean anything else than that a diplomatic hint is being conveyed to him that a large and respectable class of the community, in which are Pres. Eliot and Prof. Norton of Harvard College, and many of the clergy and artists, is opposed to the acceptance of the statue for reasons they have given and still entertain; and that while perhaps an equally large and respectable class is not opposed, yet on the whole, peace and satisfaction can be best secured by the withdrawal of the gift.

Mr. Prince said that the library trustees would like today to have the statue accepted but that they are considering a large number of letters that they get approving and disapproving the statue. These must be taken into consideration. It is possible that the fate of Bacchante will not be settled Friday even.

Before the statue goes up again, if it is accepted, there will be some changes in the court made necessary. It is too wet for the grass to grow there now and better drainage must be provided.

acquiescence. It appears, however, that the trustees named have never relinquished their property rights in the precious volume, and it is not unlikely that they will take such action, before the volume is formally turned over to the state, as will insure the continuance of any right or title the trustees may have in the manuscript. Indeed, being trustees, they can do no less than this, although no one is inclined to dispute with the Commonwealth the custody of the manuscript.

While in no wise it is intended to lessen the glory which may attach to Senator Hoar, Mr. Bayard or anyone else who may have taken a part in having the precious manuscript restored to this country, it may be stated, as a matter of fact, that the existence of the manuscript in the library of the bishop of London, at Fulham, has been known in this country and in England for nearly half a century. That the volume was taken from the Prince Library, or the New England Library, given to the Old South Church, also appears to be well authenticated, although how it was transferred from its rightful owner to the custody of the bishop of London will perhaps never be known. In Rev. John Brown's "History of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, a work well known in England," the author, in his preface, acknowledges his indebtedness to this work, the discovery of which, in 1865, he regards as a matter of prime importance. In this preface, written in 1865, he briefly tells the story of the Bradford manuscript, as follows:

"It was known that such a history had been written, though never published, for it was freely used by Nathaniel Morton in his 'New England's Memorial,' published in 1689; Thomas Prince in the preface to the first volume of his 'Annals,' printed in 1736, had cited it as one of his manuscript authorities; and Governor Hutchinson had also used it in the preparation of the second volume of his 'History of Massachusetts' in 1767, he being the last man who, till the present century, was known to have seen it. While in the possession of Prince, who died in 1758, the manuscript was deposited in the New England Library, in the tower of the Old South Church, in Boston, from which, after the siege of the city, it mysteriously disappeared, and as time went on was given up as hopelessly lost."

Mr. Brown then goes on to tell the story, already published, of the discovery of the manuscript. A copy of Bishop Wilberforce's "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America" fell into the hands of John Stetson Barry, who was then writing a history of Massachusetts. Barry was struck by the fact that certain passages in Bishop Wilberforce's work, quoted from a manuscript history in the possession of the bishop of London, were identical with quotations from Bradford's work made in the chronicles of Prince and Morton. He communicated these facts to Charles Deane, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who, upon investigation, found that the Bradford manuscript had not been destroyed, but was the manuscript held by the bishop of London.

It is plain enough that the Bradford manuscript belonged to the New England Library which Thomas Prince, for forty years its pastor, at his death in 1758 presented to the Old South Church, and in the book itself is a note in Prince's handwriting as follows:

"Due Major Bradford tells me & assures me that He only lent this Book of his Grandfather's to Mr. Sewall, & that it being of his Grandfather's own handwriting, He had so high a value for it, that he would never part with ye Property, but would lend it to me & desired me to get it, which I did, & write down thus so that Major Bradford and his Heirs may be known to be the right owners."

On an opposite leaf of the book was written another note, apparently made earlier, which states that Prince, calling on Major Bradford at Kingston, near Plymouth, June 4, 1728, had obtained permission to get the book, then in Judge Sewall's hands. The memorandum still continues:

"I also mentioned to him my Desire of lodging this History in ye New England Library of Prints and Manuscripts, woe I had been then collecting for 23 years, to woe He signified his willingness-only yt he might have ye perusal of it while he lived."

The manuscript also contains the Prince bookplate, which may perhaps be taken as proof that Prince became, subsequently to the time of the note, the lawful owner of the book, and it is thought that he may have considered the putting in of the bookplate as an adequate qualification of the later note.

These facts are sufficient to show that since the discovery of the Bradford manuscript, in the possession of the bishop of London, in 1865, the work has been considered as a part of the Prince collection of books which he bequeathed to the old South Church; and the trustees, in their introduction to the Prince Library catalogue, at the time those books were transferred to the Public Library, especially mention the Bradford manuscript as one of the most valuable works in the collection. Indeed, they suggest that

"In view of the graceful surrender of some valuable documents of the British archives, which has been made within a few years to the English Government by the Library Company of Philadelphia, it is to be hoped that the reciprocal courtesy of those in authority where these waifs are now lodged they may be returned to be kept forever where, if they do not absolutely belong, they most properly can be retained."

In similar words the same suggestion is made by Hamilton Hill in his "History of the Old South Church of Boston," and he adds that if the volume is ever restored to this country the property rights of the Old South Church should be considered and it should once more have the custody of the manuscript.

While the trustees of the Prince Library are not inclined to ask that they be given the custody of the precious document, inasmuch as the bishop of London sent it back to become a part of the Commonwealth archives, they will no doubt preserve their legal

BOSTON HERALD.

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Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

J. BOYLE O'REILLY MEMORIAL.

Public Library Trustees Receive a Gift of \$1000 From the Papyrus Club—Custodians of East Boston Branch Appointed.

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"The board as a whole," he remarked, on being interviewed, "has not taken into consideration the matter of roofing over the interior court and utilizing the space for books, but it is true that a proposition of that character has been proposed by persons who have studied the present difficulties for the shelving and delivery."

While unwilling to be quoted as in any way speaking for the board, he indicated that the present difficulties arose largely from not utilizing to the best advantage the lower floor of the library, and particularly the central space. At present there is only one delivery place, which is upstairs, and by the arrangement of books around a central court, a book may have to travel around the three sides of the building before reaching the delivery.

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A trustee, who did not desire his name used at present, said:

"The lower floor should be changed also by placing the newspaper reading room upon it instead of the catalogued department which does not need to be convenient to the public. Changes could also be made by which it would be possible to make the Bates Hall attractive enough for visitors without causing a disturbance to readers. I believe that arrangements can be made by which instead of being crowded by something more than a half million books, we can ultimately store and handle for convenient delivery about two millions."

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One of the prominent results of this utilizing of the court will be the disposal of the problem of locating the Bacchante statue, which has given so much concern to the public, and the trustees are disposed to smile complacently when this phase of the subject is brought in.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 149.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

BRADFORD'S BOOK IS OPEN.
Fac-Simile of the Manuscript Now on Exhibition.

Yesterday afternoon the Hon. Frederick O. Prince and Judge Melton Chamberlain stood in the office of the librarian of the Public Library for an hour, discussing with a good deal of warmth several incidents in the history of the famous Bradford manuscript.

On a table before them lay a copy of the fac-simile reproduction of the precious book which ex-Ambassador Bayard handed to Gov. Wolcott at the State House on Wednesday. When the two gentlemen had ended their talk the book over which they had been arguing was set aside. And today and tomorrow, and for some time afterward, the general public will be privileged to look upon it.

The Bradford fac-simile has been put on exhibition in a case in the Barton room of the library, with other pertinent volumes and some manuscripts. The most valuable historically, and of the greatest interest to historians and autograph collectors, is a letter by Bradford himself, which is one of the treasures of the "Miles Standish Volume," belonging to the Chamberlain collection of autographs and manuscripts. The letter is in Bradford's clear handwriting, dated Feb. 6, 1631-2, and is an important document, addressed to Gov. John Winthrop, with Bradford's seal and Winthrop's indorsement. It is signed by William Bradford, Thomas Prince, Dr. William Fuller, Miles Standish and John Alden—five of the eight most prominent Pilgrim fathers.

Among the books on display is a copy of "A Dialogue, or the Sum of a Conference Between Some Young Men Born in Nova Scotia and Some Young Men That Came Out of Holland and Old England, Anno Domini 1648," with a fac-simile page of the manuscript; also the portion of Bradford's letter-book which was discovered in Nova Scotia and published in volume 3 of the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections.

Of the other books shown, the copy of "Mourt's Relation" is of the greatest importance. It was published in London in 1622, under the title "A Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth in New England." These journals were written by Edward Winslow, William Bradford, Robert Cushman and John Robinson. They were carried to England by Robert Cushman when he returned in the ship "Fortune," and were published by Mourt, or Morton, against the will and knowledge of the writers. This book contains an account of the first exploration of Boston harbor by Capt. Standish in 1621.

Another interesting book is Edward Winslow's "Good News for New England," London, 1624. The book is now in the John Adams library, but belonged once to the Prince library, and was used in 1741 by the court of commissioners for settling the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Other volumes are Morton's "New England's Memorial," Cambridge, 1689, compiled in great part from Bradford's manuscript; "The People's Plea," 1618, by John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrim fathers; Capt. John Smith's "Description of New England," London, 1616; and "The Planters Plea, or the Grounds of Plantations Examined, and Usual Objections Answered," London, 1630, etc. The illustrations are views in Boston, Austerfield and Scrooby, England, and Plymouth, Mass.

ROXBURY ATHANAEUM.

Judge Knowlton of the supreme equity court has granted the petition for the dissolution of the Roxbury Athanaeum, and has decreed the property of the corporation to go to the Fellows' Athanaeum of Roxbury, an institution which is practically a branch of the Boston Public Library. The question at issue was as to the disposition of a bequest of \$200 made some 22 years ago by Sophie Snow. This by the decision of the court goes with the rest of the property of the Athanaeum to the Fellows' institution.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE BRADFORD MS.

It is on Exhibition, Together with Other Valuable and Interesting Books and Papers Relating to Bradford and Plymouth, in the Barton Room at the Public Library.

Public interest in Governor Bradford has been so quickened of late by the return of his famous manuscript that the trustees of the Public Library have put on exhibition a collection of books and manuscripts relating to Bradford and the settlement of Plymouth colony. These memorials are now on exhibition in one of the cases in the Barton room of the library building. The most valuable historically and of the greatest interest to autograph collectors, is a letter by Bradford himself, which is one of the treasures of the "Miles Standish Volume," belonging to the Chamberlain collection of autographs and manuscripts. The letter is in Bradford's clear handwriting, dated Feb. 6, 1631-2, and is an important document, addressed to Governor John Winthrop, with Bradford's seal and Winthrop's indorsement. It is signed by William Bradford, Thomas Prince, Dr. William Fuller, Miles Standish and John Alden—five of the eight most prominent Pilgrim fathers.

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Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

A FINAL DICTUM.

So the Bacchante is to be definitely and permanently barred out of the Boston Public Library.

Well, Boston will not grieve. Undoubtedly, some of the criticism which has been brought against the much-debated figure is praiseworthy and exaggerated—it is all right in its proper place—but the one overwhelmingly fatal objection has been that it was grotesquely unfit for the position in which it was originally located. It was insignificant in size, and was the exact antithesis of the idea of repose and dignity which the noble court naturally suggested.

It was no real affront to the morality of the community, but it was an affront—in that place—to its artistic sense. In this light the Trustees have probably considered it, and therefore determined upon the rejection of the figure. From first to last it has been the fortune of the Bacchante to be the target of a controversy absurdly disproportionate to its importance.

It ought now to be allowed to rest in peace until some appropriate—but far less conspicuous—site can be assigned it by the generous donor to whom it is now respectfully returned.

There may be a place for the Bacchante, but it is not in the stately court of the Boston Public Library. For this sage decision of the Board of Trustees, many thanks!

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1897.

Do not fret, even though you are not permitted to look at the Bradford Manuscript, which is locked up in a special safe in the state treasurer's office, in a safe of which only Gov. Wolcott has the key. You can tell just as well what the precious document looks like by scrutinizing the fac-simile, itself a precious thing, which is on exhibition in a glass case at the Boston Public Library. The fac-simile is an exact representation of the original, letter by letter, and page by page. It resembles the document looked up at the state house as perfectly as the paste Kohl-noor on exhibition among the crown jewels in the Tower of London resembles the real stone which is—where is it?

BOSTON LOSES THE BACCHANTE.

(Special to The World.)

BOSTON, May 28.—Architect McKim has withdrawn his gift of the bronze statue of the Bacchante to the Boston Public Library, and the trustees to-day accepted his withdrawal with a great deal more alacrity than they accepted it last year. They breathed a sigh of content, and so did the clergymen and the other good Bostonians, who have been denouncing the statue ever since it became an issue.

Mr. McKim is deeply indignant at the way his well meant offer was received, and in private he has vigorously expressed himself on the subject. The trustees have been hopelessly divided between a desire to placate Mr. McKim on the one hand and the Boston public on the other.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

NO BACCHANTE.

Statue Will Not Return to Library Court.

Mr. McKim Decides to Withdraw Gift.

Result of Public Opinion—Dr. Barton Talks.

Poor Bacchante!

Your days in Boston are over. The weight of public disapproval has borne you down. Defenseless and alone, in the quietude of your winter home in the Public Library cellar, your grief must be hard to bear.

Mr. McKim, the well-known architect of New York, has decided to withdraw his gift to the Boston Public Library Trustees—the Bacchante—at once. He came to this decision only after the most careful consideration. The fact was made known to the Library Trustees at their meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Bacchante is famous now. Little did the twelve Trustees of the Public Library, Mr. McKim or even Sculptor Macmonnies himself think that such wide-spread significance would attach to the "Canan Road at Grafton, N. H.," comprising 100 acres, with commodious farm buildings, to E. O. Wright of Concord, who buys for a home, and has already taken possession.

SUFFOLK COUNTY TRANSFERS.

The following sales were taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange: References: Q and C. W. warranty, D deed, M mortgage, R release.

BOSTON CITY PROPER.

Mary A. Leonard to Achsah A. Leonard, "Charles Street, 31, Q."
James R. Gerrish to Arthur L. Parsons, "Washington Street, 31, Q."
Nicholas Kewlin estate to William Burns, "Newish and Mauder Streets, 2399, Rel."
William Burns to Mary A. Geller et al., "Newish and Mauder Streets, 2399, Rel."
Janet M. Cranston et al. to Abiel R. Terrill, "Washington Street and rear, four pieces, Q."
Abiel R. Terrill to Albert Geiger, "Washington Street and Leland Place, 31, Q."

WILLIAM T. BOSTON.
I. B. Huse estate to Patrick McGowan, "West Eighth Street, 31, Q."
M. Hays estate to William F. Hayes, "Park, Fourth Street, B. W."

THE ATTENTION OF EVERY MEETING; still it was talked over.

Mr. McKim of New York has been in constant communication with the Trustees. He was anxious to keep track of the prevailing sentiment. Of course, he was surprised to learn, from time to time, of the convergence of opposition. He relied upon the wisdom of the Trustees, the Trustees, in turn, relied on Mr. McKim's wisdom. All of the petitions presented to the Trustees have been looked over by Mr. McKim. The matter resolved itself into a serious problem, and Mr. McKim was expected to make a solution. His solution has been expected for some time. It came this week, and was announced to the twelve Trustees yesterday afternoon by their President, Mr. Frederick O. Prince.

To be more exact, Mr. McKim's words were: "After carefully considering the petitions, I have decided to withdraw the statue 'Bacchante.'"

The board decided to accept Mr. McKim's solution of the problem. The board was in session one hour and a half. The "Bacchante" took up most of that time. A little routine business was transacted, and a gift of two busts, Franklin and Lafayette, from Horatio Greenough, was accepted. The meeting adjourned at 5:30.

Among the most influential opponents of the Bacchante has been the Congregational Club. The opposition was led by the Rev. William E. Barton, then Chairman of the Outlook Committee, and now President of the club. He said to a Journal representative yesterday:

"No, I am not surprised. I have known for a day or two that Mr. McKim had withdrawn the Bacchante. In fact, I have never believed that it would be permanently erected in the Library court."

"It is a triumph of temperate, conscientious opposition. The vehement, boisterous opposition did more harm than good. The opposition of the Congregational Club was dignified, courteous, but none the less determined. The opinion of 600 such men as compose that body, expressed after a month of consideration, could but carry weight. It was only one of many influential bodies that took such ground, but it was, I believe, the first large body so to do. The Trustees gave courteous consideration to our views, and I believed from the first that we should succeed."

"Mr. McKim has done a wise thing in withdrawing his offer of the Bacchante, and will be commended by the best people of Boston. It would have been the mistake of his life if he had marred the fine building, which is to be his greatest monument, with a statue forced

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 149.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

THE BACCHANTE STATUE.

What is probably the final disposition of a troublesome question was made at the meeting of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, last evening, by the withdrawal on the part of the donor of the gift of the Bacchante statue to that institution. The Boston city council has still to act upon the matter, but that body is expected to concur with what has been done. This is a subject which has excited local interest and aroused wider attention, and in view of its settlement a brief relation of the circumstances attending it may be appropriate.

Three or four years since, it was hinted that Mr. McKim, the architect of the new Public Library building, had signified his intention of presenting, in memory of his wife, a fountain to adorn the centre of the court in that edifice. The trustees looked forward with great interest to the reception of so generous a gift. When the first intimation of its character came in the photographs of a group made by the sculptor, Macmonnies, called the Bacchante, there was a general feeling in the board that the face of the Bacchante was far from satisfactory, yet the gift was accepted by the trustees without a serious judgment on its merits, the feeling being that the art commission was to decide that matter. The art commission subsequently rejected it as unworthy and unsuited to the place. Out of consideration for the feelings of Mr. McKim, and especially in view of the delicacy attending the reception of a gift, the trustees, however, felt that they could do no less than afford the statue an opportunity to be seen in the place for which it was designed, and with the fountain playing around it. They therefore caused the statue to be put on exhibition in this way.

More serious difficulties than before had arisen followed this move. Adverse criticism of the statue began at once from many quarters. The remark was so frequent as to be almost general that it was trivial in character and inappropriate to the place. In regard to its artistic merits there was no great diversity of views, but perhaps no one of recognized authority on works of art has been found to pronounce it to be a production of remarkable excellence in that field. There was some criticism also as to the indecency of the statue, but this was of moment not so much when it was intrinsically considered as in its unsuitableness to the court of an institution of learning. It developed into formidable proportions in this point of view, and included not only many of the religious public, but others who would not possibly have thought of objecting to the statue in a different position.

Then there came to the trustees one of the weightiest petitions ever presented by citizens of Boston, signed by the names of 250 of the most distinguished friends of the library, objecting to the statue. After many weeks of effort there followed another petition of the same size, but of far less weight in the character of those whose names were affixed to it, commending the statue chiefly for its artistic merits. This was the beginning of something like a storm of expression of opinion. Then succeeded a vast number of petitions from religious and educational bodies, representing almost the whole moral and religious sense of the city. They included a large number of individuals not usually concerned about such a matter, and revealed a profound feeling as existing against the statue being placed in the court of the library. The suggestion that the name of the statue might be changed was made for the possible appeasing of the objectors. It had feeble effect, and was hardly considered seriously. Bacchante was the name given by the artist, and it was the subject he had aimed to delineate. It was really the statue itself to which objection was made.

The trustees had up to this point done everything in their power to express the grateful sense of the liberality and kindness of Mr. McKim in his gift to the Public Library. They had a duty to the public as well. It was a delicate and an embarrassing position in which they were placed. They saw but one course open to them in view of all the circumstances. To have set up the statue would have been to arouse op-

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

BACCHANTE HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN.

Charles F. McKim, Who Presented the Statue to the Public Library, Has Notified the Trustees That He Has Decided to Withdraw His Gift.

As a result of the meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon it was announced that the donor of the statue of Bacchante, Charles F. McKim, the architect of the library building, had withdrawn his gift. The story of how Macmonnies' famous statue was presented to the library, declined by the trustees, then accepted by the Art Commission, placed on exhibition in the library court last fall and viewed by thousands, while a fierce controversy was carried on regarding the propriety or impropriety of the work and its remaining in the library, is well known. During and after its removal from the library court, petitions for and against it continued to be received by the trustees. These were turned over to Mr. McKim, with the suggestion that he should decide in the matter. His reply, as received by the board yesterday, is: "After carefully considering the petitions, I have decided to withdraw the statue Bacchante."

During the winter the Bacchante has been stored away in a box in one of the small administrative rooms in the back part of the library building. It has been suggested that the part of the Boston public which would like to have a last look at the statue should be given an opportunity to do so, but that is not at all likely. The Bacchante will remain where she now is until removed at Mr. McKim's pleasure. Her ultimate destination is not known, but it has been suggested that she will now probably find a permanent resting-place in New York, most likely in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Among the most influential opponents of the Bacchante has been the Congregational Club, led by Rev. William E. Barton, then chairman of the outlook committee and now president of the club. He said: "I have known for a day or two that Mr. McKim had withdrawn the Bacchante. It is a triumph of temperate, conscientious opposition. The vehement, boisterous opposition did more harm than good. Mr. McKim has done a wise thing in withdrawing his offer of the Bacchante, and will be commended by the best people of Boston. It would have been the mistake of his life if he had marred the fine building, which is to be his greatest monument, with a statue forced upon the city in defiance of its best sentiment. It would have been a mistake to oppose any large body of the best citizens on such a point. The action of the Congregational Club shows how strong and widespread was the opposition. It has been said that the opposition to the statue is Puritanical. That is true. I am not of those who would throw mire on the graves of their fathers by using the name Puritan to condemn a course with which they do not agree. It is not Puritanical in the sense that it grows out of narrow, sanctimonious prejudice, which is some men's idea of the Puritanical. Boston will cease to be worthy of her history when she is swayed in a case like this by calumnies of newspapers in other cities at her alleged Puritanical principles. Boston still has the conscience of the Puritan."

The library trustees received yesterday from Horatio Greenough an offer of two marble busts of heroic size, one of Lafayette and the other of Franklin. They will probably be accepted.

ROXBURY ATHANEUM.

Judge Knowlton of the supreme equity court has granted the petition for the dissolution of the Roxbury Athaneum, and has decreed the property of the corporation to go to the Fellows' Athaneum of Roxbury, an institution which is practically a branch of the Boston Public Library.

The question at issue was as to the disposition of a bequest of \$5000 made some 25 years ago by Sophia Snow. This by the decision of the court goes with the rest of the property of the Athaneum to the Fellows' Institution.

Other volumes are Morton's "New England's Memorial," Cambridge, 1630, compiled in great part from Bradford's manuscript; the "People's Plea," 1618, by John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrim fathers; Captain John Smith's "Description of New England," London, 1616, and "The Planter's Plea, or the Grounds of Plantations Examined, and Usual Objections answered," London, 1630, etc. The illustrations consist of views in Boston, Austerlitz and Scrooby, England, and Plymouth, Mass.

There may be a place for the Bachante, but it is not in the stately court of the Boston Public Library. For this sage decision of the Board of Trustees, many thanks!

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1837.

Mr. McKim is deeply indignant at the way his well meant offer was received, and in private he has vigorously expressed himself on the subject. The trustees have been helplessly divided between a desire to place Mr. McKim on the one hand and the Boston public on the other.

The Bacchante is famous now. Little did the twelve Trustees of the Public Library, Mr. McKim or even Sculptor Macmonnies himself think that wide-spread significance would attach to the Cuman Road at Gratton, N. H., comprising 100 acres, with some fine farm buildings, to E. C. Wagon of Concord, who buys for a home, and has already taken possession.

Mary A. Leonard to Achsah A. Leonard,
Chambers Street, \$1. Q.

W. H. Hayes, 1401 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.
M. Hayes to Catherine F. Hayes,
Fourth Street, St. W.
perhaps, 1401 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.
the attention of every meeting; still it
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Trustees gave courteous consideration to our views, and I believed in the first that we should succeed.

Mr. McKim has done a wise thing in withdrawing his offer of the Bacchante, and will be commended by the best people of Boston. It would have been a mistake of his life if he had marred the fine building, which is to be his latest monument, with a statue forced into the city in defiance of its best sentiment. He has saved the best people from the unpleasant necessity of further action."

re you sure that the best people in
un agree with you?"
of all of them, certainly, but a very
proportion of those most compe-
to judge, and most interested in all
the library stands for."

think likely, but I do not care
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take to suppose any large body of the
citizens on such a point. The
of the Congregational Club shows
strong and widespread was the

tion. The first utterance there
in October, after the Trustees had
named the statue. The Outlook Com-
mittee reported the fact, and commended
the Trustees. The report was read
with manifest favor. A month
the Art Commission had reversed

decision, and the matter was read to again in a series of reasons the rejection of the Bacchante. The adopted the sentiments of the re- and presented a resolution to the ary Trustees."

of the statue oppose all forms of nude in art?"

think not. Some of them do, to be and their sentiments ought to be acted so far forth as this at least, no nude statue should be accepted no name, posture or moral sugges-

has been said, Dr. Barton, that
would have been less opposition
the Bacchante if it had been named

...less or Joy,' or the 'Dancing', or something of that sort." Very likely. We did not name her. It came to us name and all. But for any name that statue would offend good and sensible people. The name Bacchante was not the

that she bore. She came to us
the name of the model vulgarly
aimed from the housetops, and
brothels of Paris were raked to
foul incidents of her disreputable
r for the daily press. It would
be impossible to dissociate the

and I went as a committee, representing different religious bodies, and emphasized this fact. Mr. Putnam the Trustees have never desired

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Then there came to the trustees one of the weightiest petitions ever presented by citizens of Boston, signed by the names of 250 of the most distinguished friends of the library, objecting to the statue. After many weeks of effort there followed another petition of the same size, but of far less weight in the character of those whose names were affixed to it, commending the statue chiefly for its artistic merits. This was the beginning of something like a storm of expression of opinion. Then succeeded a vast number of petitions from religious and educational bodies, representing almost the whole moral and religious sense of the city. They included a large number of individuals not usually concerned about such a matter, and revealed a profound feeling as existing against the statue being placed in the court of the Library. The suggestion that the name of the statue might be changed was made for the possible appeasing of the objectors. It had feeble effect, and was hardly considered seriously. Bacchante was the name given by the artist, and it was the subject he had aimed to delineate. It was really the statue itself to which objection was made.

The trustees had up to this point done everything in their power to express the sympathy of the board for the dignity and honor of Mr. McKim in his position as head of the Public Library. They had done all they could for the public as well. It was a delicate and an embarrassing position in which they were placed. They saw but one course open to them in view of all the circumstances. To have set up the issue would have been to arouse opposition anew, and to have created a very wide disapprobation in the public mind. This was so apparent that they felt Mr. McKim must realize this and that they therefore saw no alternative but to take the course of resigning Mr. McKim to withdraw his name. He has appreciated the position which they were placed, and has acquiesced in this course. He has asked the opinion of the city council to do so.

is the best ending that there is of an unfortunate complication. No one fails to respect the mood of the donor. For himself he has nothing more than the magnificent building which he had designed for the city as his own memorial here. The fact that a statue of this character has been considered inappropriate is in itself a tribute to its dignified character. No one has ever questioned that his own work was enthusiastic and much to be prized and treasured by the city. If he has made a mistake in estimating the work, it is a matter of much less importance and likely to be early for-

As a result of the meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon it was announced that the donors of the statue of Bacchante, Charles McKim, architect of the library building, Macmonnies' gift. The story of how to the library, declined by the trustees, placed on exhibition in the library room, last night and viewed by thousands, while a fierce controversy was carried on regarding the propriety of the statue, and its removal and its remaining in the library, is well known. During and after its removal against it continued to be received by the trustees. They were turned over to Mr. McKim, with the suggestion that he should decide in the matter. His decision, as received by the board yesterday, is: "I have decided to withdraw the petitions. I have decided to withdraw the statue Bacchante. During the year 1900."

The Bacchante has been stored away in a box in one of the small administrative rooms in the back part of the library building. It has been suggested that the part of the Boston public which would like to have a last look at the statue should be given an opportunity to do so, but that is not at all likely. The Bacchante will remain where she now is until removed at Mr. McKim's pleasure. Her ultimate destination is not known, but it has been suggested that she will now probably find a permanent resting-place in New York, most likely in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL. NO. 148.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

BRADFORD'S BOOK IS OPEN.

Fac-Simile of the Manuscript Now on Exhibition.

Yesterday afternoon the Hon. Frederick O. Prince and Judge Melvin Chamberlain stood in the office of the Librarian of the Public Library for an hour, discussing with a good deal of warmth several incidents in the history of the famous Bradford manuscript.

On a table before them lay a copy of the fac-simile reproduction of the precious book which ex-Ambassador Bayard handed to Gov. Wolcott at the State House on Wednesday. When the two gentlemen had ended their talk the book over which they had been arguing was set aside. And today and tomorrow, and for some time afterward, the general public will be privileged to look upon it.

The Bradford fac-simile has been put on exhibition in a case in the Barton room of the library, with other pertinent volumes and some manuscripts.

The most valuable historically, and of the greatest interest to historians and autograph collectors, is a letter by Bradford himself, which is one of the treasures of the "Miles Standish Volume," belonging to the Chamberlain collection of autographs and manuscripts. The letter is in Bradford's clear handwriting, dated Feb. 6, 1631-2, and is an important document, addressed to Gov. John Winthrop, with Bradford's seal and Winthrop's indorsement. It is signed by William Bradford, Thomas Prince, Dr. William Fuller, Miles Standish and John Alden—five of the eight most prominent Pilgrim fathers.

Among the books on display is a copy of "A Dialogue, or the Sum of a Conference Between Some Young Men Born in New England and Sundry Ancient Men That Came Out of Holland and Old England, Anno Domini 1648," with a fac-simile page of the manuscript; also the portion of Bradford's letter-book which was discovered in Nova Scotia and published in volume 3 of the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections.

Of the other books shown, the copy of "Mourt's Relation" is of the greatest importance. It was published in London in 1622, under the title "A Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth in New England." These journals were written by Edward Winslow and John Robinson. They were carried to England by Robert Cushman when he returned in the ship "Fortune," and were published by Mourt, or Morton, the writers. This book contains an account of the first exploration of Boston harbor by Capt. Standish in 1621.

Another interesting book is Edward Winslow's "Good News for New England," London, 1624. This book is now in the John Adams library, but belonged to the Prince library, and was used in 1741 by the court of commissioners for settling the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Other volumes are Morton's "New England's Memorial," Cambridge, 1693, compiled in great part from Bradford's manuscript; "The People's Plea," 1618, by John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrim fathers; Capt. John Smith's "Description of New England," London, 1616, and "The Planters' Plea, or the Grounds of Plantations Examined, and Usual Objections Answered," London, 1620, etc. The illustrations consist of views in Boston, Austerfield and Scrooby, England, and Plymouth, Mass.

ROXBURY ATHANEUM.

Judge Knowlton of the supreme equity court has granted the petition for the dissolution of the Roxbury Athaneum, and has decreed the property of the corporation to go to the Fellows' Athaneum of Roxbury, an institution which is practically a branch of the Boston Public Library.

The question at issue was as to the disposition of a bequest of \$200 made some 25 years ago by Sophia Snow. This by the decision of the court goes with the rest of the property of the Athaneum to the Fellows' Institution.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

A FINAL DICTUM.

So the Bacchante is to be definitely and permanently barred out of the Boston Public Library.

Well, Boston will not grieve. Undoubtedly, some of the criticism which has been brought against the much-debated figure is prudish and exaggerated—it is all right in its proper place—but the one overwhelming fatal objection has been that it was grotesquely unfit for the position in which it was originally located. It was insignificant in size, and was the exact antithesis of the idea of repose and dignity which the noble court naturally suggested.

It was no real affront to the morality of the community, but it was an affront—in that place—to its artistic sense. In this light the Trustees have probably considered it, and therefore determined upon the rejection of the figure. From first to last it has been the fortune of the Bacchante to be the target of a controversy absurdly disproportionate to its importance.

It ought now to be allowed to rest in peace until some appropriate—but far less conspicuous—site can be assigned it by the generous donor to whom it is now respectfully returned.

There may be a place for the Bacchante, but it is not in the stately court of the Boston Public Library. For this sage decision of the Board of Trustees, many thanks!

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1897.

Do not fret, even though you are not permitted to look at the Bradford Manuscript, which is locked up in a special safe in the state treasurer's office, in a case of which only Gov. Wolcott has the key. You can tell just as well what the precious document looks like by scrutinizing the fac-simile, itself a precious thing, which is on exhibition in a glass case at the Boston Public Library. The fac-simile is an exact representation of the original, letter by letter, and page by page. It resembles the document locked up at the state house as perfectly as the paste Kohlinoor on exhibition among the crown jewels in the Tower of London resembles the real stone which is—where is it?

BOSTON LOSES THE BACCHANTE.

(Special to The World.)

BOSTON, May 21.—Architect McKim has withdrawn his gift of the bronze statue of the Bacchante to the Boston Public Library, and the trustees today accepted his withdrawal with a great deal more alacrity than they accepted content, and so did the clergymen and the other good Bostonians, who have been denouncing the statue ever since it became an issue.

Mr. McKim is deeply indignant at the way his well meant offer was received, and in private he has vigorously expressed his opinion on the subject. The trustees have been helplessly divided between a desire to have the statue and the one hand and the Boston public on the other.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

NO BACCHANTE.

Statue Will Not Return to Library Court.

Mr. McKim Decides to Withdraw Gift.

Result of Public Opinion—Dr. Barton Talks.

Poor Bacchante! Your days in Boston are over. The weight of public disapproval has borne you down. Defenceless and alone, in the quietude of your winter home in the Public Library cellar, your grief must be hard to bear.

Mr. McKim, the well-known architect of New York, has decided to withdraw his gift to the Boston Public Library Trustees—the Bacchante—at once. He came to this decision only after the most careful consideration. The fact was made known to the Library Trustees at their meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Bacchante is famous now. Little did the twelve Trustees of the Public Library, Mr. McKim or even Sculptor Macmonnies himself think that such wide-spread significance would attach to the sentiment expressed in the Bacchante. Little did they think that such serious opposition would be encountered in Boston.

Opposition began to be expressed soon after the statue was placed on exhibition in the Library court last November. Crowds flocked to see the widely-heralded production daily. Interest was at a fever heat. As a work of art the statue was admired; as an apotheosis of the qualities which comprise the worst life of Paris it was disapproved—by many. Still the crowds came.

The Trustees gave kindly recognition to all remonstrances. They weighed the matter carefully. Two weeks after the statue was placed on exhibition it was taken down, boxed up and put in the Library cellar. Days went by; opposition increased apace. The Trustees were flooded with remonstrating petitions. At every meeting during the winter the Bacchante was talked over. Perhaps, as a subject, it did not occupy the attention of every meeting; still it was talked over.

Mr. McKim of New York has been in constant communication with the Trustees. He was anxious to keep track of the prevailing sentiment. Of course, he was surprised to learn, from time to time, of the convergence of opposition. He relied upon the wisdom of the Trustees; the Trustees, in turn, relied on Mr. McKim's wisdom. All of the petitions presented to the Trustees have been looked over by Mr. McKim. The matter resolved itself into a serious problem, and Mr. McKim was expected to make a solution. His solution has been expected for some time. It came this week, and was announced to the twelve Trustees yesterday afternoon by their President, Mr. Frederick O. Prince.

To be more exact, Mr. McKim's words were: "After carefully considering the petitions, I have decided to withdraw the statue Bacchante."

The board decided to accept Mr. McKim's solution of the problem. The board was in session one hour and a half. The Bacchante took up most of that time. A little routine business was transacted, and a gift of two busts, Franklin and Lafayette, from Horatio Greenough, was accepted. The meeting adjourned at 3:30.

Among the most influential opponents of the Bacchante has been the Congregational Club. The opposition was led by the Rev. William E. Barton, then chairman of the Outlook Committee, and now President of the club. He said to a Journal representative yesterday:

"No, I am not surprised. I have known for a day or two that Mr. McKim had withdrawn the Bacchante. In fact, I have never believed that it would be permanently erected in the Library court."

"It is a triumph of temperate, conscientious opposition. The vehement, boisterous opposition did more harm than good. The opposition of the Congregational Club was dignified, courteous, but none the less determined. The opinion of 500 such men as compose that body, expressed after a month of consideration, could but carry weight. It was only one of many influential bodies that took such ground, but it was, I believe, the first large body so to do. The Trustees gave courteous consideration to our views, and I believed from the first that we should succeed. 'Mr. McKim has done a wise thing in withdrawing his offer of the Bacchante, and will be commended by the best people of Boston. It would have been the mistake of his life if he had married the fine building, which is to be his greatest monument, with a statue forced upon the city in defiance of its best sentiment. He has saved the best people the unpleasant necessity of further opposition.'"

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Three or four years since, it was hinted that Mr. McKim, the architect of the new Public Library building, had signified his intention of presenting, in memory of his wife, a fountain to adorn the centre of the court in that edifice. The trustees looked forward with great interest to the reception of so generous a gift. When the first intimation of its character came in the photographs of a group made by the sculptor, Macmonnies, called the Bacchante, there was a general feeling in the board that the face of the Bacchante was far from satisfactory, yet the gift was accepted by the trustees without a serious judgment on its merits, the feeling being that the art commission was to decide that matter. The art commission subsequently rejected it as unworthy and unsuited to the place. Out of consideration for the feelings of Mr. McKim, and

delicacy at a gift, they could not place for the statue an opportunity to do so, but that is not at all likely. The Bacchante will remain where she now is until removed at Mr. McKim's pleasure. Her ultimate destination is not known, but it has been suggested that she will now probably find a permanent resting-place in New York, most likely in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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ROXBURY ATHANAEUM.

Judge Knowlton of the supreme equity court has granted the petition for the dissolution of the Roxbury Athanaeum, and has decreed the property of the corporation to go to the Fellows' Athanaeum of Roxbury, an institution which is practically a branch of the Boston Public Library.

Among the books in the cases is a copy of the fac-simile reproduction of the Bradford manuscript; a copy of "A dialogue, or the sum of a conference between some young men born in New England and sundry ancient men, that came out of Holland and old England, Anno Domini, 1648," with a fac-simile page of the manuscript; also a portion of Bradford's letter-book which was discovered in Nova Scotia and published in vol. 3 of the Massachusetts Historical Society collection. Of the other books shown, the copy of "Mourt's Relation" is of the greatest importance. It was published in London in 1622 under the title "A Relation or Journal in the beginning and proceedings of the English Plantation settled at Plymouth in New England." These journals were written by Edward Winslow, William Bradford, Robert Cushman and John Robinson. They were carried to England by the ship Fortune, man when he returned in the ship Fortune, and were published by Mourt, or Morton, against the will and knowledge of the writers. This book contains an account of the first exploration of Boston harbor by Captain Standish in 1621. Another interesting book is Edward Winslow's "Good News for New England," London, 1624. The book is now in the John Adams library, but belonged once to the Prince library, and was used in 1741 by the court of commissioners for settling the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Other volumes are Morton's "New England's Memorial," Cambridge, 1689, compiled in great part from Bradford's manuscript; "The People's Plea," 1618, by John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrim fathers; Captain John Smith's "Description of New England," London, 1616, and "The Planters Plea, or the Grounds of Plantations Examined, and Usual Objections Answered," London, 1630, etc. The illustrations consist of views in Boston, Austerfield and Scrooby, England, and Plymouth, Mass.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER. Established 1813. The Official Paper of the State. The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1897. Do not fret, even though you are not permitted to look at the Bradford Manuscript, which is locked up in a special safe in the state treasurer's office, in a safe of which only Gov. Wolcott has the key. You can tell just as well what the precious document looks like by scrutinizing the fac-simile, itself a precious thing, which is on exhibition in a glass case at the Boston Public Library. The fac-simile is an exact representation of the original, letter by letter, and page by page. It resembles the document looked up at the state house as perfectly as the paste Kuhlman on exhibition among the crown jewels in the Tower of London resembles the real stone which is—where is it?

BOSTON LOSES THE BACCHANTE.

(Special to The World.) BOSTON, May 21.—Architect McKim has withdrawn his gift of the bronze statue of the Bacchante to the Boston Public Library, and the trustees to-day accepted his withdrawal with a great deal more alacrity than they accepted it last year. They breathed a sigh of content, and so did the clergymen and the other good Bostonians, who have been denouncing the statue ever since it became an issue. Mr. McKim is deeply indignant at the way his well-meant offer was received, and in private he has vigorously expressed himself on the subject. The trustees have been helplessly divided between a desire to please Mr. McKim on the one hand and the Boston public on the other.

triumphed as it always may. The thing that ought to be can be. If we could only focus righteous public sentiment, as we are just learning how to do, we might accomplish almost any good thing in our city. When Boston decides to have a statue, she will have the enlightened conscience, she will cease to have reason to be proud of the Boston Tea Party. Boston will cease to be worthy of her history when she is swayed in a case like this by callow flings of newspapers in other cities at her alleged Puritanical principles. Boston still has the conscience of the Puritan.

The Trustees gave kindly recognition to all remonstrants. They weighed the matter carefully. Two weeks after the statue was placed on exhibition it was taken down, boxed up and put in the Library cellar. Days went by; opposition increased apace. The Trustees were flooded with remonstrating petitions. At every meeting during the winter the Bacchante was talked over. Perhaps, as a subject, it did not occupy the attention of every meeting; still it was talked over.

Mr. McKim of New York has been in constant communication with the Trustees. He was anxious to keep track of the prevailing sentiment. Of course, he was surprised to learn, from time to time, of the convergence of opposition. He relied upon the wisdom of the Trustees; the Trustees, in turn, relied on Mr. McKim's wisdom. All of the petitions presented to the Trustees have been looked over by Mr. McKim. The matter resolved itself into a serious problem, and Mr. McKim was expected to make a solution. His solution has been expected for some time. It came this week, and was announced to the twelve Trustees yesterday afternoon by their President, Mr. Frederick O. Powers.

To be more exact, Mr. McKim's words were: "After carefully considering the petitions, I have decided to withdraw the statue Bacchante."

The board decided to accept Mr. McKim's solution of the problem. The board was in session one hour and a half. The Bacchante took up most of that time. A little routine business was transacted, and a gift of two busts, Franklin and Lafayette, from Horatio Greenough, was accepted. The meeting adjourned at 5:30.

Among the most influential opponents of the Bacchante has been the Congregational Club. The opposition was led by the Rev. William E. Barton, then chairman of the Outlook Committee, and now President of the club. He said to a Journal representative yesterday:

"No, I am not surprised. I have known for a day or two that Mr. McKim had withdrawn the Bacchante. In fact, I have never believed that it would be permanently erected in the Library court. It is a triumph of temperate, conscientious opposition. The vehement, boisterous opposition did more harm than good. The opposition of the Congregational Club was dignified, courteous, but none the less determined. The opinion of 500 such men as compose that body, expressed after a month of consideration, could but carry weight. It was only one of many influential bodies that took such ground, but it was, I believe, the first large body so to do. The Trustees gave courteous consideration to our views, and I believed from the first that we should succeed. Mr. McKim has done a wise thing in withdrawing his offer of the Bacchante, and will be commended by the best people of Boston. It would have been the mistake of his life if he had married the fine building, which is to be his greatest monument, with a statue forced upon the city in defiance of its best sentiment. He has saved the best people the unpleasant necessity of further opposition."

"Are you sure that the best people in Boston agree with you?" "Not all of them, certainly, but a very large proportion of those most competent to judge, and most interested in all that the library stands for."

"A majority?" "I think likely, but I do not care about that. It would have been a mistake to oppose any large body of the best citizens on such a point. The action of the Congregational Club shows how strong and widespread was the opposition. The first utterance there was in October, after the Trustees had declined the statue. The Outlook Committee reported the fact, and commended the Trustees. The report was received with manifest favor. A month later the Art Commission had reversed the decision, and the matter was referred to again in a series of reasons for the rejection of the Bacchante. The club, adopted the sentiments of the report, and presented a resolution to the Library Trustees."

"Do you understand that the opponents of the statue oppose all forms of the nude in art?" "I think not. Some of them do, to be sure, and their sentiments ought to be respected so far forth as this at least, that no nude statue should be accepted whose name, posture or moral suggestion offends even their moral sense. Yet to one has opposed the recent acceptance of a bust of Powers' 'Greek Slave.'"

"It has been said, Dr. Barton, that there would have been less opposition to the Bacchante if it had been named 'The Goddess of Joy,' or the 'Dancing Faun,' or something of that sort." "Very likely. We did not name her. She came to us name and all. But under any name that statue would have offended good and sensible people. The name Bacchante was not the worst that she bore. She came to us with the name of the model vulgarly pronounced from the house-tops, and the hundreds of Paris were raked to find fault incidents of her disreputable career for the statue. It would have been impossible to dissociate the statue from the model. Dr. Powers, Rubin and I went as a committee, representing different religious bodies, and we emphasized this fact. Mr. Putnam and the Trustees have never desired to oppose enlightened public opinion. Dr. De Normandie, I am confident, has from the first agreed with us."

"It has been said that the opposition to the statue is Puritanical. That is true. I am not of those who would throw mire on the graves of their fathers by using the name Puritan to condemn a course with which they do not agree. It is not Puritanical in the sense that it grows out of narrow, sentimental prejudice, which is some men's idea of the Puritan. But it is Puritanical to oppose the apotheosis of liquor and lust, if it be Puritanical to question the propriety of enshrining as the central figure in our noble library court, the statue of a lewd, naked, drunken woman, reeking with the associations of the worst

triumphed as it always may. The thing that ought to be can be. If we could only focus righteous public sentiment, as we are just learning how to do, we might accomplish almost any good thing in our city. When Boston decides to have a statue, she will have the enlightened conscience, she will cease to have reason to be proud of the Boston Tea Party. Boston will cease to be worthy of her history when she is swayed in a case like this by callow flings of newspapers in other cities at her alleged Puritanical principles. Boston still has the conscience of the Puritan.

"No official action need be counted final till the conscience of the people finds its crystallization in the decision of the officials whom we choose to serve us. The people of Boston have reason to thank the Library Trustees for the courage of their first refusal to accept the Bacchante, and for the wisdom with which they have shown in their works of art. Like Noah's dove, to that original decision."

St. Louis, May 21.—The statue Bacchante, which was to have been placed in the Library court, has been withdrawn by its donor, Mr. McKim, and the trustees of the library have accepted the withdrawal. The statue was to have been placed in the Library court, but the trustees have decided to accept the withdrawal. The statue was to have been placed in the Library court, but the trustees have decided to accept the withdrawal.

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During the winter the Bacchante has been stored away in a box in one of the small administrative rooms in the back part of the library building. It has been suggested that the part of the Boston public which should be given a last look at the statue, but that is not at all likely. The Bacchante will remain where she now is until removed at Mr. McKim's pleasure. Her ultimate destination is not known, but it has been suggested that she will now probably find a permanent resting-place in New York, most likely in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Among the most influential opponents of the Bacchante has been the Congregational Club, led by Rev. William E. Barton, then chairman of the Outlook Committee, and now president of the club. He said: "I have known for a day or two that Mr. McKim had withdrawn the Bacchante. It is a triumph of temperate, conscientious opposition. The vehement, boisterous opposition did more harm than good. Mr. McKim has done a wise thing in withdrawing his offer of the Bacchante, and will be commended by the best people of Boston. It would have been the mistake of his life if he had married the fine building, which is to be his greatest monument, with a statue forced upon the city in defiance of its best sentiment. He has saved the best people the unpleasant necessity of further opposition."

The library trustees resolved yesterday from Horatio Greenough an offer of two marble busts of heroic size, one of Lafayette and the other of Franklin. They will probably be accepted.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

MRS BACCHANTE AND BABY GOING.

Opposition Proves Successful—Mr McKim, After Considering Petitions, Decides to Withdraw Statue.

Mrs Bacchante and baby are going to leave the public library of Boston for good and forever. They must be glad. There can be no fun in life even for brassy images when packed away in a box and hidden down cellar.

Macmonnies, the sculptor, created the pair in gay Paris. McKim, the architect, transported them to this conservative city of New England and presented them to the trustees of the institution in Copley sq. The trustees have

him to decide what was best to be done under the circumstances. Mr McKim has settled the case. He says: "After carefully considering the petitions, I have decided to withdraw the statue of Bacchante."

The trustees can now stop taking business—they will shiver and shake no more.

Among the most influential opponents of the Bacchante has been the Congregational club. The opposition was led by Rev William E. Barton, then chairman of the out-of-door committee and now president of the club. He says:

No, I am not surprised. I have known for a day or two that Mr McKim had withdrawn the Bacchante. In fact, I have never believed that it would be permanently erected in the library court.

"It is a triumph of temperate, conscientious opposition. The vehement,



THE FAMOUS BACCHANTE

been in a stew ever since. The woman and child were accepted, rejected and accepted again. Ministers and others did not cease to denounce the work of art as an ornament of the library courtyard.

Mrs Bacchante and baby were removed from the bath beneath the fountain and concealed during the winter and spring.

The argument has continued. The official recipients of the gift didn't like to fly in the face of the objectors. They very delicately forwarded to Mr McKim the documentary evidence against and in favor of the statue, leaving it to

boisterous opposition did more harm than good. The opposition of the Congregational club was dignified, courteous, but none the less determined. The opinion of 500 such men as compose that body, expressed after a month of consideration, could but carry weight. It was only one of many influential bodies, the first large body so to do. The trustees gave courteous consideration to our views, and I believed from the first that we should succeed.

Mr McKim has done a wise thing in withdrawing his offer of the Bacchante, and will be commended by the best people of Boston.

The Boston Traveler

PUBLISHED BY THE
BOSTON TRAVELER CO.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

BACCHANTE IS WITHDRAWN.

At last the perplexing question of what disposition should be made of the Macmonnies statue of Bacchante has been settled by the withdrawal of the gift by Architect McKim, the donor. This relieves the library trustees of a tremendous burden of responsibility, and as they walked the streets last evening it was with a more alert bearing than has characterized them for months. The Bacchante has fairly made them round-shouldered.

The only complaint against the Bacchante was that she was altogether too much "beauty unadorned." There was no question as to the artistic character of the sculpture. The art commission frowned upon the gift, declaring it unsuitable in general tone to the surroundings of the library. Nevertheless, they paid Mr McKim the dubious compliment of locating the statue temporarily in the library court. There it was admired by thousands whose minds did not construe any evil from it. Then petitions objecting to the statue began to come in from those who objected to it on the ground that it was not in keeping in subject with an institution of learning. Then the statue came in, and now Mr McKim is to take it away.

He will doubtless present it to New York, and New York will be glad to get it, and we shall go over there and have it pointed out to us with Knickerbocker pride. And so endeth Bacchante.

So Architect McKim has at last withdrawn in disgust his almost priceless gift to the city of Boston. Who can blame him? Think of the architect of the library, the man who knew it best, being insulted by a lot of Puritanical whiners, who told that he had helped commit an indecency, or, at all events, that he did not know what was fitting for his own courtyard. So the beautiful Bacchante is lost to us, to go, I hope, to Brooklyn or Kalamazoo, or some town where public appreciation of an art treasure is stronger than here in Boston.

The Sun.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

THE BACCHANTE REJECTED.

Boston Library Trustees Decide to Return Macmonnies' Statue to Mr. McKim.

Boston, May 28.—The beautiful bronze statue of the Bacchante and her baby boy has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It was made by Macmonnies, the celebrated Paris sculptor, and presented to the city of Boston last year by Charles F. McKim on the condition that it should be placed in the courtyard of the Public Library building, of which structure McKim and White are the architects.

The trustees decided to-day that the statue was unsuitable to that place, and it will be returned to Mr. McKim. This decision was in response to the pressure of public opinion as expressed in long petitions and in newspaper articles, but the step was taken only after a careful consideration of the views presented, after many conferences and much correspondence with Mr. McKim.

The statue arrived last fall and on Nov. 16 was mounted on a temporary pedestal in the fountain in the centre of the courtyard. The fire of criticism began at once, and has not ceased. After about three weeks the statue was housed because of cold weather, and it has not been seen by the public since.

The statue represents a naked woman, life size, standing on one foot, the other poised in the air as if to step forward. On her left arm sits a baby boy looking with longing eyes at a bunch of grapes which the Bacchante holds in her right hand just out of his reach. There is a laughing, sensuous, pleasure-loving expression on the woman's face. No one can deny that it is a work of art. In fact, experts regard it as one of Macmonnies' best. If it had been presented to the city to be placed as the city saw fit, it is not likely that any objection would have been raised. It was not only because of its nudity, for there are plenty of nude figures in the Museum of Art, nor was it to any great extent because of what might be called its architectural unfitness, with its small size and graceful lines, surrounded by the severely classical walls of the building. Those may have influenced those who objected most strenuously did so because they thought the statue in its significance more than its nudity utterly out of keeping with the character of the public library. The lesson it taught, the butterfly existence it typified, was not in sympathy with the teachings and the traditions of the place.

Ex-Mayor Prince, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, refused to talk about the matter.

BOSTON HERALD — SATURDAY, MAY 29

NO BACCHANTE.

Mr. McKim Withdraws the Famous Statue.

Protests Were Referred to Him by the Trustees.

Delicate Suggestion Made and Promptly Acted Upon.

Criticism Is Disarmed and Everybody Satisfied.

Horatio Greenough Makes an Offer of Two Busts.

Mr. Charles F. McKim, an architect of New York, who presented Macmonnies' statue of "Bacchante" to the Boston

last word in the first letter of approval. Probably no man will ever know.

At the meeting of the board of trustees yesterday afternoon the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, chairman, presided. When the board adjourned, he came down from the conference room and walked out through the office of the librarian.

After the chairman walked the Rev. James De Normandie acting clerk of the board, and he placed before the librarian's secretary a wire basket full of manuscripts. The trustees had been discussing them. Clerk De Normandie told the secretary that all there was for publication was the fact that Mr. McKim had received the petitions, and had decided to take the statue away.

All winter long the Bacchante and her infant have been in a box in one of the small administrative rooms in the back part of the library building.

On Sunday, the 15th of November, 1896, the group was on private exhibition in the courtyard, and the members of the board of trustees and the art commission and a company of invited persons eyed the nude figure for the first time. The next day the public saw it in the pond.

Ten days or so later the Bacchante was taken off her pedestal in the pond and "housed." Thousands of men, women and children had looked upon the statue, and newspapers all over the country had printed many stories on it. The "Bacchante" was a great advertisement for the Boston Public Library. And almost everybody connected with the institution, from the chairman of the board of trustees down to the messenger boys, has had to pay for the "ad." by answering a thousand or more questions all winter. During the week after the lady had been put out of sight, it seemed that every man, woman and child who went to the library felt it a duty to hold up some official in the institution and draw out of him all he ever knew about the statue.

Yesterday afternoon the pond in the courtyard was full of water, and the fountain jets were playing serenely, as if nothing of importance had come to pass in the trustees' rooms. A man stood at the little window at the head of the broad staircase going up



MACMONNIES' BACCHANTE.

Withdrawn from the Boston Public Library by Mr. McKim, the Donor.

Post May 29/97

BACCHANTE GOES

Architect McKim Withdraws His Gift to Public Library.

GOT TIRED OF OPPOSITION.

His Action Relieves the Trustees From an Embarrassing Position.

QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED.

Oh, Bacchante! Tell me truly,
Is it true thou'rt going to leave us?
Say 'tis but an idle "frolic,"
By those few in gulls uncoined—
Foes who ne'er have ceased to hate thee,
With a hatred unrelenting.
Since the dawn of that fair morning
When thy fairy grace and beauty
Shone resplendent in the fountain,
For the first time, and the courtyard
Of the home of Boston's culture,
Seemed to glow in added splendor.
Oh, Bacchante! fair Bacchante!
Is it true those foes have triumphed?
Foes, whose minds yet "undeveloped,"
Can't appreciate the beauties
Of the nude in art—who even
Would unfold thy form so faultless
In a pair of hideous bloomers—
Who would curb thy festive spirit,
Stop thy dancing and thy prancing,
Keep that foot, that looks so saucy
Poised in air, on terra firma;
Blot that smile so full of meaning
From thy fair and classic features,
Had to think, Oh, fair Bacchante!
That those eyes which keenest pleasure
Found in gazing on thy beauties,
Must that pleasure have denied them.
Yet thy mission is not ended.
Many fields are yet to conquer.
Boston's "Not the only baked bean
In the pot"—No, "there are others."
In New York, methinks, for instance,
Thou wouldst find a hearty welcome,
And become a star attraction.
At those famous Seelye dinners,
Shouldst thou seek the Quaker City,
Thou shouldst win both fame and glory
By arousing from their torpor
All those slow and sleepy Quakers.
Shouldst thou go to Narragansett,
Or the less renowned Nantasket,
Bustard's Bay or princely Newport,
Crescent Beach, Beachmont or Winthrop,
All the "nights" would pale before thee,
All the "masters" would ignore thee,
All the "mistresses" would ignore thee,
All the "predish" would ignore thee.
These, on dear, oh, fair Bacchante!
Are a few of many uses
That await thee in the future:
Then farewell, and blessings speed thee.

Bacchante is going.
Yes, Bacchante, the airy, fairy creature
who has been disporting herself in the
courtyard of the Public Library at stated
intervals for the critical inspection of the
public, is going to say farewell to Boston.

She has been undecided for several
months as to what course to take, but
"circumstances over which she had no
control," has finally compelled the step
which she now takes.

There will probably be grief in many
quarters, for though the fair creature
was not a general favorite, she had many
warm friends. They stood by her with
the utmost devotion from the beginning.
They refused to see anything that was
not artistic and beautiful in her pose, in
her attitude of careless abandon, in her
dancing, in the alluring smile on her
face, or the recklessness with which she
seemed to care for her offspring.

But Bacchante's friends have been out-
numbered by those who have criticised
her for one reason or another. Neither
the smile, nor the dance, nor the pose,
nor the beauty of art could overcome
their objections to her, and finally Bac-
chante decided to seek a more congenial
atmosphere.

In a word Architect McKim, who made
the gift of Bacchante to the trustees of
the Public Library, has decided to with-
draw his gift. This is considered the best
possible solution of the controversy which
has agitated the Boston community for
several months. No sooner was the statue
placed in the courtyard in the library
than it was very freely criticised as being
wholly inappropriate for such a place.
The objection was not so much to the fig-
ure itself, or because it was nude. The
chief objection was that the sentiment
represented by the statue was not one
which should be inculcated in connection
with the Public Library. It was also held
that the statue, as such, was insignificant
in size, and so was out of harmony with
its surroundings.

The library trustees gave remonstrants
and critics a kindly hearing. Once the
statue was rejected, and afterwards this
decision was reconsidered. Petitions for
and against the statue came in, and the
trustees had a trying time, and at nearly
every meeting held during the winter the
subject has been discussed.

Mr. McKim has been kept informed of
the progress of affairs. He has seen all
the petitions, and finally he has taken
the matter into his own hands. At the
meeting of the trustees on Friday Pres-
ident Prince announced that Mr. McKim
would withdraw the statue.

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So Architect McKim has at last withdrawn in disgust his almost priceless gift to the city of Boston. Who can blame him? Think of the architect of the library, the man who knew it best, being insulted by a lot of Puritanical whiners, who held that he had helped commit an indecency, or, at all events, that he did not know what was fitting for his own courtyard. So the beautiful Bacchante is lost to us, to go, I hope, to Brooklyn or Kalamazoo, or some town where public appreciation of an art treasure is stronger than here in Boston.

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The trustees decided today that the statue was unsuitable to that place, and it will be returned to Mr. McKim. This decision was in response to the pressure of public opinion as expressed in long petitions and in newspaper articles, but the step was taken only after a careful consideration of the views presented, after many conferences and much correspondence with Mr. McKim.

The statue arrived last fall and on Nov. 16 was mounted on a temporary pedestal in the fountain in the center of the courtyard. The fire of criticism began at once, and has not ceased. After about three weeks the statue was housed because of cold weather, and it has not been seen by the public since.

The statue represents a naked woman, life size, standing on one foot, the other poised in the air as if to step forward. On her left arm sits a baby boy looking with longing eyes at a bunch of grapes which the Bacchante holds in her right hand just out of his reach. There is a laughing, sensuous, pleasure-loving expression on the woman's face. No one can deny that it is a work of art. In fact, experts regard it as one of Macmonnies' best. If it had been presented to the city to be placed as the city saw fit, it is not likely that any objection would have been raised. It was not only because of its nudity, for there are plenty of nude figures in the Museum of Art, nor was it to any great extent because of what might be called its architectural unfitness, with its small size and graceful lines, surrounded by the severely classical walls of the building. These may have influenced the decision to some extent, but beyond all those who objected most strenuously did so because they thought the statue in its significance more than its nudity utterly out of keeping with the character of the public library. The lesson it taught, the butterfly existence it typified, was not in sympathy with the teachings and the traditions of the place.

Ex-Mayor Prince, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, refused to talk about the matter.

Him by the Trustees.

Delicate Suggestion Made and Promptly Acted Upon.

Criticism Is Disarmed and Everybody Satisfied.

Horatio Greenough Makes an Offer of Two Busts.

Mr. Charles F. McKim, an architect of New York, who presented Macmonnies' statue of "Bacchante" to the Boston

All winter long the Bacchante and her infant have been in a box in one of the small administrative rooms in the back part of the library building.

On Sunday, the 15th of November, 1896, the group was on private exhibition in the courtyard, and the members of the board of trustees and the art commission and a company of invited persons eyed the nude figure for the first time. The next day the public saw it in the pond.

Ten days or so later the Bacchante was taken off her pedestal in the pond and "housed." Thousands of men, women and children had looked upon the statue, and newspapers all over the country had printed many stories on it. The "Bacchante" was a great advertisement for the Boston Public Library. And almost everybody connected with the institution, from the chairman of the board of trustees down to the messenger boys, has had to pay for the "ad." by answering a thousand or more questions all winter. During the week after the lady had been put out of sight, it seemed that every man, woman and child who went to the library felt it a duty to hold up some official in the institution and draw out of him all he ever knew about the statue.

Yesterday afternoon the pond in the courtyard was full of water, and the fountain jets were playing serenely, as if nothing of importance had come to pass in the trustees' room.



MACMONNIES' BACCHANTE.

Withdrawn from the Boston Public Library by Mr. McKim, the Donor.

Public Library last fall, has notified the board of trustees that he is going to take the lady away. The trustees did not tell Mr. McKim that his statue was no good. They handed over to him a whole lot of petitions for and against (especially against) the exhibition of the lady in the courtyard or in any other part of the library building. And they suggested delicately that the gift should be withdrawn.

What Mr. McKim said when he opened the batch of manuscripts the trustees do not know, and they have not, it is understood, taken any pains to find out. Neither has the board been advised of what he thought when he had finished reading the letters of remonstrance and possible censure, written by ministers of the gospel and others. And no man knows exactly to what degree of joy the cockles of Mr. McKim's heart were warmed when his eyes had struck the

to the left from the entrance of the building. He looked out complacently upon the green grass in the courtyard, and as his eye lit on the glistening waters of the pond he remarked:

"I think they might put the lady back in the pond for a while, and give her a bath before they take her away. She must be dusty. And I'm sure the public would like to take a last, lingering look at her. I understand the baby has not grown an inch since last fall. Curious baby, that."

And while the man at the little window soliloquized, another man went up at the window. He knew the man whether an express wagon would back up at the Boylston street door of the "Bacchante" away, or whether the wagon would come riving in the night, when the moon might be behind a cloud.

The board of trustees received yesterday from Mr. Horatio Greenough an offer of two marble busts, heroic size, of Lafayette, the other of Franklin. They will probably be accepted.

THIS ONE TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GOT TIRED OF OPPOSITION.

His Action Relieves the Trustees From an Embarrassing Position.

QUESTION FINALLY SETTLED.

Oh, Bacchante! Tell me truly, Is it true thou'rt going to leave us? Say 'tis but an idle 'foxtrot.' By those fies in gulls' quosoted— Yes, who's not have ceased to hate thee, With a hatred unrelenting. Since the dawn of that fair morning When thy fairy grace and beauty Shone resplendent in the fountain. For the first time, and the courtyard Of the home of Boston's culture, Seemed to glow in added splendor. Oh, Bacchante! fair Bacchante! Is it true those fies have swarmed? Foes, whose minds yet "undeveloped," Can't appreciate the beauties Of the nude in art—who even Would ensfold thy form so faultless In a pair of hideous bloomers— Who would curb thy festive spirit, Stop thy dancing and thy prancing, Keep that foot, that looks so saucy Poised in air, on terra firma? Blot that smile so full of meaning From thy fair and cheeky features. Had to think, Oh, fair Bacchante: That those eyes which keenest pleasure Found in gazing on thy beauties Must that pleasure have denied them. Yet thy mission is not ended. Many fields are yet to conquer. Boston's "Not the only baked bean In the pot"—No, "There are others." In New York, methinks, for instance, Thou wouldst find a hearty welcome, And become a star attraction. At those famous Seelye dinners, Shouldst thou seek the Quaker City, By arising from their torpor All those slow and sleepy Quakers, Shouldst thou go to Narragansett, Or the less renowned Nantasket, Buzzard's Bay or primary Newport, Crescent Beach, Beantown or Waltham. All the "nights" would pale before thee, All the "mashers" would adon thee. All the "predish" would ignore thee, These, oh dear! Oh fair Bacchante! Are a few of many uses That await thee in the future: Then farewell, and blessings speed thee.

Bacchante is going. Yes, Bacchante, the airy, fairy creature who has been disporting herself in the courtyard of the Public Library at stated intervals for the critical inspection of the public, is going to say farewell to Boston.

She has been undecided for several months as to what course to take, but "circumstances over which she had no control," has finally compelled the step which she now takes.

There will probably be grief in many quarters, for though the fair creature was not a general favorite, she had many warm friends. They stood by her with the utmost devotion from the beginning. They refused to see anything that was not artistic and beautiful in her pose, in her attitude of careless abandon, in her dancing in the slurring smile on her face, or the recklessness with which she seemed to care for her offspring.

But Bacchante's friends have been outnumbered by those who have criticized her for one reason or another. Neither the smile, nor the dance, nor the pose, nor the beauty of art could overcome their objections to her, and finally Bacchante decided to seek a more congenial atmosphere.

In a word, Architect McKim, who made the gift of Bacchante to the trustees of the Public Library, has decided to withdraw his gift. This is considered the best possible solution of the controversy which has agitated the Boston community for several months. No sooner was the statue placed in the courtyard in the library than it was very freely criticised as being wholly inappropriate for such a place. The objection was not so much to the figure itself, or because it was nude. The chief objection was that the sentiment represented by the statue was not one which should be inculcated in connection with the Public Library. It was also held that the statue, as such, was insignificant in size, and so was out of harmony with its surroundings.

The library trustees gave remonstrants and critics a kindly hearing. Once the statue was rejected, and afterwards this decision was reconsidered. Petitions for and against the statue came in, and the trustees had a trying time, and at nearly every meeting held during the winter the subject has been discussed.

Mr. McKim has been kept informed of the progress of affairs. He has seen all the petitions, and finally he has taken the matter into his own hands. At the meeting of the trustees on Friday President Prince announced that Mr. McKim would withdraw the statue.

Among the most influential opponents of the Bacchante has been the Congregational Club. The opposition was led by the Rev. William E. Barton, now president of the club.

He said yesterday: "It is a triumph of temperate, conscientious opposition. The vehement, boisterous opposition did more harm than good. The opposition of the Congregational Club was dignified, courteous, but none the less determined. The opinion of 500 such men as compose that body, expressed after a month of consideration, could but carry weight."

Mr. McKim has done a wise thing in withdrawing his offer of the Bacchante, and will be commended by the best people of Boston. It would have been the mistake of his life if he had not made the fine building, which is to be his greatest monument, with a statue forced upon the city in defiance of its best sentiment. He has saved the best people the unpleasant necessity of further opposition."

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CL. NO. 150.

SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1897.

MOST APPROPRIATE TRIBUTE.

Papyrus Club's Gift to Boston Public Library.

Will constitute a beautiful memorial to John Boyle O'Reilly—Gratefully Accepted by Trustees of the Institution—Book-Plate Accompanying It a Work of Great Merit.

The Papyrus Club's gift of \$1000 to the Boston Public Library, in memory of John Boyle O'Reilly, is not large, but it is none the less beautiful and striking in its appropriateness.



THE O'REILLY BOOK PLATE.

It is said to be the testimony of Librarian Putnam that no gift is more welcomed by the trustees than such as this, unaccompanied, as it is, by any embarrassing conditions, which are either difficult or impossible of fulfillment.

Such a gift is appropriate, too, in that it forever perpetuates the memory of both the giver and the person in whose honor it is given, and associates them together in a way that reflects credit upon both.

The book plate, which, according to the terms of the gift, is to be inserted in every book purchased from the proceeds of the fund, and of which the accompanying illustration is a reproduction, has been designed by the accomplished etcher, Sydney L. Smith, and it is pronounced by competent critics a work of great merit, ranking among the best of productions of this character.

It is interesting to note that the shamrock which appears as a feature of the design was drawn from a twig replanted from Castle Drouth, in Ireland, which is O'Reilly's birthplace.

The following is the correspondence between the Papyrus Club committee and the trustees of the Public Library:

BOSTON, May 19, 1897.
Library-Gentlemen: As a committee representing the Papyrus Club of Boston, we tender for your acceptance from the members of that club, as a fund in memory of their late member, John Boyle O'Reilly, the sum of \$1000. We

ask your acceptance of this fund under the following conditions:

The fund is to be held and invested by you and your successors, and the income thereof, as the same shall accrue, is to be expended for the purchase of books for the Boston Public Library. There shall be inserted and maintained in every book purchased from the profit of this fund a book-plate of a design to be printed from a plate which you, to be given with the donation, we will give with the donation, by designating the fund at any time, by designation on the original sum of \$1000, the income therefrom shall accumulate and be added to the principal until the original amount of \$1000 shall have been restored.

We trust that by this permanent memorial the Papyrus Club may testify its appreciation of John Boyle O'Reilly, whose influence in this community was

an inspiration in the cause of education, and may also advance the public interests which are in your keeping. Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN KIMBALL,
T. RUSSELL SULLIVAN,
GEORGE F. BABBITT.

Public Library of the City of Boston, May 15, 1897.

Messrs. Benjamin Kimball, T. R. Sullivan and George F. Babbitt, Committee of the Papyrus Club-Gentlemen: The trustees of the Public Library have accepted the generous gift of the Papyrus Club "as a fund in memory of its late member, John Boyle O'Reilly," and direct me to express their grateful acknowledgment for the same. The terms and conditions of the gift, set forth in your letter of the 19th inst., create a trust which will be faithfully executed. In performing the duty with which I am charged, permit me to say that in my judgment all you have stated touching the services and influence of John Boyle O'Reilly in the cause of education is fully indorsed by those who know his record.

Although no memorial is needed to perpetuate his name and merits, the income of the fund will have a peculiar value because associated with one so generally respected, honored and loved by his fellow citizens. Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
President Trustees Public Library.

HOME FOR BACCHANTE.

Said That Brooklyn Institute Directors Would Not Reject Statue if Offered Them.

NEW YORK, May 20.—There is a chance that Macmonnies' beautiful bronze Bacchante may find a home in Brooklyn. While no definite offer of the bronze has been made to the city, it is very well understood that the Brooklyn Institute directors would not say nay to the gift. Mr. McKim said today:

"The Bacchante was presented to the trustees of the Boston public library last autumn and accepted by them, and finally approved by the art commission of Boston, to whom it was submitted. The trustees from the start have been supporters of the statue of Mr. Macmonnies, and after the approval by the art commission, we here in New York supposed the matter had been disposed of."

"No sooner, however, had this decision been received than protests were privately circulated by a certain element in the community, who were offended by the Macmonnies bronze, and the trustees have been so constantly annoyed by organized effort to have the statue removed that I offered to relieve the board from an embarrassing contention, as humiliating to the sculptor and architect as to the board of trustees, by withdrawing the figure. This offer, after some correspondence with the trustees on the subject, was accepted."

EXHIBIT OF 200 PICTURES.

Photographs Relating to Unveiling of Robert G. Shaw Memorial at Public Library.

Since Mr. Herbert Putnam was appointed Librarian of the Boston Public Library the institution has been kept in remarkably close touch with topics of contemporary public interest. In this way, Mr. Putnam has asserted often, the library can be brought to serve one of its highest ends as an educational factor in the community. Books and manuscripts and pictures relating to public ceremonies, like that of the Bradford manuscript, the dedication of the Grant mausoleum in New York, and to exhibitions of public progress in art and in industry and in a dozen other lines, have been set aside especially and advertised for pertinent public use.

According to this custom, which the Librarian has developed so completely, many books and pictures ordinarily inaccessible have been displayed for a week of more at a time free for examination by any visitor to the library. The latest instance of this valuable library custom is an exhibition of about 200 pictures relating to the unveiling of the Robert G. Shaw memorial tomorrow. In the Barton-Tucknor room there have been arranged for public view an important collection of photographs taken on the field of battle on which Robert Shaw became famous. There are pictures of camps and of well known generals.

The collection will be on view for one week, and offers a trustworthy and exceptional opportunity for appreciating the significance of the grand celebration tomorrow.

A HOME FOR BACCHANTE.

Brooklyn, May 20.—There is a chance that Macmonnies' beautiful bronze Bacchante may find a home in Brooklyn. While no definite offer of the bronze has been made to the city, it is very well understood that the Brooklyn Institute directors would not say nay to the gift. Mr. McKim said yesterday:

"The Bacchante was presented to the trustees of the Boston public library last autumn and accepted by them, and finally approved by the art commission of Boston, to whom it was submitted. The trustees from the start have been supporters of the statue of Mr. Macmonnies, and after the approval by the art commission, we here in New York supposed the matter had been disposed of."

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THE WORLD: MONDAY, MAY 31, 1897.

THE PURITAN FOR THE BACCHANTE—A WAY OUT FOR BOSTON'S PRUDES.



Standing on a slight eminence, dominating the fashionable East Drive of Central Park, near the curlers' lake, is J. Q. A. Ward's statue of the Pilgrim.

The figure is in bronze, nine feet in height, placed on a granite pedestal designed by Richard M. Hunt. It was unveiled as the gift of the New England Society of this city June 6, 1885. This Plymouth Puritan, Pilgrim is a man in the prime of life. He stands erect. His right foot is advanced and

his right hand grasps the muzzle of his old musket, the butt of which rests on the ground.

He is clad in the doublet and broad collar, broad-rimmed hat, heavy boots, while belt and buckle of his kind.

His expression is stern and severe. He is frowning with displeasure. In the verdure and blossoms of the park, amidst the games of pleasure, the prancing horses, the gliding wheelmen, the clinking glasses in the neighboring

casino, the laughter of the boating parties, the shouts of romping children, his presence is an incongruity.

Incongruity was one of the charges brought by Boston against Macmonnies' Bacchante. It didn't fit its classic surroundings, they said.

The surroundings of the Pilgrim are eminently suitable for the Bacchante, and the suggestion has been made that New York and Boston should make an exchange—the Pilgrim for the Dancer.

Post May 21/97 BACCHANTIANA.

McKim's Motive to Relieve Committee From Embarrassment.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The following statement regarding the withdrawal by Charles F. McKim of his offer of the Macmonnies Bacchante to the Boston Public Library was given out yesterday by the firm of McKim, Mead & White:

"The Bacchante was presented to the trustees of the Boston Public Library last autumn and accepted by them, and finally approved by the Art Commission of Boston, to whom it was submitted. The trustees, from the start, have been constant supporters of the statue of Mr. Macmonnies, and after the approval of the Art Commission, we here in New York supposed the matter had been disposed of. No sooner, however, had this decision been received than protests were privately circulated by a certain element in the community who were offended by the Macmonnies bronze, and the trustees have been so constantly annoyed by an organized effort to have the statue removed that Mr. McKim offered to relieve the board from an embarrassing contention, as humiliating to the sculptor and architect as to the Board of Trustees, by withdrawing the offer. This offer, after some correspondence with the trustees on the subject, was accepted."

It was said at the office of the firm that the statue would be packed and sent to the city. What disposition of it would then be made Mr. McKim does not yet know.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1897.

PUBLIC OPINION WINS.

It has been announced that the statue which was presented to the public library by the architect of that structure has been withdrawn by the donor, in accordance with the politely conveyed suggestion of the trustees. This action will probably satisfy 90 p.c. of those citizens of Boston who have given much attention to the matter. In this case the architect has deferred to the wishes and the public sentiment of Boston. That sentiment was strongly against the proposition to place the statue in the court of the public library building and the feeling on the subject has been expressed with force sufficient to carry its point.

Probably, if all the facts were ever made known, it will be found that the trustees were all along disinclined to the acceptance of the statue. Some years ago there was a strong sentiment in Boston to the effect that on certain occasions the trustees had shown what amounted to a rather evident disposition to consider public opinion in Boston as of little weight in determining the policy of the board. It is plain in the present case, however, that the trustees have been working with a view to carrying out the openly expressed sentiment of the people of Boston.

It can be realized readily, however, that the trustees did not care to reject the statue outright, in view of its admitted value, unless the people of Boston themselves shared the objections which had become apparent to the board. An opportunity was given to the people of Boston to pass judgment upon the statue, and the chance was not neglected. The result came in a petition signed by a great number of Bostonians whose opinion in this matter was well worth consideration.

The result is now seen in the announcement that the statue will be withdrawn from the public library. It is immaterial whether the trustees did or did not make a formal request of the donor to withdraw his gift. Evidently they managed the affair so that the desired result was brought about. An honest, healthy, intelligent public opinion triumphed, despite the sneers of some critics who affected to denounce this public opinion as a bit of offensive prudery. In the long run, however, it was not the critics but the public that won.

The growth of the feeling against the Bacchante was somewhat ludicrously illogical. Apparently, when it was announced that the figure of a Bacchante was to stand in the court of the Public Library, the name aroused serious misgivings in the minds of certain self-appointed guardians of the public morality. Not over familiar with mythology, they fell into the error of supposing that a Bacchante could be doing but the incarnation of intoxication, and they protested in the public prints against the demoralizing influence of the figure of "a drunken woman" in the court of the library. At first this raised merely a smile among intelligent people, since no sensible man could have foreseen that a protest so absurd and so wrong-headed could have any effect. It is the greatest danger from ignorance, however, that it is sure to be reinforced by ignorance. It was not long before certain religious teachers, very likely sincere, but whose conviction depends largely upon their success in catering to an unhealthy craving for sensationalism, discovered that the statue was nude. The alleged indecency of the ecstasies on the front of the library had faded away, as all such sensations must fade and as the talk about the Bacchante must have passed had the statue been kept in its place. Here was a promising substitute for that scandal, and the cry was taken up with eagerness. It was in some one or two cases coupled with an attack on the nude statues in the Art Museum; but this proposition, consistent as it was, had not the novelty necessary to attract attention, and denunciation was chiefly concentrated upon the Bacchante. It is fortunately hardly possible for any work of art to be so indecent as some of the things which were said against the statue by the inflamed defenders of purity.

All this, it is to be remembered, was before the statue had been seen here; and the Art Commission, in a pitiful panic, endeavored to still the unseemly tumult by declining to authorize the erection of a work of which their ideas had been derived from a small model, confessedly inadequate, and from photographs. It is not necessary to go over the humiliating story in detail, of how the Art Commission on seeing the statue reconsidered, of how warmly the artists praised the work and of how those thus inclined strained their perceptions to detect objectionable qualities in the bronze. Those who felt themselves gifted by heaven or otherwise with an instinct for discovering indecency argued strenuously to prove that the figure was utterly demoralizing. They begged the public to see that it was indecent. They became more earnest the more the public could not perceive the uncleanness. They circulated a petition that the trustees would have the statue returned to the too generous giver; and it is undoubtedly this petition which has brought upon Boston the lamentable loss of a beautiful work of art, not to speak of the humiliating light in which the city has been placed.

I have not seen this petition. I signed under protest a counter petition, saying what I sincerely felt, that it was an insult to suppose that the trustees would for a moment consider such a paper and after I had been assured that certain of the trustees had said, unofficially, that they related the counter petition as an easy excuse for disregarding the first. I have been pretty fully informed by those who circulated both petitions what names were in each, and, so far as I can judge, it was in the petition for the retention of the figure that were chiefly to be found the names of those educated in art professionally or as a matter of especial study. I know that this paper was signed by the larger number of members of one of the most cultivated clubs in town. My feeling about petitions in this matter, however, has been unchanged from the first. They should not for a moment have been considered on one side or the other. I am entirely ready to admit that a large number of persons of social standing, of intelligence and of undoubted conscientiousness, signed the petition that the Bacchante be removed.

That any petition will be signed is proverbial. It is doubly true that a petition against anything on moral grounds will be signed; while there is nothing which may not be safely counted to secure signatures if it appeals for them in the name of decency. When the question is that of a work of art concerning which it is hardly possible for anybody to expect an intelligible opinion from more than one person in ten, the number of signatures which may be not together on a pretext of indecency is only limited by the energy of the collector. The battered old "Maid in the Mist," in the Public Garden, harmless thing that it is, would be petitioned against by half of the Back Bay, if anybody would take the trouble to call it immoral and carry around a petition. Indeed, there was a great deal of talk when it was set up. A certain sort of public feeling was outraged. It is precisely against this sort of unintelligent public feeling that the Art Commission was formed, to protect the city. If the art of the town is to be at the mercy of the first hysterical woman or prurient man who chooses to start a petition, of what avails it for the commission to exist? The opinion of intelligent experts having been taken and the decision of the commission having been given, petitions of this sort should be quietly interred in the waste-basket, and allowed to disturb nobody.

It is the trustees of the Public Library, however, who seem to me most to blame in this unhappy affair. It is expected that plenty of persons in this somewhat hysterical age will have spasms of prurency; but upon them rests no public responsibility. The trustees are by virtue of their office bound to protect the public against the eccentricities of shifting and wayward sentimentalism. As long as opposition to the Bacchante came from professionally reformatory bodies the trustees were not apparently much moved. When women of social position, their friends and acquaintances, joined in queer concert with the originators of the trouble, the trustees simply failed. They were evidently without the manliness to hold boldly to the position which they had taken or boldly to abandon it. They seem to have forgotten, moreover, that when the Art Commission had authorized the statue and it had been accepted it was the property of the city, and that they

or vandalism. In any case it is well to consider whose the present course of action leads. There is certainly more reason for removing from the corridor of the Public Library the Venus de Medici than there was for doing away with the Bacchante. There was no more reason in yielding to the clamor against this figure than there was for yielding to the same sort of cry against the St. Gaudens boys.

The whole subject is a delicate one, and it is one which in America we are so afraid of handling that we suffer seriously from our acquiescence. It is time that we had the courage to speak out boldly. When it comes to the point that we had our cry of indecency can deprive the city of a work of art of sufficient merit to have been sealed with the approval of the French Government and warmly admired by the best artists of both sides of the water, it is certainly time to protest. It is time that we refuse to be stamped as a community so unclean of mind.

It is idle to lament the Bacchante now, yet one cannot but remember with regret how ideally it was suited to its place in the court of the library. It gave the most delicately right note of the joy of life which was needed to light the intellectual character and in idea. One side to regret a deep indignation in remembering that the judgment of the architect, the approbation of the highest art authorities on both sides of the sea, the courtesy which would naturally be extended to the donor of a generous gift, have all been outweighed by an unwholesome babble of prurient talk; and that the Trustees of the Public Library have not had the manliness to defend the clean-minded and art-loving portion of the public against such a catastrophe.

May 31.

ARLO BATES.

Its branches belongs to the city of Boston. Injury to it or theft of it is, therefore, an offense against the city, and the people at large. Hence, that it is, had boys—sometimes rip out of books in the central library and in the branches leaves containing pictures. Frequently the loss of a single picture leaf, which may contain text on the back, ruins the book, and, sometimes, the book cannot be replaced without a great deal of inconvenience and expense. It is presumed by the library editors that the punishment of the two boys in the municipal court yesterday afternoon will be a wholesome warning. The next offender is likely to be dealt with more severely.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

NOW BREATHE EASIER.

Trustees of the Public Library Have Feared Some Act of Practical Joking Vandals.

At a meeting of the trustees of the public library yesterday, after the regular routine business it was decided to draft another letter to Mr. McKim in regard to the Bacchante statue. What the contents of this letter will be nobody as yet knows, but it will probably thank the eminent architect for his offer to remove the much-discussed Bacchante.

The authorities of the library have feared for a year or more some act of vandalism, because of the notoriety which this statue had attained, and they will breathe much easier when the bronze nymph has been removed. The possibilities of a student lark with this statue have not been overlooked, especially when such an eminently respectable bronze individual as John Harvard has not been free from the pranks of the men in the classic city.

It would not have surprised some of the people in the library to have found Bacchante some morning fully clothed in some outlandish rig and an umbrella, last year, when she was disporting herself in the middle of the fountain in the courtyard.

The statue has attained a great deal of notoriety. Mr. McKim finds to his sorrow, and he finds that there are plenty who will take it off his hands in case he cannot find a place for it. One enterprising Boston showman sent Mr. McKim a telegram last week asking how much for the Bacchante, and Mr. McKim very promptly replied that the bronze young woman was not for sale.

The enterprising showman can't quite understand why the statue is not for sale. He can see a fortune in exhibiting Macmonnies' bronze chef d'œuvre all over the country. All that would be necessary with a "show" of that kind would be a man well posted in anatomy and classical literature to deliver a lecture on the many fine points of the young woman and poke fun at Boston for not wishing to possess such a choice work of art. But Mr. McKim does not intend that the Bacchante shall become a "traveling show."

learned sadness as Minerva on the largest kind of a bust.

And yet Bacchante was more sinned against than sinning. There was no good reason why the most implacable of her critics might not have viewed her from another standpoint than that which was maintained with such obstinacy.

Why could they not have assumed that the laughing maiden is holding the bunch of grapes away from the eager infant on her arm because she fears that the child may acquire a taste for the juice thereof, and thus acquire, later on, a thirst for cider, malt extract and lager beer in swift succession?

Bacchante could easily have been classed as a prohibition angel, so to speak, and explanatory circulars pointing out the true meaning of Macmonnies' design distributed in missionary spirit to all who came to view the graceful statuette. As to the lack of refinement, does allegorical truth need to be clothed?

But the opportunity has gone, and Bacchante has gone with it. The unco guild have succeeded in compassing her banishment, and they are entitled to all the credit that can possibly come from the result of their peculiar campaign. Wherever piano legs are decorously draped, there may be heard the sound of nasal rejoicing. "Yen, of a truth, the wicked statuette hath been driven hence. We, we the saints, have won, and the morals of Boston are safe."

Post June 11/97

TO BARTER BACCHANTE.

A Suggestion From New York to Take in Her Place Ward's "Pilgrim."

NEW YORK, May 31.—It has been suggested that a deal might be arranged between New York and Boston by which the repudiated Macmonnies Bacchante would come to Central Park, while, in return, Boston should take J. Q. A. Ward's statue of the Pilgrim.

The latter statue, which stands on a rise overlooking the fashionable east drive in Central Park, is in bronze, and is nine feet in height. It was unveiled as a gift of the New England Society of New York city, June 8, 1888.

This Plymouth Puritan Pilgrim is a man in the prime of life. He stands erect. His right foot is advanced and his right hand grasps the muzzle of his old musket, the butt of which rests on the ground.

The expression is stern and severe. He is frowning with displeasure. In the verdure and blossoms of the park, amidst the games of pleasure, the prancing horses, the gliding wheelmen, the clinking glasses in the neighboring Casino, the laughter of the boating parties, the shouts of romping children, his presence appears to be an incongruity, which is just what Boston said about the Bacchante. It didn't fit its classic surroundings; they said, while the surroundings of the Pilgrim would seem to be eminently suitable for the Bacchante.

The Boston Traveler

PUBLISHED BY THE
BOSTON TRAVELER CO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

From time to time I hear uncomplimentary remarks about the snobbish and supercilious behavior of some of the public servants at the library. What is there about services in that place that should make an understrapper look with cold condescension on that portion of humanity unfortunate enough to desire books to read? It is a fact that a great many people feel like sneaking trespassers every time they visit the magnificent place. I know of a specific case in which a young woman of refinement was grievously and needlessly insulted and held up before public curiosity for some time—and all through a bull-headed blunder at a certain desk. I believe the inscription over the front of the library remarks something to the effect that the people of Boston built the institution and maintain it. Nobody puts much faith in the statement, however.

COST HIM \$5.

His Boy Had Mutilated Books Taken From Public Library.

For some time past the attendants at the public library have been troubled with boys who have drawn out books, taken them home and mutilated them by cutting from them such pictures as took their fancy.

The mutilation has been carried on to such an extent that in some cases as many as 20 pictures have been cut from books which have been returned, the borrowers taking their chances of being discovered. The attention of the librarian was called to the matter, and a sharp watch was kept upon all books returned by boys who were open to suspicion. As a further precaution word was sent out to the masters of the public schools asking them to cooperate in the effort to find out and punish the boys who were mutilating public library books, and the trustees voted that they would push the first cases they had where the evidence warranted a prosecution.

As a result Simon Blumberg and Joseph Silverman appeared in the municipal court before Judge Adams today and were fined \$5 each for mutilating public library books. The Blumberg boy seemed to think it was all a joke until his father drew his wallet and paid the fine; then the boy left the court room with a face about a yard long.

McKim and Has Been Promptly Accepted.

It is said that the trustees of the Boston Public Library have been anxious ever since the controversy over the Bacchante arose lest the statue should be made the object of some act of vandalism. That four has been removed by the withdrawal of the statue by Charles F. McKim, and Museum of Art in New York. A meeting of the trustees was held yesterday, and after the regular routine business, it was decided to draft another letter to Mr. McKim regarding the statue. What the contents of this letter will be is not known.

The offer of Macmonnies' fine bronze to the Metropolitan Museum was made by Mr. McKim on June 1. The letter containing the offer recounted how Macmonnies exhibited the bronze in the Paris Salon of 1885 and received the unqualified approval of the French art critics; how the French Government offered 150,000 francs (\$30,000) for it, designing to place it in the Luxembourg gardens; how the sculptor declined the offer because he had already decided to give the bronze to Mr. McKim; how it was given to the Boston Public Library, accepted, and withdrawn under circumstances too well known to need recapitulation. On the receipt of Mr. McKim's letter, notices were at once sent out for a meeting of the committee of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Museum; this was held yesterday and Mr. McKim's offer was promptly accepted by a unanimous vote, with "grateful thanks for his splendid gift." The bronze will be placed in the centre of the bronze room, at the east gallery, on the first floor. The statue is valued at \$35,000.

Warning to Boys Who Damage Library Books.

It having been found some time ago that Public Library books were being mutilated by having pictures cut from them and in other ways being injured, a sharp watch has been kept, especially on all books returned by boys. Several suspected persons have had their returned books carefully inspected, and as a result two boys by the names of Joseph Silverman and Simon Blumberg were in court yesterday, where Judge Adams fined each of them \$5. These boys mutilated books taken from Station B, Broadway extension. Masters of public schools have been notified of the vandalism which has been going on and their cooperation in preventing it has been asked.

The Public Library is apparently no less a shrine of curious interest now-a-days than it was when it was first opened. Crowds go to it for no other evident reason than to look at the decorations, the marbles and the statuary, and to walk around the court and gaze out into it from the little windows on the staircase. It is pleasant to think of our possessing a building which through all time is likely to attract people as a work of art in itself. Just now some of the people are occupying themselves more or less with looking at the spot where, for a few days, the Bacchante posed and smiled. The Listener has heard the question raised, What shall be placed in the centre of the court, now that the statue has been definitely passed on to Greater New York from Little Boston? There is no answer to the question as yet; but the Listener would be glad to be one to sign a petition that the space should be left forever unoccupied. The admirers of the Bacchante could hope for no better fate for her memory here than the perpetual dedication of her late pedestal to Vacancy, and for many reasons there would be much appropriateness in this disposition of the space.

The statue, which is valued at \$35,000, is of bronze, and the figure is that of a nude girl sitting. On one arm she holds a child and in the other, which is exultantly lifted over her head, she carries a bunch of grapes. The head is thrown back, there is a jubilant smile on the woman's face, and the whole impression of the statue is of youthful joy and exuberance. It is said that the model was an American.

The bicycle girl catches the place, and the noted New York artist, J. W. Thompson, has submitted the accompanying design of a statue of a bicycle goddess in place of the Madonna.

What more beautiful, more engrossing, more happy and bright? What more typical of advancement, what more suggestive of liberty, freedom, and the spirit of the age than a Boston bicycle girl? Is it appropriate in every way. It means alertness and study in learning to ride; care and observation in controlling, or there will be headsets and punctured tires, and attention and regard for the rules and regulations securing the best results at hands and around. Ho, hurrah for the bicycle girl as Bacchante's successor! Let wheelmen and wheelwomen unite in a girl that will thrill Librarian Putnam's and heart with ecstasy when he gets back from over the sea, and put some life and joy into the depressing Public Library court. Broadway out the peddler pose Bacchante failed to fill, let the fountain stop its weeping and rise to the

THE BEAUTIFUL DESIGN OF ARTIST J. W. TROWBRIDGE FOR A BICYCLE GODDESS STATUE FOR THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY. TO BE SET UP IN THE FORMER POSITION OF BACCHANTE.

THE BACCCHANTE STATUE.
The Springfield Republican, which is not always disposed to be a lenient critic of Boston, does our city justice in saying that the objection to the Baccchante statue here was not on the ground of any asserted indecency in the work of art. The Herald fully explained the grounds on which this opposition rested the morning after the statue was withdrawn, and indecency was not among them. They rested entirely upon its inappropriateness for the position in which it was placed, and were based upon its triviality of character. The statue did not appear to public opinion here becoming the dignity of an institution of learning, and, aside from this, it was not seen to advantage in itself amid the surroundings in which it was placed in the court of the library. In its proper place, Boston has no adverse opinion to pass upon it, and she is inclined to congratulate the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York upon coming into the possession of a statue for which she has no doubt a place will be found suitable to its being exhibited with the best effect.

The action of the Legislature concerning the municipal printing plant, and the ballots was not surprising. As a matter of fact, the leaders of the Democratic Party were not entirely easy concerning the ballots for their caucuses, which were printed in the Quinly junk shop, until after the job was well out of the way. Many of the men in that office owe their appointments to political influences, and there has been a feeling that some of the employees might feel it their duty to pay debts of gratitude if it was in their power.

stead of being carefully guarded from the time that the copy was sent in until the last one was struck off and forwarded to the Election Commission. The copies were sent to another office to be folded, and were for the possession of a business man who is not responsible to the city, and who took his orders from the Superintendent of Elections.

The Election Commissioners do not discuss this statement, but the Journal has taken pains to verify it, and has found it to be true. The use of easy methods may sometimes result in ample opportunities for fraud, when there is something more at stake than the mere honor of the city. Citizens shall replace another set of dispensers of the Democratic patronage.

City Auditor Dodge and the Trustees of the Public Library will corroborate his statement. They have read copious extracts from their annual reports and have found what was said by the Boston Journal. Both were very interesting documents, but the main reason for the city's failure to get rid of junk is not the present methods of the municipal junk shop, and the danger that the city is taking in not doing so, but the fact that no one wants to be done there which requires energy and upon which any political enemy is at stake.

The junk shop is costing the city enough to warrant it in doing all of the work, including folding, that a city might do. The city is not so short of money as it is supposed to be. Efficiency may see his way clear to the appointment of custodians or guards, order the city to get rid of junk, and employ with a new sent.

The junk shop is costing the city enough to warrant it in doing all of the work, including folding, that a city printer ought to do, but perhaps Mr. Quincy may see his way clear to the appointment of custodians or guards, in order that no proofs may be removed by employees with a news scent.

The statue, which is valued at \$35,000, is of bronze, and the figure is that of a nude girl dancing. On one arm she holds a child and in the other, which is exultantly lifted over her head, she carries a bunch of grapes. The head is thrown back, there is a jubilant smile on the woman's face, and the whole impression of the statue is of youthful joy and exuberance. It is said that the model was an American.

Sporting Goods.

We carry the largest and most carefully selected line of Guns, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods ever offered to the Public at prices that defy competition.

ALL ARMS CO.,
MASS. } 147 Washington Street.

Several of the men buryport and Haverly over to the races last taking the last train.

Captain Files has ree from the commodore Weather crew to visit famous old seaman in this month and partake.

Last Wednesday abo bers attended the ever Chief Centurion M

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897.

Binding Many Books.

One of the important institutions of the Public Library is the book bindery. But few people appreciate the quantity and quality of the work done there. In his annual report to the trustees, which will soon be ready for publication, Librarian Putnam will give interesting facts concerning the work.

During the year 8145 books and 8416 pamphlets have been bound in the Library bindery. One thousand five hundred and ten of the books bound contained plates which required "guards." The work of the bindery included also 2417 volumes repaired, 1739 pamphlets stitched into covers, 472 maps mounted on cloth, 1199 covers made for serials, 2806 cards and 74 photographs mounted, together with a mass of smaller miscellaneous work such as portfolios, pouches, blocks, etc. Even eight office desks were covered.

But there has now also been thrown upon the bindery a large amount of work of cutting stock to be used in the hard, Wood, Fitzgerald, Newman, Thornton, Gaudin, Miller, Nantz, or Dean, Lott, Godman, Connelman, Far-
Dyer, Barry, W. J. Donovan, Colby
Music—Appropriation \$1000; Alderman
Farrington,
By, Hibbard, Gaudin, J. J. Mahoney,
Cliffen Con, Miller, Briggs, McGee,
W. F. Donovan, Fresno, Colby, Coun-
Dyer, Barry,
Children's Entertainment—Appropriation \$300; Alderman Lee, Dyer, Barry,
members as soon as possible.
The request to communicate with the

[illegible]

"The idea is certainly original," said Secretary Mullen of Mayor Quinlan's office, when asked what he thought of it. "I cannot speak for the Mayor in the matter, but the more you think of a girl the better you like her, and I can tell you there are worse things than but-

has led to a discussion of its fitness for that place, and the Trustees still have the matter under consideration."

The report was made up on Feb. 1.

The library system, which has been greatly enlarged, now comprises, in addition to the Central Library at Cambridge Square, branch libraries at Brighton, Dorchester, Charlestown, East Boston, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, South End, South Boston, West End and West Roxbury, and reading rooms at Mattapan, Mt. Bowdoin, North Brighton and Lower Mills. Besides these fifteen branches there are twelve delivery vans having daily interchange with the Central Library. Thirteen engine houses receive the twenty-five volumes every month, and deposits are sent to the Cottage Place School, to the North Bennett Street Industrial School and to the Tyler Street Vacation School.

The number of books added to the library during the year was 30,792. On the 31st of January, 1896, there were in the central library and branches 628,297 volumes, of which 429,874 were in the Central Library. On the 31st of January, 1897, the number in all departments was 659,089, of which 488,227 were in the Central Library.

The Librarian's report shows not only a great increase in the circulation of the books for home use, but a great increase in number of readers in the Central Library and the several branches. It also shows great increase in the use of books for reference and in the engaged in literary and scientific work. The circulation for home use from the Central Library increased from 251,561 in 1910 to 300,000 in 1911. The books were issued from the children's room in the Central Library, an increase of many thousand volumes. As no record is made of the haul-out of books in the Central Library, no reliable estimate can be made of the number of readers there, but it is known to be large.

The number of "active" (live) cards outstanding Jan. 31, 1897, is 43,845 against 34,842 Feb. 1, 1896—a gain of 10,764 cardholders during the year.

The report also shows a greatly increased use of books "on the Fine Arts in connection with lectures, classes and topical work generally."

The newspaper room attracts a large and increasing number of readers. There are 318 papers; 111 are published abroad, 207 in the United States and 85 in foreign languages. On the average, 1,225 papers are received daily.

The Trustees call attention to an important change in the administration of the stations by the extension of the "deposit" system. Deposits of about 300 volumes are sent to each station, placed on shelves accessible to the public, and read and returned to the station. These deposits are changed from time to time. This system has resulted in the increase of the circulation through deposits from about 40,000 books in 1896 to more than 90,000 in 1896-97. Notwithstanding this increased circulation through deposits, the demand for Central Library books on loan from stations has not decreased.

The number of books sent out on deposit during the past year was 11,962; the number at this time on deposit is 3906.

In May, 1896, a system of inter-library loans was adopted, by which certain libraries had the privilege of drawing books for specified uses, with the guaranty for their safe return. Rules were made to carry out this system, and during the year 63 volumes were loaned to certain libraries of the Commonwealth. As care is taken that no loss or damage to the books can occur from such loans, and as only such books as can be spared without inconvenience are loaned, the Trustees believe this commodity will be generally approved.

[illegible]

The Trustees draw attention to the need for an appropriation for certain additional work at the Central Library, which may be considered as "construction" in character, and for which it is probable that construction account. One or two thousand dollars, at least, are suggested for this purpose. It is not to be expected when the designs of this new library building were made, that anything new would be accomplished by the institution concerning its operation and supplied. Experience was required to show and to be used.

None of these or other necessary improvements can be met from the annual appropriation of \$10,000, but may be met by a further special "Building Appropria-

The total income from all sources during the year was \$22,932.87, made up as follows: \$1,000.00, from advertising; \$1,000.00, trust funds income; \$1,000.00, from interest; \$1,000.00, from dividends; \$1,000.00, from sales of publications; \$1,000.00, from old library building, etc.; \$1,000.00, from gross expenditures; \$1,000.00, from a balance of \$2,442.87, which is largely income from trust funds restricted for the purchase of books and not to be used for other purposes. The increase of general expenditures for books was \$1,000.00, which \$147.86 was for the increased cost of maintaining reading rooms, and \$852.14 for the purchase of books and magazines for the large and small libraries. The increase in expenditures for books was \$1,000.00 from city appropriations alone.

Deposits of about 200 volumes are sent to each station, placed on shelves accessible to the public, and circulated direct from the station. These deposits are changed from time to time.

This system has resulted in the increase of the circulation through stations from about 40,000 books in 1895-96 to more than 120,000 in 1900-01.

In May, 1896, a system of inter-library loans was adopted, by which certain libraries had the privilege of drawing books for specific uses, with the guaranty for their safe return. Rules were made to carry out this system, and during the year 83 volumes were loaned to certain libraries of the Commonwealth.

The trustees remind the friends of the library that out of a total income from all sources of \$230,000, but \$25,000 could be appropriated to the purchase of books.

the library is to maintain its reputation as one for the scholar and specialist and increase in usefulness it must be further endowed. One hundred thousand dollars, at least, are needed for these purposes.

The total income from all sources during the year was \$272,842.87. The increase of general expenditures in 1896 over those of 1895 was \$22,917, of which \$14,788 was for the increased cost of maintaining reading rooms, branches and stations.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL., NO. 159.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1897.

THE BACCHANTE STATUE

The Springfield Republican, which is not always disposed to be a lenient critic of Boston, does our city justice in saying that the objection to the Bacchante statue here was not on the ground of any asserted indecency in the work of art. The Herald fully explained the grounds on which this opposition rested the morning after the statue was withdrawn, and indecency was not among them. They rested entirely upon its inappropriateness for the position in which it was placed, and were based upon its triviality of character. The statue did not appear to public opinion here becoming the dignity of an institution of learning, and, aside from this, it was not seen to advantage in itself amid the surroundings in which it was placed in the court of the library. In its proper place, Boston has no adverse opinion to pass upon it, and she is inclined to congratulate the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York upon coming into the possession of a statue for which she has no doubt a place will be found suitable to its being exhibited with the best effect.

Proofs of Reports Fur- nished to the Press.

Justification for Stand Taken by Legislature.

The action of the Legislature concerning the municipal printing plant, and the ballots was not surprising. As a matter of fact, the leaders of the Democratic Party were not entirely easy concerning the ballots for their caucuses, which were printed in the Quincey junk shop, until after the job was well out of the way. Many of the men in that office owe their appointments to political influences, and there has been a feeling that some of the employees might feel it their duty to pay debts of gratitude if it was in their power.

It is not generally known that the ballots for the Democratic caucuses, instead of being carefully guarded from the time that the copy was sent in until the last one was struck off and forwarded to the Election Commissioners' office, were sent to another office to be folded, and were for some time in the possession of a business man who is not responsible to the city, and who took his orders from the Superintendent of Printing.

The Election Commissioners do not discuss this statement, but the Journal has taken pains to verify it, and knows that this is so. Such free and easy methods may sometimes result in ample opportunities for fraud, when there is something more at stake than whether one set of politicians shall replace another as dispensers of the Democratic patronage.

Perhaps another argument in favor of the action of the Legislature may be found in the fact that for the first time it has been possible to readily obtain without any difficulty proofs of annual reports made by heads of departments concerning the work of their various branches during the fiscal year which ended on the 31st day of January. These proofs were obtained from the stated reports had come from the municipal printing office, and before the heads of departments were ready to submit complete copies to the Mayor.

City Auditor Dodge and the Trustees of the Public Library will corroborate this statement. They have read copious extracts from their annual reports to the Boston Journal. Both were very interesting documents, but the main reason for the city's interest in the matter was convincingly the present methods of the municipal junk shop, and the danger to the city of the loss of the city's work to be done there which requires secrecy and upon which any political party is at stake.

The junk shop is costing the city enough to warrant it in doing all of the work, including folding, that a city employee could do. It is quite probable that any inquiry may see his way clear to the appointment of custodians or guards, and that the junk shop may be removed to employees with a new sent.

The statue, which is valued at \$35,000, is of bronze, and the figure is that of a nude girl dancing. On one arm she holds a child and in the other, which is exultantly lifted over her head, she carries a bunch of grapes. The head is thrown back, there is a jubilant smile on the woman's face, and the whole impression of the statue is of youthful joy and exuberance. It is said that the model was an American.

ALL ARMS CO.,
MASS. } 147 Washington Street.

The outside contract work (binding in cheap form of branch books and old Lower Hall books) has comprised the binding of 8931 volumes at a total cost of \$1420 72. A large amount of minor repairing is done in the stacks by the employees of the issue department.

Several of the men
buryport and Haver
over to the races last
taking the last train
Captain Fife has re
from the commodore
Weather crew to visit
amous old seaman in
his month and partak
Last Wednesday abo
bers attended the ever
Chief Centurion Mc

social picnic will be held and a general good time enjoyed, and all are requested to attend. The date is June 6, 1930, at 10 o'clock. The Hovees Cycle Club of Charleston, S. C., will give a bicycle race to town from June 6, 1930, at 10 o'clock. A. M. 1930, at 10 o'clock. The Hovees Cycle Club of Charleston, S. C., will give a bicycle race to town from June 6, 1930, at 10 o'clock. A. M. 1930, at 10 o'clock.

The total income from all sources during the year was \$272,842.87. The increase of general expenditures in 1896 over those of 1895 was \$22,917, of which \$14,788 was for the increased cost of maintaining reading rooms, branches and stations.

The junk shop is costing the city enough to warrant it in doing all of the work, including folding, that a city printer ought to do, but perhaps Mr. Quincy may see his way clear to the appointment of custodians or guards, in order that no proofs may be removed by employees with a news scent.

The Springfield Republican, which is not always disposed to be a lenient critic of Boston, does our city justice in saying that the objection to the Bachelante statue here was not on the ground of any asserted indecency in the work of art. The Herald fully explained the grounds on which this opposition rested the morning after the statue was withdrawn, and indecency was not among them. They rested entirely upon its inappropriateness for the position in which it was placed, and were based upon its triviality of character. The statue did not appear to public opinion here becoming the dignity of an institution of learning, and, aside from this, it was not seen to advantage in itself amid the surroundings in which it was placed in the corner of the library. In its proper place, Boston has no adverse opinion to pass upon it, and she is inclined to congratulate the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York upon coming into the possession of a statue for which she has no doubt a place will be found suitable to its being exhibited with the best effect.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 163.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

PUBLIC LIBRARY REPORTS.

Trustees and Librarian Are Encouraged by Progress.

Attention Is Called to the Necessity of More Money to Buy Books—Greatly Increased Use of the Central Library and Its Branches—Delivery Stations Largely Used.

The annual report of the trustees of the Public Library was sent to the mayor yesterday, accompanied by that of Librarian Putnam and of the examining committee. A great deal of the Librarian's report has been published during the year, and recently a statement from the trustees and the librarian, concerning the needs of the library, was published in The Boston Herald in connection with the preparation of the loan bill.

The results of the year's work, which Mr. Putnam details at length, are touched upon by the trustees in their report, by which it appears that the library system has been greatly enlarged during the past year. There are now 14 branches and 12 delivery stations, having daily interchange with the central library. Beside these, 13 engine houses receive each 25 volumes every month, and, in addition, deposits are sent to the Cottage place school, to the North Bennet street industrial school, and to the Tyler street vacation school.

The number of books added to the library during the year was 34,681. On the 31st of January, 1897, there were in the central library and branches, 628,267 volumes, of which 469,874 were in the central library. On the 31st of January, 1897, the number in all the departments was 662,765, of which 492,901 were in the central library.

The trustees say that the Librarian's report shows not only great increase in the circulation of the books for home use, but great increase in the number of readers in the central library and several branches. It also shows great increase in the use of books therein by students and those engaged in literary and scientific work.

The circulation for home use from the central library increased from 261,561 in 1895, to 285,560 in 1896; 60,175 volumes were issued from the children's room at the central library, an increase of many thousand volumes.

There are over 100,000 books which may be taken from shelves without a call slip, they say, and we can safely say that such use is very great. At times nearly every volume in Bates Hall is occupied, and often nearly 300 readers are seen busy there, with note book and pencil. There was a greatly increased use of books on the fine arts in connection with lectures, classes and topical work generally.

Our newspaper room, continue the trustees, attracts a large and increasing number of readers. We have 318 papers; 11 are published abroad, 207 in the United States, and 85 in foreign languages. On the average, 225 papers are received daily. It is apparent that such reading is well appreciated by our citizens. All these facts show, beyond a doubt, this gratifying result, that the use of books increases greatly, and that the habit of reading constantly grows. We need have no fear that the library is not doing, and well doing, the work for which it was established.

The deposit system has resulted in the increase of the circulation through stations from about 40,000 books in 1895-96, to more than 120,000 in 1896-97. Notwithstanding this increased circulation through deposits, the demand for central library books on cards sent from stations has not decreased.

As reference has been made in previous reports to complaints of delays in getting books, it is gratifying to know that present methods have somewhat obviated the evil. Still, there are delays which should, if possible, be remedied. The chief of the issue department thinks they are largely caused by "certain inconveniences in architecture and classification, and to incompleteness in the catalogues and shelf lists, which have not been brought to correspond with changes in the shelves."

In May, 1896, a system of inter-library loans was adopted, by which certain libraries had the privilege of drawing books for specified use, with the only book for their safe return. Rules were made to carry out this system, and during the year 63 volumes were loaned to certain libraries of the commonwealth.

In order to direct the reading public to sources of information relating to topics of current interest, the trustees have sought to set on foot a plan for the publication in the daily papers of short lists of titles which may be profitably consulted by persons seeking trustworthy statements about subjects which, from time to time, become matters of public interest. In this effort the cooperation of several of the daily papers has been secured, and it is hoped that, as the more apparent, a wider publication of such lists may appear practicable.

The trustees would remind the friends of the library that out of the annual appropriation of \$225,000, but \$23,000 could be appropriated to the purchase of books. Administrative expenses increased so much last year that the income is available for books, now, for a very small sum. It is a sad state of affairs, for the more popular departments of the library, it does not suffice for the multiplication of copies of books required for so many. The fact that last year 57 per cent. of the station calls from the branches and stations for books, from the central library, were not filled, is a sad commentary on the state of the library.

In East Boston of a better branch and improved facilities, and also to the need of station for additional work at the central library.

In closing their report, the trustees refer to the late Gen. Francis A. Walker as follows:

"In relation to the use of the library, Mr. Putnam in his report to the trustees says: 'As regards statistics of use, I should repeat the caution advised in the last report against an assumption that these statistics represent the work of the library. As there stated, there are in the central library alone over 100,000 volumes which may be handled without the formality of a call slip. In such branch and reading room, and now in almost every delivery station, there are hundreds of other volumes which are similarly treated.'"

"In preceding reports mention has been made of delays incident to the issue of books. The number of these has been greatly reduced in due measure, as no record is kept of the hall use of books in the Central Library, but it is known to be a large one. There are over 100,000 books in Bates Hall which can be taken down and used without a call slip or any sort of formality, and they are plentiful services. At times nearly every seat in Bates Hall is occupied, and often nearly three hundred readers are seen busy there with notebooks and pencils."

A most notable increase in the use of books on the fine arts in connection with lectures, classes and topical work generally, is shown in the industrial school, and that ward 6 furnishes the largest and ward 8 the smallest percentage.

The average number of persons at the central library on Sundays during the year was fully 300, the largest single day's attendance being 569. In regard to the fine arts section of the library, Mr. Putnam says 230 persons made use of the reference books, plates, photographs, etc., selected and set aside for them in connection with subjects of definite inquiry. Mr. Fleischner has arranged in the Barton-Ticknor room a weekly exhibit of photographs of interest, not merely to the special student, but also to the general public.

The increase in the circulation through outlying departments is accounted for by the establishment of the West-end branch and of new delivery stations, and by the addition to the stations of the deposit feature. All of the stations, save two, now have central library books (from 300 to 500 volumes each at one time) on deposit, which may be drawn direct, without the delay of an application to the central library. The aggregate of such issues during the past year has reached 65,893 volumes.

It cost last year but 6 7-10 cents to circulate each volume from a branch, as against 5 cents for each volume circulated through a station, but it must be noted, Mr. Putnam states, that a branch library performs other functions (reference and reading room use) not taken account of in this. On the other hand, it must be remembered that but two branches pay rent for the rooms they occupy, while of the cost of the delivery stations a percentage is in each case chargeable as rent.

The computation goes, however, to disprove the impressions of recent examining committees that the branches represent a greater expenditure for the work done than do the stations. In the case of one station it cost the library 22 cents for each volume circulated during the year 1896, and even 15 cents for each volume circulated during the year 1895. The increase in the number of volumes circulated has steadily reduced the cost per volume during the past three years. But even at 5 cents, it is 2 cents per volume more than the cost to the Chicago Public Library of its outlying circulation. The remedy is not to reduce the facilities for such issues during the past year has reached 65,893 volumes.

It is true that the beautiful scheme of ventilation at the Public Library takes so much money to run it that it is not run? And is this the reason of the horribly bad air in Bates Hall and the delivery room?

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Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897

PUBLIC LIBRARY PROGRESS.

Interesting and Cheerful Facts Contained in the Annual Report of the Trustees.

The forty-fifth annual report of the trustees of the public library shows reasonable progress in all departments of the institution. During the past year nearly eleven thousand new cardholders have been added to the lists of regular home-readers of books, bringing the numbers of these up to 45,960, and that is a very respectable proportion, in a city of ten times as many people. The fact that 285,560 volumes were thus circulated for home-reading, some 60,000 from the children's room alone, shows that the use of the library is definitely increasing. And it is such use that is the ultimate end of a collection of books, just as food is for nourishment. The setting forth of this intellectual pabulum in the architectural and artistic nobleness of the new library has undoubtedly attracted additional thousands to the feast. The number of those who read in the halls cannot be guessed, as no record is kept of the hall use of books in the Central Library, but it is known to be a large one. There are over 100,000 books in Bates Hall which can be taken down and used without a call-slip or any sort of formality, and they are plentiful services. At times nearly every seat in Bates Hall is occupied, and often nearly three hundred readers are seen busy there with notebooks and pencils.

A most notable increase in the use of books on the fine arts in connection with lectures, classes and topical work generally, is shown in the industrial school, and that ward 6 furnishes the largest and ward 8 the smallest percentage. The average number of persons at the central library on Sundays during the year was fully 300, the largest single day's attendance being 569. In regard to the fine arts section of the library, Mr. Putnam says 230 persons made use of the reference books, plates, photographs, etc., selected and set aside for them in connection with subjects of definite inquiry. Mr. Fleischner has arranged in the Barton-Ticknor room a weekly exhibit of photographs of interest, not merely to the special student, but also to the general public. The increase in the circulation through outlying departments is accounted for by the establishment of the West-end branch and of new delivery stations, and by the addition to the stations of the deposit feature. All of the stations, save two, now have central library books (from 300 to 500 volumes each at one time) on deposit, which may be drawn direct, without the delay of an application to the central library. The aggregate of such issues during the past year has reached 65,893 volumes.

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Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897

A LIBRARY CHANGE SUGGESTED.

The most striking thing in the report of the examining committee which appears with the Public Library reports of the trustees and the Librarian is a suggestion for an increase in the number of these trustees and the abolition of itself. This is an exceedingly original suggestion certainly, and one whose first part could not readily be complied with, owing to the present legal constitution of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library. But the reasons given for this extraordinary hint are of lively interest. In concluding its report to the City Government the examining committee (which is composed of citizens, both men and women selected by the trustees of the library) "begs to say" that if it is itself a portion of the machinery to be examined and commented on it is ready to suggest that very considerable changes are necessary to make it a seriously useful help in the administration of the library. This committee is appointed too late in the year, and has too little time to apprehend its problems or to render full service. It is of course a matter for the trustees to decide in regard to the essential weakness of the examining committee as it now exists, "whether things shall go on as heretofore, existing annually an amiable interest in the library in the minds of a dozen or more people" who have not before known much about the library, "or whether the Board of Visitors is to be made more permanent in its shape, although the individuals may change, a certain number of them being changed to renew the committee each year." In such case possibly the appointment of the board by other authority than the trustees might result in a closer relation to and understanding of library affairs.

These matters of criticism of library government have a direct relation to the people in the use of books. The service of the examining committee has a more or less direct effect in promoting the comfort of the readers of books at the library. This year's report contains recommendations for various improvements. Ventilation, light, sanitary improvements, more picture-books and maps for children, and modifications in shelving are all treated. But perhaps there is no more vital point made in the whole report than the need of older and better paid and more intelligent boys (or girls) as "runners" for bringing of books from the stacks to an impatient and long-suffering public, too dependent upon unformed minds and muscles of the young.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1897

PUBLIC LIBRARY MAKES AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of the Transcript: Permit me through your columns to make a final appeal for contributions to the fund for the purchase of photographs for the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. I append a list of contributions already received, with the names of the donors. Any sums notified to the library up to July 1 will be available. At that time a statement will be sent to the Librarian, now in Europe, of the total sum subscribed.

A word further in review of what has already been printed as to the purposes of these photographs may be added here. The photographs to be bought are inexpensive; the majority of them will not cost above 20 or 25 cents apiece. It should, therefore, be possible to cover every important subject in architecture, painting and sculpture. There is at present no such collection of photographs in Boston. The collection will be practically at all times accessible to the public, individually or in classes. At the present time something over \$1000 has been subscribed. It was hoped when the appeal was first made that at least double this sum might be raised.

Thursday Fine Arts Class	\$20.00
Augustus Hemmaway	10.00
Isabel F. Cook	5.00
Harris School, first class	5.00
Henry G. Spaulding	5.00
Anna F. Rogers	5.00
Catharine L. Ireland	5.00
Henry C. Warren	10.00
Albert Matthews	25.00
Elizabeth H. Bartol	10.00
Allen S. Cheney	10.00
Elizabeth C. Ware	25.00
Alfred F. Carey	10.00
Russell R. Norcross	10.00
Mary L. Ware	15.00
James Means	10.00
Harriet J. Morse	10.00
Mrs. Wm T. Sedgwick	10.00
Mrs. M. B. Proctor	10.00
A friend through Miss Proctor	10.00
Mrs. Henry M. Ware	10.00
A subscriber	25.00
Miss Susan Minns	5.00
Miss Madeline Miller	5.00
Mrs. George S. Hale	5.00
Mrs. F. Winsor	5.00
Mrs. F. G. Macmillan	5.00
Mrs. H. N. Slater	5.00
Iron. C. F. Sprague	5.00
Mrs. B. Schlesinger	5.00
Mrs. O. B. Robinson	5.00
Total	\$600.00

JAMES L. WHITNEY, Acting Librarian.
June 14.

THE FATE OF BACCHANTE.

To the Editor of the Post: Sir—The statue known as Bacchante created for a time a great stir in Boston. This city has been noted as a place of marked events. The queerest among them all seems to have been the introduction of the ridiculous image into the Public Library. That such an idea should have been entertained for a moment is a matter of amazement. When first broached it was not favorably received; but at last the trustees and art commission accepted the statue to the abhorrence and disgust of the better class of citizens. The artistic merit of the image as such was not the main point to be considered, but the design and significance. The statue representing a nude woman, a priestess of the most degraded of the pagan gods, in a drunken frenzy, was not fit to be set up in any public place. But to be set up for public inspection in the Public Library of the metropolis of Puritan New England was a gross violation of the spirit and design of its founders and a disregard of the sense of propriety and fitness of things. Any one of ordinary sensibility and judgment might see at a glance that the event was one that deserved intense reprobation. The public expression of abhorrence and condemnation should have been more positively pronounced. It was noticeable that the press generally either favored it or treated the matter in a rosewater style. The only paper in this city so far as I observed that took a decided stand against it from the start was the Post, and it has good reason to congratulate itself in being mainly instrumental in bringing about the removal of the statue. Even the religious bodies and papers did not take the decided stand that might have been expected. The president of one of the clerical bodies remarked on one occasion that he thought the "malingering" against Bacchante did more harm than good. But the expressed opposition did good execution. No evil curea itself, it must be struck at and killed while it is alive. Illustration in this case. When the image was removed last autumn to be housed for the winter, to have her tender form protected from the frost, snow and ice, it was predicted that she would never be set up again in Boston. Had the statue been replaced there would have been a storm of indignation much greater than before. But that has been wisely avoided. The library authorities having taken the second or third thought on the subject.

It is reported that Bacchante is to go to New York, as that place is not regarded as being specially delicate in such matters. It is hoped that the scholars of that city will definitely decide before hand the proper pronunciation of the name and whether Miss or Mrs. should be applied to the Bacchantian priestess. There was an effort to have this settled by the scholars of Harvard University, with what success I am not certain. One thing I think is quite certain—the statue will not be set up in a public library in the Empire City. I see that it is expected it will find a place in the Metropolitan Art Museum, though that proposition arrangement, according to the last report, is not to be decided before autumn. There is one idea that suggests itself here, which is, that the sculpture hall in the Boston Art Museum be expurgated and its disgusting objects be ground to powder, or be forwarded to New York, where they might be in company with Bacchante. PROFESSOR JOHN MOORE.

Boston Transcript, June 14, 1897

Improved Public Library Methods.

There has been adopted at the Public Library a new system of delivering books which it is expected will, while it adds to the labor of the attendants, lessen the time of delivery. The new way of securing a book for home use involves the use of a form of slip containing, so far as interests the borrower, blanks for the number of his library card and for the shelf number of the book. Opposite this latter number is a blank for the use of the library attendants, on which they state, by means of rubber stamps, the reasons why the book is withheld. The procedure of the borrower consists of filling out the blank, with his card number and the book number, handing it in with his card, and then, after a wait of a few minutes the slip is given back bearing on its face the reason why the book is not forthcoming. This slip is retained by the borrower, who can return with the same slip at another time, renewing the application without further clerical work on his part. Incident to this method is a great convenience in charging out the books drawn originally on a "Bates Hall" slip for use in the reading-room. All that is necessary now is to hand in the book with the library card; the attendants do the rest. This applies also if the book is obtained from the "case" where the new books are displayed; the rule being that if by any lawful means further work to do, to secure it for home use, is to hand it in with the library card—no slip being needed.

Among the reasons that may be stamped on the hypothetical slip in question are: "B. H. (Bates Hall) ref." "children's room." "apply to office in charge." "out of work." "library." "missing." "hall use." "case." "condemned." "lent June 15." "fine arts." "withdrawn temporarily." "out of libraries." etc. etc. It is obvious that the foregoing, however unsatisfactory to the impatient borrower, affords an unsolicited as well as an intelligent cause for his troubles. The new plan about troubles the work of the attendants, but is expected to be a great improvement.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 165.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1897.

TWO KINDS OF ART.

A Contrast Drawn Between the Shaw Table and the Bacchante.

To the Editor of The Herald: The Boston public has been interested of late in two works of art—the statue of the Bacchante and the bronze bas-relief of Shaw and his colored soldiers. They illustrate two diametrically opposite conceptions of the proper province of art. One seeks to reproduce natural objects with graphic fidelity, irrespective of their intrinsic value; the other seeks worthily to perpetuate persons, scenes and events which are themselves noble, beautiful and impressive. The Bacchante is a type of the first. The subject is essentially low and degraded. The dictionary definition of a Bacchante is "a mad priestess of Bacchus." "Jovial," "drunken," "in a state of intoxication." This seems to Mr. Arlo Bates to be a charming statue for the Boston Public Library. It is not, he says, "the most delicately right note in the joy of life, which was needed to light the intellectual character which marks the court." To other art critics it seemed wholly inappropriate and unworthy. Daniel Huntington, one of the members of the committee on sculpture of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, while he is in favor of its acquisition, thinks it is not altogether of Mr. Bates' opinion. He says:

"The work was criticized in Boston on the score of expressing sensuality, but I should like to have some competent person tell me how a Bacchante could be set forth with truth to the classic conception without expressing that element. A spiritual Bacchante would be a self-contradiction, a spiritual type of Bacchante is the only real one known to art. The treatment in the work of Macmillan, therefore, only carries out a necessary conception, and the well known merit of the sculptor, as well as the great reputation won by this particular creation, makes it virtually impossible, in my judgment, that the Bacchante should not be accepted."

This is sensible and explicit. Why, then, does Mr. Huntington favor its acceptance? On the theory that there is no ethical element in art, and that the statue is valuable because it represents with precision a woman mad with alcoholic intoxication.

It is in this separation of art from nobility, this indifference to the quality of the object, that we owe the ugliness and stupidities of many of the so-called masterpieces of painting and sculpture. Is it, then, desirable to perpetuate scenes of pain and torture and brutality and madness? Is it desirable to have men and women made wiser, sweeter, purer and stronger by contemplating some martyr frying on a gridiron, some ascetic pallid with starvation, some saint exhausted with self-imposed privations? For myself, heretofore I thought it may be, I would sooner have one such heroic production as the Shaw bas-relief, than 10,000 such paitry trivialities as the crazy Bacchante!

The human form is beautiful and admirable. Powers' Greek Slave and the Venus of Milo and the Apollo make the world richer. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." But there is no beauty in disease and vice, in suicide and murder, in drunkenness, debauchery and despair. When women are trustees of the Public Library, Bacchantes will not apply for admittance. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, June 10, '97.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1897.

NEW METHOD

Of Drawing Books Just Introduced at the Public Library.

A new and radical departure in the method of lending books at the Public Library was started Saturday morning. The new way of getting a book involves on the part of the borrower only the writing of his card number and the shelf number of the book desired. The system is devised, according to the library authorities, with a sole view of removing as far as possible the barrier in time and trouble between the borrower and the book he wants. The new way of securing a book for home use involves the use of a new form of slip, containing, so far as interests the borrower, blanks for the number of his library card and for the shelf number of one book. Opposite this latter number is a blank for the use of the library attendants, on which they state in due time, by means of rubber stamps, the reasons why the book is withheld. The procedure of the borrower consists of filling out the blank, with his card number and the book number, handing it in with his card, and then, after a wait of a few minutes—it is expected to reduce the time to about two or three minutes—the slip is given back bearing on its face the reason why the book is not forthcoming. This slip is retained by the borrower, who can return with the same slip at another time, renewing the application without further clerical work on his part. The slip has printed on it a request that it be used no more than three times, on account of the difficulties of handling a frayed or crumpled bit of paper. Among the reasons that may be stamped on the hypothetical slip in question are: "B. H. (Bates Hall) ref." "children's room." "apply to office in charge." "out of work." "library." "missing." "hall use." "case." "condemned." "lent June 15." "fine arts." "withdrawn temporarily." "out of libraries." etc. etc. It is obvious that the foregoing, however unsatisfactory to the impatient borrower, affords an unsolicited as well as an intelligent cause for his troubles. The new plan about troubles the work of the attendants, but is expected to be a great improvement.

Among the reasons that may be stamped on the hypothetical slip in question are: "B. H. (Bates Hall) ref.," "children's," "not in charge," "missing," "hall case," "case," "condemned," "lent June 1916," "withrawn temporarily," "special libraries," etc., etc. It is obvious that the borrower is not the only necessary to the impatient borrower, affords some consolation as giving an intelligent use for his troubles.

The next plan adds a treble the work of the delivery attendants, but is expected to materially shorten the time and effect a decided relief from trouble to borrowers drawing books. The system is not new, but the work of the attendants will be working smoothly when the rush next winter comes on.

The Thayer collection contains two sets of Edmund Lodge's "Illustrations of Jewish History." Henry Bleib, Edward C. Van Mow, Isaac, and James Pirani—were the artists who made the plates from a series of original pictures, selected by the Rev. John Pierpont Morgan, and the lines of Howard, Taitzel and Cress, and the plates of the Rev. John Pierpont Morgan, a great part of the illustrations of the Bible, the life of Jesus, the life of Elizabeth and her ministers, with George Washington, and the American

[illegible]

The Thaver collection contains two sets of Edmund Lodge's "Illustrations of British History: Biography and Masses of the Kings Henry Eighth, Edward Sixth, Mary Second, and James First." Each work is a set of engraved figures, selected from the manuscripts of the noble families of Howard, Talbot and Cecil, and containing, among other interesting details, a great part of the usual evidence of Elizabeth and her ministers, with George VI., Earl of Shrewsbury, a de-

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM RETURNS.



LIBRARIAN HERBERT PUTNAM.

Who Brought Boston Public Library a Complete Set of the London Times from 1809 to Present Day.

Brings Home Treasures for Public Library, Including Complete Set of London Times.

Mr Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston public library, who went to Europe early in May, has returned to Boston. He went abroad to attend the international conference of librarians, which convened in Guild hall, London, July 12, to buy photographs of architecture, sculpture and paintings for the fine arts department of his institution, and incidentally to inspect libraries that lay in his course of travel, and amuse himself.

At the London conference Mr Putnam was one of three delegates accredited by the U S university. The other gentlemen were Mr Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard, and Mr Melville Dewey, director of the New York state library school. The three will make a formal report to the government.

Mr Putnam said this morning that, as the librarian of the Boston public library, he was treated by Europeans with distinction. They received him in Florence, Rome and London and other cities as the librarian of "the greatest library, in the modern sense, on the other side of the water."

"Very rarely," Mr Putnam said, "did I find any one who did not know about the Boston public library and speak of it with high admiration. Many persons knew well about particular things, such as Chavannes' work and the marble stairway. Considering the fact that continental cities do not lack monumental buildings, this high appreciation of the Boston building is notable."

With regard to the London conference, at which all the great libraries of the world were represented, Mr Putnam said that it was especially remarkable as showing strong formal interest by governments in the condition and advancement of library methods, systems

and knowledge. There was a grand conference dinner at hotel Cecil on the Thames. The Rt Hon Sir John Lubbock, bart, M P, F R S, president of the conference, was at the head of the table.

In London Mr Putnam made a valuable purchase for the library out of an extra sum from the William C. Todd fund, which is expended regularly for current periodicals. He bought a bound set of the London Times, dated from 1809 to the present day. There are complete indices in the Boston library.

In Florence and Rome and other picture headquarters, Mr Putnam selected and gave orders for several thousand unmounted photographs, which are now on their way to the United States. Also he inspected a great quantity of photographs, and reserved his orders until he could consult Mr Otto Fleischer, chief of the fine art department of the library. This week orders for what are needed will be forwarded from Boston. The librarian is well satisfied with his opportunities for buying. Of special importance he considers the opportunity for opening personal negotiations with the leading photograph houses on the continent.

In London Mr Putnam met Sargent, the painter, who, he learned, spent last winter in Sicily, making hundreds of sketches to aid him in his work for the Boston library. Mr Sargent is abnormally interested in his work for the honor and responsibility which attach to the undertaking.

The librarian saw in Rome John Elliott's work for the patent room, and was pleased with it. It is nearly completed, and should be in Boston in three or four months.

GOT A TREASURE.

Purchased by Librarian Putnam Abroad.

Valuable Bound Set of the London Times.

Volumes Dated from 1809 to the Present Day.

Orders for Thousands of Photographs Given.

Selected from Collections in Rome and Florence.

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With regard to the London conference, at which all the great libraries of the world were represented, Mr. Putnam said that it was especially remarkable as showing strong formal interest by governments in the condition and advancement of library methods, systems and knowledge. The London public manifested surprising interest in the conference; dignitaries patronized it liberally and the press reported its bustle.

Bound Set of That Newspaper Bought by Librarian Putnam During His Recent Trip Abroad—Many Art Photographs Also Added to Boston Public Library's Collection.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library, has just returned to this city from a European trip that was not only of some interest and amusement to himself but also of considerable advantage to the institution which he represents. The primary object of his trip was attendance at the International Conference of Librarians at London, in Guild Hall, July 12, and there was one of the three delegates accredited to the United States, the others being Justin Winsor of Harvard College Library, and Melville Dewey, director of the New York State Library School. These three will present a formal report to the Government.

But Mr. Putnam also spent some time buying photographs for the fine arts department of his library, expending in this way more than \$400, which was raised by subscription before his departure; and he inspected several libraries that lay in his course of travel. He says that as librarian of the Boston Public Library, he was treated by Europeans with distinction. They received him in Florence, Rome and London and other cities, as the librarian of "the greatest library, in the modern sense, on the other side of the water."

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EVERYTHING IS LOVELY.

No Unpleasantness Between the Mayor and the Public Library Trustees.

With regard to a statement published in a local paper yesterday morning, alleging a "controversy" and probable unpleasantness (called a "tempest in a teapot") between the mayor's office and the trustees of the Public Library on account of "strained relations" between the trustees and the electrical construction division of the public buildings department, Librarian Herbert Putnam has said to a representative of The Herald:

"There is, of course, no controversy, and there has been no suggestion of unpleasantness. The statement published in a morning paper indicates that the trustees have tried to evade dealing with the city. This is not true. We have complied with instructions from the mayor's office. The last order we received requests us to purchase all electrical supplies and apparatus from the electrical department, and, of course, we shall follow the order exactly."

May 22, 1897, a circular was sent out from the mayor's office stating that all kinds of electrical construction, installation, wiring, etc., and all repair work should be done by the electrical construction department, instead of by outside firms, unless the amount exceeded \$2000.

It will be noted that this circular did not specify supplies. Therefore, the library people have purchased lamps and wire and such things from outside firms—with no intention whatever of evading dealing with the city or ignoring the circular from the mayor's office.

On July 21, 1897, another circular was received at the library, with instructions that all electrical apparatus and supplies should be purchased from the electrical division.

This circular is explicit and specific.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Demur at Mayor's Circular About Electric Supplies.

Mayor Quincy has a fresh thorn in his side, inserted by the Public Library trustees. It promises to become quite a controversy though it may be only a tempest in a tea pot. Teapots though can sometimes sputter in a very saucy way.

While his honor pines for an almost pastoral administration of city affairs, with the members of the boards of trustees and the heads of departments sitting down with him at perpetual love feasts, somebody always seems to be trying to make trouble for him.

His contest with the school committee has been a long standing one, and when it proved too big for him he turned it over to Ald. Lee, who is also chairman of the democratic city committee and president of the Brighton Club.

His solution of the problem was to capture the school committee, or enough of it which might be added to school Committee (Coolidge so as to make a majority.

Ald. Lee, however, opposed that method. Certain it is, however, that the mayor has been worried, but now a new trouble has arisen.

It centres in the library trustees. There is no real trouble, of course, they will say, and they are not engaged in any contest of strength with the mayor. They consider him a very pleasant gentleman, but for all that, the fact remains that they want to do as they please up to a certain point. A little disagreement as to the exact location of that point is what is causing the trouble.

Ever since Mayor Quincy first took hold, he has discovered a slight inclination on the part of some of the trustees to do as they wished. The gentle reproofs of the mayor fell on hard and stony ground.

Only last winter there was something very like a seizure in the legislature when some legislation looking to giving the trustees the right to sell the old public library and take a mortgage was being discussed.

Mayor Quincy agreed with the trustees on this point, and it is in the committee on metropolitan affairs. That according to his judgment was the only feature in the bill. A little later it was shown to him that a trustee had added an amendment which gave the trustees the right to reserve the first \$100,000 paid, to complete the new building.

The mayor then disavowed the entire scheme and pronounced against it and later still the trustees heard of it. When commenting on it then he said: "I am against any such scheme. I believe that if they want money they should come to us and get it in a regular order. I shall oppose that amendment," he said, and so finally the amendment was withdrawn.

Now it comes out that the famous circular on buying wires and electrical supplies, which, because of its careless wording was thought to mean Wire Comm'r Flood, was aimed directly at the trustees of the library.

In the new Public Library building they are using thousands of dollars worth of supplies every year in the line of lamps, wire buttons, etc., yet never have they once called on the wire department. All the other departments have always understood that purchase through Supt. Cottis was obligatory.

Twice this matter has been called to the attention of the trustees and as a final resort this circular, in which the mayor can be seen in every line, has been gotten out.

This is not the last card in the mayor's deal. It is now understood that if the trustees hold out after this their bills for electrical work will be held up till a satisfactory agreement is arrived at.

And now Librarian Putnam rises to remark: "There is, of course, no controversy" between the mayor's office and the trustees of the Public Library. Why that "of course"? Does he think such a thing impossible? The honorable gentleman should tarry in Jericho until his beard be grown a little longer, and he may find out to the contrary.

Selected Thought for the Week.

The active custodians of the Boston public library have become imbued with some of that spirit of distrust and repression so well exemplified in Joseph H. Walker's thumb-screw management of opinion in Brown university. It appears that the intellectual awakening among the "lower classes" of the Hub has led to some demand for the writings of the German and French socialists and anarchists, and there is resort to the public library for literature of this variety. Mr. Putnam, the librarian, has decided that the free perusal of such teachings by the masses will never do, and his action is thus explained and defended by Lindsay Swift, editor and cataloger of the public library:

In the opinion of the librarian no good can be gained and much harm may be done by allowing works of this extreme character to be generally read. It may be asked why are these books placed in the library if not to be read? They are in the library for that purpose, and they may be read, but Mr. Putnam and his assistants reserve to themselves the right to choose the readers, and most common-sense people will agree with Mr. Putnam in such a decision. The average man of anarchistic or socialist tendencies that frequents the library is not qualified by education or judgment to read the works I refer to, and estimate them at their proper value.

If this literature is of a trashy and inflammatory kind, why is public money being spent to bring it into the library? If, on the contrary, it is of the type which represents the more sober and solid conclusions of the present framework of society, what sort of Adams will venture to discriminate among his fellows as to who may and who may not acquaint himself with the thought of his time? There is no question here of common morals—no question of letting pass into youthful hands the coarse expression of moral degradation in some earlier state of society. There is not even the question of censorship set up by the librarian of the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh, who has undertaken to say that certain of the weaker and more colorless, but harmless, works of fiction must not be read from that library; for he will hereafter rule such books not out of the hands of the library patrons, but out of the library.

But here we have a case where a certain class of speculative opinion finds lodgment in the library, to be there exhibited only to those whom the librarian may deem capacitated to look upon it without harmful results to society. Such an assumption of superior judgment and knowledge of men is, we are bound to say, unusual. How is the required fact to be determined? The poor man or labor agitator, who on his face plainly has a grievance against society, may be a harmless receptacle of such thought compared with many a highly considered member of the community.

Who were the men in the last generation, for example, who kept Boston awake o' nights trembling for the stability of the whole social order of things? They came not from the ranks of the lowly. It is now the glory of the state that the men whom respectable Boston ostracized socially, dogged with a mob at every turn and threatened to hang in the public streets, came from the higher circles of the community. What assurance, then, has the librarian of the Boston library that, in placing this body of socialistic opinion only in hands apparently most respectable and safe, he may not be making the most dangerous use possible of his strange literary investments.

Truth is not thus to be conserved. The idea that it is we had supposed to be securely buried in past times of intolerance and distrust and oppression. If it has come to this, that we must limit the intellectual activity of the masses of the people to matter only selected by some superior tribunal in order to prevent them from rushing society into a state of chaos and utter ruin, then we are indeed in a very bad way.

These specimens of early Greek, Coptic and Hebrew manuscripts are especially interesting at this time, as they not only resemble to a certain degree the papyrus recently excavated at Behnasa, Egypt, but were also found not far from where Memra, Grenfell and Hunt of the Egyptian Exploration Fund found the papyrus which revealed some utterances credited to Christ.

The papyrus are all mounted and many are remarkably well preserved. They were unearthed in the Fayum, and some of them were presented to Mr. Pape by an engineer friend who is yearly employed in opening the canals of upper Egypt.

After the entire country has been submerged by the cutting of the banks of the Nile in the month of September, the canals have to be reconstructed as soon as the waters have subsided. As the canals frequently change their beds, the engineers, in the work of reconstruction, occasionally make important discoveries. Some of the papyrus in this collection came to light in this manner; other specimens were purchased from natives of upper Egypt during Mr. Pape's two years' sojourn along the Nile.

Besides this collection of ancient manuscripts, Mr. Pape has also gathered a valuable collection of Greek, Roman and Egyptian bronzes, marbles, terra cotta, sculptured wood and iridescent glass, some of which he found during his sketching trips along the banks of the Nile.

The maps illustrating the Cabot discoveries which were on exhibition during July have been withdrawn, and the Codman collection of photographs illustrating landscape gardening and architecture will be exhibited during August.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1897

—Besides looking away from the general public books guilty of what a Southern euphuist would probably call "the usual crime," the officials of the Boston Public Library also draw a line between the orthodox and unorthodox works of a political and economic character, and while allowing free access to those which they regard as instructive or at least innocuous, permit the perusal of others only by readers who presumably will not be led astray by them. This assumption of critical and judicial powers on the part of the Librarian and his assistants is a cause of frequent protests by people, mostly of foreign birth, who call for the works of advanced German and French authors of anarchistic tendencies, but the protests have as yet been ineffective, and the library continues to maintain one "Inferno" for its too Rabelaisian literature, and another for that which advocates too vehemently the upsetting of existing institutions. Books of both classes are in the library in considerable numbers, and the officials also say that they are there to be read, but the person who calls for an old edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, or a new one of Henri Rochefort has to submit himself, his motives, and his plans to a scrutiny which is sometimes rather trying to the patience, especially when the outcome of it is a peremptory refusal. The Bostonians in general, however, seem to be content with this sort of guardianship; at any rate, no serious attempt has ever been made to dispute the Librarian's authority or judgment.

most common sense people who are not of the opinion that the average man of anarchistic or socialist tendencies that frequents the library is not qualified by education or judgment to read the works I refer to, and estimate them at their proper value.

Mr. Putnam recognizes the fact that as physicians must be allowed access even to the most virulent poisons, so there are certain persons—physicians of the public mind—who must be permitted to read the most pernicious books, if only to know what heresies are percolating among the masses, and to be able more effectively to combat them. The only apparent difficulty is in distinguishing between persons who can safely be trusted with revolutionary literature and those who cannot. Who is to tell whether an applicant for the privilege of reading La Lanterne is "qualified by education or judgment" to make a safe use of its dangerous contents?

But that difficulty is only apparent. "Mr. Putnam and his associates reserve to themselves the right to choose the readers." They take the responsibility of keeping this perilous reading matter out of improper hands, and they are confident that they can spot a disguised Anarchist as easily as a Treasury clerk can detect a counterfeit bill.

Of course, if some unbalanced radical like President Andrews should succeed in eluding the vigilance of Mr. Putnam and his assistants and getting hold of some of this incendiary literature should be impelled by it to throw a bomb into a bank, the consequences would be unpleasant for the Librarian. Having assumed the duty of classifying the patrons of the library according to their fitness to be entrusted with certain writings, Mr. Putnam is of course morally, and should be peculiarly, responsible for any damages that may result from the faulty performance of this function. In view of this increase in their responsibilities we should think it would be only common business prudence to require librarians hereafter to furnish heavy bonds from some substantial surety company to secure the payment of any liabilities incurred through a failure to discriminate correctly among the applicants for risky reading matter.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1897.

PUBLIC CARE-TAKING OF MINDS.

The Librarian of the Boston public library is reported to have taken it upon himself not only to be judge of what books on his shelves should be kept out of general circulation, but also of what kind of persons are capable of reading certain classes of books with safety.

To this end certain radical French and German books advocating socialism and other extreme ideas, as well as papers and magazines inculcating radical notions, are to be kept in their own reservation for such persons as, in his judgment, are capable of digesting them without harm, while the general public is to be deterred from them.

All this is well meant; but what are the limitations of Mr. Putnam's authority? Suppose by and by that he should conclude that books advocating free silver, mind healing and other new ideas should be kept out of sight of the general public, and that Edward Bellamy is no better than Henri Rochefort, whose writings are on the list of proscribed literature.

The American people are naturally jealous of all censorship over speech and press. If a Librarian is to be clothed with authority to say what on his shelves shall be read or not read, and who shall be allowed to read and who not, the public will be apt to want to know sooner or later just what the limitations of his censorship are.

is an urgent need for action. Mr. Putnam's duties, as we understand them, are not to decide as to what books we shall and what books we shall not read. It is said that he has decided that certain foreign books which advocate socialist and other advanced, or, if the term is more correct, extreme ideas, shall be confined to the use of such readers as the Librarian believes can read them without injury. How is he to judge of this? Is he in a position to estimate the powers of mind of the thousands who daily visit the Copley square building?

If this censorship is the correct thing, there is nothing to prevent Mr. Putnam from interdicting a host of literature which is now quite generally read. Where will he draw the line? Will his own personal opinions as to what is beneficial for people to read and what is not be supposed to rule? There is something wrong here if reports are true, and it will bear investigation.

The fact should not be lost sight of that it was the people who built the Public Library and who placed the books therein, and there should not be too much official interference with the use of its facilities. Censorship is not popular in America.

Talk of the Day.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Public Library, thinks that books advocating anarchy should not be upon the shelves for general distribution. Consequently he has removed some such volumes, and others of similarly radical nature, to a place from which they can be taken only by special permission. This act appears to have annoyed the New York Journal, the Boston Globe and some other papers which have editorially questioned such a policy, and what it may lead to. Are certain people not a trifle too likely to go out of their way to find trouble? Has anybody wished to see any book in the library that he could not see? Is Mr. Putnam a tyrant, or a bigot, or a censor in their eyes? It seems more probable that "the rights of the dear people" are so zealously and so unselfishly guarded in some quarters that the day is set down as a day lost when some grievance of "the down-trodden masses" is not exploited for considerably more than it is worth.

It may be a great responsibility for a Librarian to say that only certain persons shall be allowed to use certain books, and yet a man in charge of the second largest library in America must be given some authority. Certain books must of course be kept away from children, and the idea of not having places for lawlessness in general distribution is not an atrocious one. If a man wishes any book in the library and cannot, after due inquiry, obtain it, that man has a right to complain. Has Mr. Putnam's policy ever caused a student of economics, a teacher or even a wild-eyed fanatic any inconvenience?

"No, I wouldn't say that, because we have never made a special study of that kind of books. But we invite everybody to suggest books, and every book suggested will be read if possible and the decision will be made on each work separately, not on whole classes of books."

"Are anarchy and socialism fairly represented in the newspaper reading room?" "I think so. Here is a complaint on my desk from somebody who protests against our keeping on the file Herr Müst's Freiheit. If they say we haven't La Lanterne, but have Freiheit, that is proof enough, because we have Freiheit. We have also two or three Scandinavian labor organs. Mr. Todd's idea in establishing the fund was to give the people free access to representative phases of the newspaper press, and we try to do that. We have just so much money to spend and we can only take just so many papers. We are always ready to listen to suggestions, and make changes where we think we can better our list."

"It is of course an unfortunate thing for any library to have an impression like this go out as to its policy, and I shall be glad to have it positively contradicted."

Speaking further of the account of the alleged interview with him, Mr. Swift said: "I don't use such grand language as that, anyway."

"But why not?" he was asked. "You have access here to all the language there is."

"I know," he replied, "but I try to use English."

Disposed of.

A Boston Sunday paper published an article on the policy of the present administration at the public library in the matter of certain books, which has been widely quoted already, and many newspapers have commented on the statements that were made.

Librarian Putnam now says that the article gave an utterly false impression of the policy at the library, and Lindsay Swift, the editor and catalogian, whom the article quoted at great length, denies absolutely that any reporter from the paper had asked him for information, and says he never said what he is reported to have said, either to a reporter or to anybody else, as he knew the statements were not true.

The article began with a highly picturesque, and indeed, illustrated, description of a group of men who were said to frequent Bates Hall to read books. They were said to be men of the agitator and socialist class, and the writer went on to say that these gentlemen had complained that books on anarchy, socialism and similar topics were excluded from the library, or, if admitted to the shelves, were not given out over the desk to the public.

Mention was made of the fact that La Lanterne, the French socialist newspaper, is not on the files in the newspaper reading room, and that the works of certain German and French writers, among them Louise Michel, were not to be had at the library.

Mr. Putnam and Mr. Swift were both seen yesterday and the Librarian began by asking the reporter what the benefit of the article was to the library.

"Mr. Swift," he said, "you have read over this article?"

"Did you ever say what you are quoted as saying?"

"Not unless I was hypnotized."

"You are in charge of Bates Hall on certain evenings. Did you ever know of a rule forbidding the giving out of books on socialist and anarchistic subjects?"

"Never."

"You have never refused to give out Moore's 'Utopia'?"

Mr. Swift laughed and said "I am ashamed to answer."

"Now," Mr. Putnam went on, "the facts are these: When I came into office I found here a part of the library called 'The Inferno.' It contained certain books of a salacious and immoral character, which as classics every library must have, but which contain indecent passages so that the books cannot be given out to children. These books are in the general catalogue, but are starred; but even these may be taken out by any adult upon special application to the Librarian or his assistants. They are kept out of general circulation purely because they are immoral and in no case because of the political theories they advance."

"I think you will readily understand that if I should give you for publication a list of these books we should have a lot of people coming in and asking for them."

"Now in what this article says about any other kind of books it gives a false impression. First, any book on any subject which is in the library may be taken by any person who has a card; that is, with the exception of the books in 'The Inferno.' Secondly, if any book is not in the library it is for one or both of two reasons; either we have no money to buy it with or in our judgment there is already in hand a book covering the same ground."

"May I quote you as saying that your collection of books on the socialist side of governmental questions is as complete as most of your other collections?" asked the reporter.

"No, I wouldn't say that, because we have never made a special study of that kind of books. But we invite everybody to suggest books, and every book suggested will be read if possible and the decision will be made on each work separately, not on whole classes of books."

"Are anarchy and socialism fairly represented in the newspaper reading room?" "I think so. Here is a complaint on my desk from somebody who protests against our keeping on the file Herr Müst's Freiheit. If they say we haven't La Lanterne, but have Freiheit, that is proof enough, because we have Freiheit. We have also two or three Scandinavian labor organs. Mr. Todd's idea in establishing the fund was to give the people free access to representative phases of the newspaper press, and we try to do that. We have just so much money to spend and we can only take just so many papers. We are always ready to listen to suggestions, and make changes where we think we can better our list."

"It is of course an unfortunate thing for any library to have an impression like this go out as to its policy, and I shall be glad to have it positively contradicted."

Speaking further of the account of the alleged interview with him, Mr. Swift said: "I don't use such grand language as that, anyway."

"But why not?" he was asked. "You have access here to all the language there is."

"I know," he replied, "but I try to use English."

least desire, without any great danger of their going out and blowing up the library and the other monuments of wealth and culture on the Back Bay with dynamite bombs.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

MR. PUTNAM PROTESTS.

Have No Books in Public Library Are Kept From the People.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Public Library, makes a positive contradiction through the press as to certain kinds of books excluded from the people. An entirely false impression was given in the article, says the Librarian, inasmuch as he knows of no rule forbidding the giving out of any books bearing on any particular subject. As is well known, there are certain books which are "starred" in the catalogue. They are classics, but the Library authorities reserve the right to withhold them from children. They are kept out of general circulation for good and sufficient reasons, not, however, because they advance any special political theories. The books in "The Inferno," as the section is called where they are kept, can be taken out by any adult card-holder who makes special application.

The Librarian believes Anarchistic and Socialist literature to be fairly represented. Suggestions are always received as to books and papers, and additions are made when the public would be benefited. There are those, he says, who object decidedly to having Herr Müst's "Freiheit" in the library, and others would protest should it be denied circulation.

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

Librarian Putnam of the Boston public library hastens to say that his policy in restricting public access to certain books has been greatly misrepresented. It was stated that he had undertaken to limit the perusal of German and French socialist works to people whom he deemed capable of reading such literature without harm to society, and the editor and cataloger of the library, Lindsay Swift, was quoted in explaining and defending the alleged policy of Mr. Putnam. We were compelled sharply to criticize this reported action of the Librarian as an amazing assumption of superior insight and judgment over human nature, and now gladly learn of the utter falsity of the report. Mr. Swift denies ever having said what was quoted from him, and Mr. Putnam explains:—

"When I came into office I found here a part of the library called 'The Inferno.' It contained certain books of a salacious and immoral character, which as classics every library must have, but which contain such passages that the books cannot be given out to children. These books are in the general

catalog, but are starred; but even these may be taken out by any adult upon special application to the Librarian or his assistants. They are kept out of general circulation purely because they are immoral, and in no case because of the political theories they advance. Any book on any subject which is in the library may be taken by any person who has a card; that is, with the exception of the books in 'The Inferno.'

Which is a policy decidedly wise and proper, of course, and common in all libraries. The other story telegraphed to the New York Evening Post and elsewhere will be seen to have been a pure invention.

He Denies Statements Recently Published.

BUT ADMITS CENSORSHIP

Blood and Murder Books Not For "Common Herd."

"ANARCHY VERSUS SOCIALISM."

A censor is one who looks through glasses so tinged with an "ism" that he can't see things in their natural colors. Everything is tinged with the dark blue of pessimism and nothing seen in the rosy light of optimism. The war cry of the prohibitionist and censor is "must not," yet kings alone, it is said, have the right to use this term, and kings are often tyrants, so it is easy to see that a censor is a tyrant, a man who has, or assumes dictatorial power and monarchial power.

These remarks are suggested by the recent articles relating to the prohibited use of certain books in the Public Library, in which it is claimed that students and professors of Anarchy or Socialism or Communism, terms of widely different meaning, are denied access to certain books and periodicals in the library.

Mr. Swift, in an interview with a TRAVELER reporter, said that the Globe reporter must have misunderstood the tenor of his remarks, and that the article did not represent the true facts.

Mr. Putnam says, in reference to the restriction of books, that there is one class which is kept from the younger public. This contains books, classified as immoral or corrupting to immature minds, but of value to older persons, especially students. These starred books are accessible to all adults who make personal application.

Naturally some of these works are classic, but written in an age when a spade was called a spade, and many scenes were plainly said in language that would be described today in polite society.

Mr. Swift said that he was thoroughly Democratic in his principles, and it was not his intention to make any class distinctions. "La Lanterne," the periodical referred to as prohibited, is not taken by the library, simply because there is a limitation of means. Only such periodicals are taken as are supposed to be of the widest general value to the public, and even periodicals offered free are sometimes refused, owing to lack of space, as a number of such might crowd out others of more value. The educational value of periodicals, as well as books, is considered by the committee as of paramount importance.

Any person is at liberty to recommend any publication to the library, and if it is considered a valuable work, it is purchased, the comparative permanent value being considered.

The sum at the disposal of the library is limited, and a wise choice must necessarily be exercised to make the money go as far as possible and do the most good.

Yesterday morning, in another conversation with Mr. Putnam, he says that he makes a distinction between anarchist and socialist books. Anarchy incites to violence and bloodshed, and an overthrow of all government other than that of the masses, is not safe reading for a municipal institution to place on its tables or shelves. Socialism is a different matter, and while it may not have been given the attention that it merits, it is Mr. Putnam's intention to have a committee to attend to the selection of this class of books, and see that they are accessible to the public.

Editorials in Boston and New York papers have been founded on erroneous impressions, given by the first article, and gentlemen at the library deny the accuracy of the purported information. It is the intent and purpose of the Librarian to allow access to all books, to all persons, in the library, but they say that the library should not be turned into a school of anarchy, granting that this term implies the promulgation of violence, bloodshed and mob law. Even such books, if they were in the library, would be accessible to the student in sociology, but to the professional thug and hoodlum they would be wisely denied. This is simply a safeguard which the public would demand, if personal wisdom did not enforce it.

Reducing the matter to an absurdity, there are some who would condemn even the Bible and Shakespeare as immoral. The Bible is not a moral book, in the question of personal relations; witness the history of Noah and his daughters, the marriage of Abraham to his sister, and other legends there related in no uncertain terms.

As to the realism of Shakespeare, Halim, speaking of King Henry IV., says: "What he invented is as truly historical, in the large sense of the word history, as what he read," and Hudson further says that: "He was obliged to create one or more representative characters."

As to the morality of Shakespeare, that is another matter. In school editions, some plays are cut out entirely, because they are improper reading for the young, while omissions are made in those retained, to make them suitable for propriety. Yet in Act IV., scene 5, of Hamlet, Hudson prints, in an expurgated edition for schools, a verse which transgresses the just bounds of modesty and decorous speech.

The purity of Shakespeare's morals, as he lived, must be measured against the licentiousness of the language, and it is an open question how much he wrote from conviction, and how much to gratify the taste of his hearers. Pope says: "He was obliged to please the lowest of the people, and to keep the worst of company."

As a fact, Shakespeare reached the greatest heights of sublimity and soundness and to the student who understands symbolism the veiled allusions are pregnant with suggestion not conveyed by the text.

It can be said of all works, "Purity and rectitude of manners are worth more than any intellectual benefit to be derived from the purity and wisdom, even of a Shakespeare."

People might with justice complain because the Public Library does not contain a number of so-called Sunday School books. Yet Edward W. Hux, after a careful and comprehensive examination of this class of literature, is "disgusted" with its character, and thinks that these "wishy-washy" books are an insult to the intelligence of the young, and have a pernicious influence, being unhealthy in tone and teaching. He makes a remark applicable to all libraries that: "A hundred good books are better than 500 of indifferent interest."

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1897.

ALASKA BY BOOK.

What Can Be Found at the Public Library.

Also Who the People Are Who Read There.

Books on the Yukon and Mining Are Sought.

"Has the Klondike gold fever reached the Public Library yet, Mr. Putnam?" was the question put to the head of Boston's pet book house the other day by a Journal man.

Mr. Putnam smiled. "Why, yes. That is, my assistants have spoken of the number of books that have been called for on subjects bearing upon that topic."

"Have you any system of record which would show the extent of this call, or what particular books are most used?"

"I am sorry to say I have not. In the circulation of the books taken out to read at home, of course, the number is so great that it would not be possible to form any estimate of what the subjects are. In the reading that is done here in the library, however, it is different. That is, in Bates Hall. One of the attendants there was speaking to me only this morning of two young men who had been in there quite regularly for a time reading about Alaska and gold mining. She says the demand for such books has been above the supply, frequently, in the evening. But I will call one or two of my assistants, who can tell you more than I can about it."

While the messenger was gone Mr. Putnam mentioned the fact that the available maps of Alaska were not what might be desired. He said the maps had been taken from the Eleventh Census report and posted on the walls in the juvenile room as the best there was up to date.

Miss Doyle and Mr. Chevalier were the so-to-speak Alaskan librarians. Mr. Murdoch of the Cataloguing Department should, however, be included, for he has himself been two years in the Arctic region, far above the Yukon, where he was in connection with the Point Barrow Government expedition some years ago. He is pretty well posted on topics relating to the North-west Territory, and he has mentioned to the Journal man that the Capt. Ray who has just been detailed to go to the gold regions and see about setting up a post there for observations was the same man who, as Lieutenant, commanded the party of which he was a member.

Experience is said to be the most faithful schoolmaster, and in the case of Alaska would probably be a severe one. But by the assistance of this trio the Journal found that the four walls that bound the Public Library surround more Alaskan information than will be possessed either in gold or knowledge by many of those prospectors who have hastily started for unknown perils northward.

The reporter asked: "What sort of people take out Alaskan books for the most part?"

"Well, what you would mechanics, perhaps. Young men who look as if they had to work for a living, but of good appearance. There is a pretty good demand for the books in the juvenile room, too, but then some of the adults get in there and read them."

"When do they come, day or evening?"

"I don't see much difference on the whole," said Miss Doyle. Mr. Putnam suggested that the mechanics who read were largely men with whom work was a little slack just now, and who would have time to read either day or evening.

"What are the books sought after usually?" again queried the ignorant visitor.

"Descriptions of the country, the people, the climate. Almost any work on Arctic regions. Then, too, there is a demand for books on gold mining. The readers seem to want to know how it is done. There are very few stories, or writings of fiction, which describe these regions. They are mostly books of travel or explanation."

"Is there any inquiry for books of California adventures, or about the 'Borys'?"

"No. The descriptions of the country, and especially the books about mining, are the most popular."

"The most popular books, I mean, are those which are most frequently borrowed?"

"Yes, that is true. But I cannot say that the most popular books are those which are most frequently borrowed. It is a matter of degree."

"And only in degree was he more selfish than the men, rich both in gold and taste, who keep their treasures on their shelves at home and never let the other people see them?"

"Mrs. Gardner some years ago refused to sell Queen Victoria a portrait of one of the Stuarts, but she lends her books to the Boston public library."

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1897.

We quote from the Book Buyer the statement that the collection of books on landscape architecture, made by Philip and Henry S. Codman, the brothers whose early death cut short two careers of promise in the profession to which the books are devoted, was given to the Boston Public Library not long ago by the parents of the young men. It has now been assigned a permanent place in an alcove of its own, and a special bookplate, in each volume, marks the memorial. It is hoped that the books will serve as a nucleus for a large collection of kindred works.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CII, NO. 52.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1897.

DELEGATION DAY POPULAR.

Members of Clubs Like the New Library Arrangement.

Wednesday Set Apart for Them. Because Branch Managers Are Then at Hand—Organizations Receive Special Attention Then—All Find Something to Interest Them.

The Public Library of the city of Boston is so big, so admirably ornamental, so comprehensive and trustworthy in technical resources, so well equipped with pictorial matter, supplemented by valuable museum specimens, and so generally accessible in every department—in other words, so grand and distinguished an educational institution—that its patronage is not limited to individual visitors.

Last spring Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, found happily that the use of the library could not be limited to the individual. Large delegations from clubs, literary associations and public and private schools and professional art schools visited the institution so frequently that the librarian set aside a special day, Wednesday of every week, on which delegations might come to the library by appointment and be taken in hand by guides who were instructed to attend to the particular requests of the visiting parties. The system has worked satisfactorily.

During the summer, until the other day, the attendance of parties fell off. Every little while a delegation would arrive unannounced, conduct itself through the library and go away, without attracting the attention of the officials.

Yesterday afternoon a party of men and women from the Wells Memorial Institute went to the library, by appointment, spent an hour strolling in and out of the corridors and hallways and departed, almost unnoticed. The company was led by Supt. Edmund Billings of the Institute.

The chief reason why the librarian has named Wednesday as a "delegation day" is because on that day the superintendents of the branch stations of the library, that is, various city district libraries, meet in the central library for official conference. If a delegation from a club in Dorchester or South Boston goes to the library on this day, the Dorchester or South Boston branch library superintendent is ready to act as guide. He is likely to know what the delegation from his district is looking for, and he is likely to know some members of the party.

There is now something in the Boston Public Library—from the Chevenne paintings and electric dynamos to genuine papiri and mummy cloths—that is worth a "delegation" visit by any club in the city.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CII, NO. 41.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897.

GIFT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Picture in the Public Library Illustrating Scenes in the Life of Washington.

In the August bulletin of books added to the Public Library, which is a classified list, dated from June 15 to July 15, special attention is called to the gift collection of paintings by Howard Pyle, illustrating scenes in the domestic and army life of George Washington. The collection was hung in the room for younger readers, called the children's room, in June. These well drawn little pictures were described in The Herald when they were hung. They are of interest to young and old, to the uneducated and to the cultured.

A further recent accession of great value is the report of the Horn scientific expedition to Central Australia. The illustrations of the volumes on anthropology are of especial interest.

The library has recently acquired a small collection of books imported from Australia. These contain much that is of great interest on the exploration and early history of Australia and Polynesia. About 20 books were placed in the library between June 15 and July 15 for public distribution. The largest classified list of them is on religion and theology. Fiction and science are, as usual, well represented.

Old titles, likely to raise conjecture, are: "Some Lies and Errors of History," L. J. Parsons; "The Prototype of Man," giving the natural laws of human proportion in both sexes, by Charles Rochet; "How to Listen to Music," H. E. Krebbs; "Nymphs, Nixes and Nalads," M. A. B. Evans; "Hidden Lives of Shakespeare and Bacon and Their Business Connection," W. G. Thorpe; "International Arbitration and International Bilateralism," G. S. Boutwell; "Poverty Day Aliments of Poverty," F. E. Barton; "The Ears and Eyes of Whites and Blacks," G. H. Steison.

Authors of books published in Boston are: Prof. John Pike; John Lyman; Faxon; architect; John Hay, Mary Baker Glover; Edgar William Frederic Johnson, Anna Forbes Goodyear, Adeline Dutton Trail, Whitney, George Sewall Boutwell, Frank Parsons, Alice Parsons, Clara Louise Burnham, Margaret Deland, Lillian Whiting, Miriam Coles Harris, Charles G. D. Roberts, M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, the distinguished French critic, who was at Harvard College recently, honored by the accession of three books—"La Genie Siron"; "Discours de Reception, Reponses de M. C. Comte d'Hausenville," and "Education and Instruction."

Because many persons are still inquiring as to the hours of opening and closing the central library and the branches, the following advice is given:

The central library is open on Sunday from 2 until 10 P. M. During June, July, August and September the central library and the West End branch are closed at 3 P. M. During June, July, August, and until Sept. 15, the other branch libraries and branch reading rooms are closed at 6 P. M. on every day except Saturday, and on Saturdays at 8 P. M.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1897.

A friend remarks that Mrs. J. L. Gardner, not being able to take her rare books to Europe with her, has left them for the summer in the safest place she could find—the public library.

This is witty. But Mrs. Gardner has done a public service all the same. Mrs. Gardner is different from the ordinary run of beings, because she has places in Venice for birthday presents and can travel where rare things are and buy as many of them as are on sale.

It would be out of the question to attempt to let very many people less luckily situated than she is share her pleasure in these fine things at her own house, because some of them would behave badly, and some might even try to take the books and shoot their way out; so with a high public spirit Mrs. Gardner lends the collection to the public library, where the books are mounted in glass cases, and he who loves books may look.

You and I cannot have books that once belonged to Mary Stuart and that contain the autographs of half a dozen monarchs, but for three months we may go and look at Mrs. Gardner's.

There was once a man in New York who loved queer and old volumes so much that he became a bibliophile; he bought all the fine books he could find and put them up in barrels so that even his own family might not see them.

I hope they mould.

And only in degree was he more selfish than the men, rich both in gold and taste, who keep their treasures on their shelves at home and never let the other people see them.

Mrs. Gardner some years ago refused to sell Queen Victoria a portrait of one of the Stuarts, but she lends her books to the Boston public library.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897

BOOKS ON THE KLONDIKE REGION.

A Special List Being Prepared at the Public Library—A Boston Lad's Invention of a Portable House for Miners.

Under the direction of Librarian Putnam, a special list of the works in the Public Library on the gold fields of Alaska is being prepared by John Murdoch of the library staff, who was for two years a member of the Point Barrow expedition in 1881 and 1882. The list will contain accounts of all the explorations made in this region, beginning with Dall's explorations made before the cession of the territory, in connection with the Western Union Telegraph expedition. Mr. Dall was the first to map the course of the river from its mouth to Fort Yukon, and his explorations are recorded in his "Alaska and Its Resources," published in 1870.

Dall was followed by Major Raymond, whose astronomical observations at Fort Yukon established the fact that this point of the Hudson Bay Company was really in the territory of the United States, and led to its abandonment. In the summer of 1883 Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the well-known explorer, with a small party, made a daring trip, which was called a "military reconnaissance," crossing the Chilkat Pass to the unexplored headwaters of the Yukon, where they built a raft and floated down the stream, returning by way of St. Michael's. His map, which thus supplemented the work of the earlier explorers, will be found in his official report. Lieutenant Schwatka also published popular accounts of his trip in book form and in several magazines.

The most important source of statistical information is the Alaskan volume of the eleventh census. Other works of a like character are Petroff's report (in vol. viii, tenth census), and Wrangell's report on the Russian possessions, 1880. On mines and mining resources, the most important book is just received from the Canadian Department of the Interior, "Information Regarding the Yukon District," containing valuable maps and illustrations. Professor Wright's article in the Nation, Aug. 5, 1897, is of prime importance. Other works are: Dall "Report on Coal and Lignite in Alaska," seventeenth annual report geological survey, 1896; reports of William Ogilvie, the Dominion land surveyor, published by the Canadian Interior Department; and Warburton Pike, "Through the Sub-Arctic Forest," London, 1896.

A complete list of the works in the library on Alaska will be published in the September bulletin, which will be given away on application. There will be included an extensive special library, dealing with nearly every phase of life in the far northern region.

Record Aug. 13

The public library does a commendable thing in compiling a list of books on Alaska for the impatient reader, but there are serious omissions in the catalogue. Nothing is said of such important topics as "Shooting mosquitoes on the wing," "How to drown a midge in tar," "Proper construction of cave dwellings," "Fir bark as a substitute for beefsteak," etc. A manual on the training of wolf dogs and another on the management of quicksilver are desirable.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897.

The Public Library has recently acquired a small collection of books imported from Australia. These contain much that is of great interest on the exploration and early history of Australia and Polynesia. Among the important books are Admiral Lutke's "Voyage autour du monde," with its fine atlas of plates, Grant's and White's early voyages to Australia, Capt. Dillon's account of his adventures among Fiji canibals, and his expedition in search of the relics of La Perouse, and especially Vason's "Tongataboo." Vason was a missionary, left early in the century upon the Tonga Islands, who became a "barkslider," and lived for several years as one of the natives. Of interest also are Kerueulen's account of his discovery in the Indian Ocean, and a volume on "Australia and Its Gold Fields," by Hargraves, the original discoverer of gold in Australia.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897

KLONDIKE MINING LITERATURE.

Great Demand for It at the Public Library—Fine Collection of Books and Maps in Constant Use.

Nowhere has the interest in the Klondike mining fields been more manifest than at the Public Library. Although there are more than two hundred volumes, charts and maps in that collection treating of Alaska generally and Klondike specially, not a book relating to that country was to be found in the library this morning, and this has been the state of affairs almost continuously since the announcement of the discovery of gold in great quantities. In anticipation of this demand the library has been supplied with the latest and most authentic literature relating to this interesting region, which has been so well catalogued that it is available for ready reference.

The seeker after information can thus not only familiarize himself with about all that is known of the history, geography, geology, natural history, mines, mining and statistics of Alaska, but by consulting the books of travel, of which there are many, he can learn of the difficulties to be encountered and how they can be best overcome in making a tour of the wilderness lying between the coast and the scene of the gold discoveries. A mine of information is to be found in the many volumes of the United States Survey, which contain authentic maps and charts of the whole Alaskan coast belonging to this country. Beside the maps which are available for circulation, there are large maps hanging in the "Children's Room," which are placed there for immediate consultation. It is seldom that someone is not anxiously studying their lines and inscriptions.

Interest in these publications is by no means confined to men. Many women have manifested a desire to inform themselves about the gold, and few seem actuated merely by idle curiosity. Most of the men, as nearly as can be gathered by their appearance and conversation when inquiring for books, are intent on familiarizing themselves with the region in anticipation of a journey there, and as they seem well-satisfied to postpone their start till spring, this would seem to indicate that they appreciate the difficulties in the way and will not meet them till they are prepared to make a hard struggle to overcome them.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1897.

ALASKA BY BOOK.

What Can Be Found at the Public Library.

Also Who the People Are Who Read There.

Books on the Yukon and Mining Are Sought.

"Has the Klondike gold fever reached the Public Library yet, Mr. Putnam?" was the question put to the head of Boston's pet book house the other day by a Journal man.

Mr. Putnam smiled. "Why, yes. That is, my assistants have spoken of the number of books that have been called for on subjects bearing upon that topic."

"Have you any system of record which would show the extent of this call, or what particular books are most used?"

"I am sorry to say I have not. In the circulation of the books taken out to read at home, of course, the number is so great that it would not be possible to form any estimate of what the subjects are. In the reading that is done here in the library, however, it is different. That is, in Bates Hall. One of the attendants there was speaking to me only this morning of two young men who had been in there quite regularly for a time reading about Alaska and gold mining. She says the demand for such books has been above the supply, frequently, in the evening. But I will call one or two of my assistants, who can tell you more than I can about it."

While the messenger was gone Mr. Putnam mentioned the fact that the available maps of Alaska were not what might be desired. He said the maps had been taken from the Eleventh Census report and posted on the walls in the juvenile room as the best there was up to date.

Miss Doyle and Mr. Chevalier were the two to speak Alaskan librarians. Mr. Murdoch of the Cataloguing Department should, however, be included, for he has himself been two years in the Arctic region, far above the Yukon, where he was in connection with the Point Barrow Government expedition some years ago. He is pretty well posted on topics relating to the Northwest Territory, and he mentioned to the Journal man that the Capt. Ray who has just been detailed to go to the gold regions and see about setting up a post there for observations was the same man who, as Lieutenant, commanded the party of which he was a member.

And this sort of thing, it is supposed, will counteract the process of starving out the people.

Experience is said to be the most faithful schoolmaster, and in the case of Alaska would probably be a severe one. But by the assistance of this trio the Journal found that the four walls that bound the Public Library surround more Alaskan information than will be possessed either in gold or knowledge by many of those prospectors who have hastily started for unknown perils northward.

The reporter asked: "What sort of people take out Alaskan books for the most part?"

"Well, what you would mechanics, perhaps. Young men who look as if they had to work for a living, but of good appearance. There is a pretty good demand for the books in the juvenile room, too, but then some of the adults get in there and read them."

"When do they come, day or evening?"

"I don't see much difference on the whole," said Miss Doyle. Mr. Putnam suggested that the mechanics who read were largely men with whom work was a little slack just now, and who would have time to read either day or evening.

"What are the books sought after usually?" again queried the ignorant visitor.

"Descriptions of the country, the people, the climate. Almost any work on Arctic regions. Then, too, there is a demand for books on gold mining. The readers seem to want to know how it is done. There are very few stories, or writings of fiction, which describe these regions. They are mostly books of travel or exploration."

"Is there any inquiry for books of California adventures, or about the 'Horns'?"

"No. The descriptions of the country, and especially the books about mining, are in some demand."

Miss Doyle said she had had three requests for such books that morning.

"To the same ones books frequently, and have new readers appeared in connection with the Alaskan excitement?"

"We get to know 15 per cent. of the regular readers in a short time. Yes, there are new ones who seem to have come to read up on Alaska. But there are others who come regularly and who take up whatever subject is current talk or up for a public discussion. The latter are content with more general information."

"What is the most popular subject?"

"The descriptions of the country, and especially the books about mining, are in some demand."

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1897.

We quote from the Book Buyer the statement that the collection of books on landscape architecture, made by Philip and Henry S. Codman, the brothers whose early death cut short two careers of promise in the profession to which the books are devoted, was given to the Boston Public Library not long ago by the parents of the young men. It has now been assigned a permanent place in an alcove of its own, and a special bookplate, in each volume, marks the memorial. It is hoped that the books will serve as a nucleus for a large collection of kindred works.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CII, NO. 39.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1897.

DELEGATION DAY POPULAR.

Members of Clubs Like the New Library Arrangement.

Wednesday Set Apart for Them, Because Branch Managers Are Then at Hand—Organizations Receive Special Attention Then—All Find Something to Interest Them.

The Public Library of the city of Boston is so big, so admirably ornamental, so comprehensive and trustworthy in technical resources, so well equipped with pictorial matter, supplemented by valuable museum specimens, and so generally accessible in every department—in other words, so grand and distinguished an educational institution—that its patronage is not limited to individual visitors.

Last spring Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, found happily that the use of the library could not be limited to the individual. Large delegations from clubs, literary associations and public and private schools and professional art schools visited the institution so frequently that the librarian set aside a special day, Wednesday of every week, on which delegations might come to the library by appointment and be taken in hand by guides who were instructed to attend to the particular requests of the visiting parties. The system has worked satisfactorily.

During the summer, until the other day, the attendance of parties fell off. Every little while a delegation would arrive unannounced, conduct itself through the library and go away, without attracting the attention of the officials.

Yesterday afternoon a party of men and women from the Wells Memorial Institute went to the library, by appointment, spent an hour strolling in and out of the corridors and hallways and departed, almost unnoticed. The company was led by Supt. Edmund Billings of the horticultural.

The chief reason why the librarian has named Wednesday as a "delegation day" is because on that day the superintendents of the branch stations of the library, that is, various city district libraries, meet in the central library for official conference. If a delegation from a club in Dorchester or South Boston goes to the library on this day, the Dorchester or South Boston branch library superintendent is ready to act as guide. He is likely to know what the delegation from his district is looking for, and he is likely to know some members of the party.

There is now something in the Boston Public Library—the Chevreton paintings and electric dynamos to genuine pearl and mummy cloths—that is worth a "delegation" visit by any club in the city.

BOSTON HERALD.

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VOL. CII, NO. 41.

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GIFT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Picture in the Public Library Illustrating Scenes in the Life of Washington.

In the August bulletin of books added to the Public Library, which is a classified list, dated from June 15 to July 15, special attention is called to the gift collection of paintings by Howard Pyle, illustrating scenes in the domestic and army life of George Washington. The collection was hung in the room for younger readers, called the children's room, in June. These well drawn little pictures were described in The Herald when they were hung. They are of interest to young and old, to the uneducated and to the cultured.

A further recent accession of great value is the report of the Horn scientific expedition to Central Australia. The illustrations of the volume on anthropology are of especial interest.

The library has recently acquired a small collection of books imported from Australia. These contain much that is of great interest on the exploration and early history of Australia and Polynesia. About 20 books were placed in the library between June 15 and July 15 for public distribution. The largest classified list of them is on religion and theology. Fiction and science are, as usual, well represented.

Old titles, likely to raise conjectures, are: "Some Lives and Errors of History," L. J. Parsons; "The Prototype of Man," giving the natural laws of human proportion in both sexes, by Charles Roquet; "How to Listen to Music," B. E. Krehbiel; "Nymphs, Nixies and Naiads," M. A. B. Evans; "Hidden Lives of Shakespeare and Bacon and Their Business Connection," W. G. Thorpe; "International Arbitration and International Bimetallism," G. S. Boutwell; "Every Day Aliments of the Country," T. Barton; "The Ears and Eyes of Whites and Blacks," G. R. Stetson.

Authors of books published in Boston are: Prof. John Fiske, John Faxon, architect; John Hay, Mary Baker Glover, Edith, Frederick Johnson, Anna Forbes Goodyear, Adeline Dutton Train Wilkins, George Sewall Boutwell, Frank Parsons, Alice Brown, Clara Louise Burnham, Margaret Deland, Lillian Whiting, Miriam Coles Harris, Charles G. D. Roberts, M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, the distinguished French critic, who was at Harvard College recently, and the accession of three books, "Le Genre Breton," "Discours de Reception, Reponse de M. Comte d'Haussonville," and "Education and Instruction."

Because many persons are still inquiring as to the hours of opening and closing of the central library and the branches, the following advice is published:

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1897.

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This is witty. But Mrs. Gardner has done a public service all the same. Mrs. Gardner is different from the ordinary run of beings, because she has palaces in Venice for birthday presents and can travel where rare things are and buy as many of them as are on sale.

It would be out of the question to attempt to let very many people less luckily situated than she is share her pleasure in these fine things at her own house, because some of them would behave badly, and some might even try to take the books and shoot their way out, so with a high public spirit Mrs. Gardner lends the collection to the public library, where the books are mounted in glass cases, and he who loves books may look.

You and I cannot have books that once belonged to Mary Stuart and that contain the autographs of half a dozen monarchs, but for three months we may go and look at Mrs. Gardner's.

There was one man in New York who loved queer and old volumes so much that he became a bibliophile; he bought all the fine books he could find and put them up in barrels so that even his own family might not see them.

And only in degree was he more selfish than the men, rich both in gold and taste, who keep their treasures on their shelves at home and never let the other people see them.

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Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897

BOOKS ON THE KLONDIKE REGION.

A Special List Being Prepared at the Public Library—A Boston Lad's Interest in the Klondike Region.

Under the direction of Librarian Putnam, a special list of the works in the Public Library on the gold fields of Alaska is being prepared by John Murdoch of the library staff, who was for two years a member of the Point Barrow expedition in 1881 and 1882. The list will contain accounts of all the explorations made in this region, beginning with Dall's explorations made before the reason of the territory in connection with the Western Union Telegraph expedition. Mr. Dall was the first to map the course of the river from its mouth to Fort Yukon, and his explorations are recorded in his "Alaska and Its Resources," published in 1870.

Dall was followed by Major Raymond, whose astronomical observations at Fort Yukon established the fact that this part of the Hudson Bay Company was really in the territory of the United States, and led to its abandonment. In the summer of 1883 Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the well-known explorer, with a small party, made a daring trip, which was called a "military reconnaissance," crossing the Chilkoot Pass to the unexplored headwaters of the Yukon, where they built a raft and floated down the stream, returning by way of St. Michael's. His map, which thus supplemented the work of the earlier explorers, will be found in his official report. Lieutenant Schwatka also published popular accounts of this trip in book form and in several magazines.

The most important source of statistical information is the Alaskan volume of the eleventh census. Other works of a like character are Petroff's report (in vol. viii, tenth census), and Wrangell's report on the Russian possessions, 1883. On mines and mining resources, the most important book is just received from the Canadian Department of the Interior, "Information Regarding the Yukon District," containing valuable maps and illustrations. Professor Wright's article in the Nation, Aug. 5, 1897, is of prime importance. Other works are: Dall, "Report on Coal and Lignite in Alaska," seventeenth annual report geological survey, 1896; reports of William Ogilvie, the Dominion land surveyor, published by the Canadian Interior Department; and Warburton Pike, "Through the Sub-Arctic Forest," London, 1896.

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Record Aug. 13, 1897

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Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897.

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Boston Transcript

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897

KLONDIKE MINING LITERATURE.

Great Demand for It at the Public Library—Fine Collection of Books and Maps in Constant Use.

Nowhere has the interest in the Klondike mining fields been more manifest than at the Public Library. Although there are more than two hundred volumes, charts and maps in that collection treating of Alaska generally and Klondike specially, not a book relating to that country was to be found in the library this morning, and this has been the state of affairs almost continuously since the announcement of the discovery of gold in great quantities. In anticipation of this demand the library has been supplied with the latest and most authentic literature relating to this interesting region, which has been so well catalogued that it is available for ready reference.

The seeker after information can thus not only familiarize himself with about all that is known of the history, geography, geology, natural history, mines, mining and statistics of Alaska, but by consulting the books of travel, of which there are many, he can learn of the difficulties to be encountered and how they can be best overcome in making a tour of the wilderness lying between the coast and the scene of the gold discoveries. A mine of information is to be found in the many volumes of the United States Survey, which contain authentic maps and charts of the whole Alaskan coast belonging to this country. Beside the maps which are available for circulation, there are large maps hanging in the "Children's Room," which are placed there for immediate consultation. It is seldom that someone is not anxiously studying their lines and inscriptions.

Interest in these publications is by no means confined to men. Many women have manifested a desire to inform themselves about the gold, and few seem actuated merely by idle curiosity. Most of the men, as nearly as can be gathered by their appearance and conversation when inquiring for books, are intent on familiarizing themselves with the region in anticipation of a journey there, and as they seem well-satisfied to postpone their start till spring, this would seem to indicate that they appreciate the difficulties in the way and will not meet them till they are prepared to make a hard struggle to overcome them.

the library is not to be read? They are in the library for that purpose, and they may be read, but Mr. Putnam and his assistants reserve to themselves the right to choose the readers, and most common-sense people will agree with Mr. Putnam in such a decision. The average man of Anarchistic or Socialist tendencies frequents the library is not qualified by education or judgment to read the works I refer to, and estimate them at their proper value.

And this sort of thing, it is supposed, will counteract the process of starving out the people.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIL, NO. 40.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1897.

The latest canard about the management of the Boston Public Library has served the excellent purpose of emphasizing the fact that Librarian Putnam is the right man in the right place.

Miss Doyle also, a resident of the so-called Alaskan librarians. Mr. Murdoch of the Cataloguing Department should, however, be included, for he has himself been two years in the Arctic region, far above the Yukon, where he was in connection with the Point Barrow Government expedition some years ago. He is pretty well posted on topics relating to the Northwest Territory, and he mentioned to the Journal man that the Capt. Ray who has just been detailed to go to the gold regions and see about setting up a post there for observations was the same man who, as Lieutenant, commanded the party of which he was a member.

Experience is said to be the most faithful schoolmaster, and in the case of Alaska would probably be a severe one. But by the assistance of this trio the Journal found that the four walls that bound the Public Library surround more Alaskan information than will be possessed either in gold or knowledge by many of those prospectors who have hastily started for unknown perils northward.

The reporter asked: "What sort of people take out Alaskan books for the most part?"

"Well, what you would mechanics, perhaps. Young men who look as if they had to work for a living, but of good appearance. There is a pretty good demand for the books in the juvenile room, too, but then some of the adults get in there and read them."

"When do they come, day or evening?"

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"What are the books sought after usually?" again queried the ignorant visitor.

"Descriptions of the country, the people, the climate. Almost any work on Arctic regions. Then, too, there is a demand for books on gold mining. The readers seem to want to know how it is done. There are very few stories, or writings of fiction, which describe these regions. They are mostly books of travel or exploration."

"Is there any inquiry for books of California adventures, or about the West?"

"No. The descriptions of the country, and especially the books about mining, are in most demand."

Miss Doyle said she had had three requests for such books that morning.

"Do the same ones come frequently, or have new readers appeared in connection with the Alaskan excitement?"

"We get to know 50 per cent. of the regular readers in a short time. Yes, there are new ones who seem to have come to read up on Alaska. But there are others who come regularly and who take up whatever subject is current talk or up for a public discussion. The latter are content with more general reading about the country and the mines. A few of the young men appear much in earnest, as though really at work on some scheme, possibly to go there themselves."

The scribe then expressed a desire to see what he would find if he came as a would-be Alaskan discoverer to the Library. Mr. Putnam asked Miss Doyle to show him to "Alaska 62," which she accordingly did.

Away at one end of Bates Hall, where the card catalogues are, there is a drawer nearly full of cards, on which are the titles of various works on Alaska, or some part or connection of it. This was where the "Alaska 62" came in. Here it appeared that the Northwest Territory was pretty well represented, even in cultured Boston, at least in books.

One of the most popular volumes is the eleventh United States census report, which deals with Alaska, and has a chapter on the Yukon district by William C. Greenfield. Perhaps its most remarkable paragraph is that "Mining cannot be called a success on the Yukon up to the present time." (This was the 1890 census.) "Since the first excitement in 1886 few instances of men who have taken out of the country more than \$200 as the result of two or even three seasons' hard work and privation are recorded."

This volume had some good illustrations. And even as the Journal man turned from it to something else, a young girl, just old enough to escape from the juvenile room, came up, and asking "Are you using this now?" began eagerly to scan the illustrations of several very homely but typical Alaskan maidens.

Among the books there to be seen are H. L. Aldrich's "Arctic Alaska and Siberia," and "The Wonders of Alaska," by Alex. Badlam. The latter book was published in 1891. The most of the books were of very recent date. M. M. Balch's "Summer Journey in Alaska" was likewise printed in 1891. There was a French work by Edmond Coteau. Perhaps the standard general work on the country is William Healy Dall's "Alaska and Its Resources," issued in 1890. Dr. Sheldon Jackson wrote a book about the missions on the North Pacific coast. V. Wilson's "Guide to the Yukon Gold Fields," from its catchy title, is one of the most popular in the Library. It only contains 72 pages, printed in 1886. Frederick Whypper is another author. Julia M. Wright published in 1888 "Among the Alaskans," a mission story, issued by the Presbyterian Board. Warburton Pike took a trip down the Yukon from the Pelly Lakes in 1894, and has written it up. He did some prospecting. Schwatka, in 1893, made a very good trip, in which he penetrated the Chilkoot Pass. This is to be found among the Government publications written by him. And one of the best books on mining in the year is one just out on gold mining in Eastern Siberia, by a French author.

generally accessible in every department—in other words, so grand and distinguished an educational institution—that its patronage is not limited to individual visitors.

Less striking Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, found happily that the use of the library could not be limited to the individual. Large delegations from clubs, literary associations and public and private schools and professional art schools visited the institution so frequently that the librarian set aside a special day, Wednesday of every week, on which delegations might come to the library by appointment and be taken in hand by guides who were instructed to attend to the particular requests of the visiting parties. The system has worked satisfactorily.

During the summer, until the other day, the attendance of parties fell off. Every little while a delegation would arrive unannounced, conduct itself through the library and go away, without attracting the attention of the officials.

Yesterday afternoon a party of men and women from the Wells Memorial Institute went to the library, by appointment, spent an hour strolling in and out of the corridors and hallways and departed, almost unnoticed. The company was led by Supt. Edmund Billings of the institute.

The chief reason why the librarian has named Wednesday as a "delegation day" is because on that day the superintendents of the branch stations of the library, that is, various city district libraries, meet in the central library for official conference. If a delegation from a club in Dorchester or South Boston goes to the library on this day, the Dorchester or South Boston branch library superintendent is ready to act as guide. He is likely to know what the delegation from his district is looking for, and he is likely to know some members of the party.

There is now something in the Boston Public Library—from the Cheyenne paintings and electric dynamos to genuine papyrus and mummy cloths—that is worth a "delegation" visit by any club in the city.

ing it in the hours of opening and closing the central library and the branches. The following advice is published: The central library is open on Sundays from 2 until 5 P. M. During June, July, August and September the central library and the West and Beach branches are closed at 5 P. M. During June, July, August, and until Sept. 15, the other branch libraries and branch reading rooms are closed at 6 P. M. on weekdays except Saturday, and on Saturdays at 5 P. M.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1897.

A friend remarks that Mrs. J. L. Gardner, not being able to take her rare books to Europe with her, has left them for the summer in the safest place she could find—the public library.

This is witty. But Mrs. Gardner has done a public service all the same. Mrs. Gardner is different from the ordinary run of beings, because she has palaces in Venice for birthday presents and can travel where rare things are and buy as many of them as are on sale.

It would be out of the question to attempt to let very many people less luckily situated than she is share her pleasure in these fine things at her own house, because some of them would behave badly, and some might even try to take the books and shoot their way out; so with a high public spirit Mrs. Gardner lends the collection to the public library, where the books are mounted in glass cases, and he who loves books may look.

You and I cannot have books that once belonged to Mary Stuart and that contain the autographs of half a dozen monarchs, but for three months we may go and look at Mrs. Gardner's.

There was once a man in New York who loved queer and old volumes so much that he became a bibliophile; he bought all the fine books he could find and put them up in barrels so that even his own family might not see them.

I hope they muffled.

And only in danger was he more selfish than the men, rich both in gold and taste, who keep their treasures on their shelves at home and never let the other people see them.

Mrs. Gardner some years ago refused to sell Queen Victoria a portrait of one of the Stuarts, but she lends her books to the Boston public library.

The Dominion land surveyor, published by the Canadian Interior Department, and Warburton Pike, "Through the Sub-Arctic Forest," London, 1896.

A complete list of the works in the library on Alaska will be published in the September bulletin, which will be given away on application. There will be included an extensive special library, dealing with nearly every phase of life in the far northern region.

The public library does a commendable thing in compiling a list of books on Alaska for the impatient reader, but there are serious omissions in the catalogue. Nothing is said of such important topics as "Shooting mosquitoes on the wing," "How to drown a midge in tar," "Proper construction of cave dwellings," "Fit bark as a substitute for beefsteak," etc. A manual on the training of wolf dogs and another on the management of quicksilver are desirable.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897.

The Public Library has recently acquired a small collection of books imported from Australia. These contain much that is of great interest on the exploration and early history of Australia and Polynesia. Among the important books are Admiral Lutke's "Voyage autour du monde," with its fine illustrations of plates, Grants and White's early accounts of Australia, Capt. Dillon's account of his adventures among the natives of the Torres Islands, and especially Vason's "Tongataboo." Vason was a missionary. He left early in the century upon the Tonga Islands, who became a "backslider," and lived for several years as one of the natives. Of interest also are Kerguelen's account of his discoveries in the Indian Ocean, and a volume on "Australis and Its Gold Fields," by Hargraves, the original discoverer of gold in Australia.

geology, natural history, geography, statistics of Alaska, but by consulting the books of travel, of which there are many, he can learn of the difficulties to be overcome in making a tour of the wilderness lying between the coast and the scene of the gold discoveries. A mine of information is to be found in the many volumes of the United States Survey, which contain authentic maps and charts of the whole Alaskan coast belonging to this country. Beside the maps which are available for circulation, there are large maps hanging in the "Children's Room," which are placed there for immediate consultation. It is seldom that someone is not anxiously studying their lines and inscriptions.

Interest in these publications is by no means confined to men. Many women have manifested a desire to inform themselves about the gold, and few seem actuated merely by idle curiosity. Most of the men, as nearly as can be gathered by their appearance and conversation when inquiring for books, are intent on familiarizing themselves with the region in anticipation of a journey there, and as they seem well-satisfied to postpone their start till spring, this would seem to indicate that they appreciate the difficulties in the way and will not meet them till they are prepared to make a hard struggle to overcome them.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.
The Official Paper of the State.
The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1897.

The episode of Librarian Putnam and the anarchists seems not to be closed even yet. Spite of Mr. Putnam's extremely frank and sweeping denial of the charge made against him in a Boston Sunday newspaper that he had refused to anarchists and socialists certain books on governmental isms, spite of the absolute denial by Mr. Lindsay Swift of the library that any reporter for the Sunday paper or any other person had heard him say the things he was reported to have said, the current number of the Chap-Book has the misfortune to attack Mr. Putnam.

One of the drawbacks of having the largest circulation in that so many credulous people believe the false things you say along with the true. One of the remedies is to "acknowledge the corn" when you find out your mistake. The Sunday newspaper found out its mistake by the process of having it rammed down its throat by a contemporary, which through modesty shall here be nameless, but it did not acknowledge the corn and has not. Mr. Swift wrote a letter to the editor, and not even that was published.

This is not a matter of pride or enterprise; it is a matter of setting right the head of a public institution who sits aloft in conscious peril of them that wag the tongue and them that jerk the quill. The Chap-Book has not "the largest circulation," but it is read by people who read and make books and who influence opinion throughout the country. The things it said against Mr. Putnam's supposed policy would appeal to every reader as just and apt, provided Mr. Putnam were guilty. But Mr. Putnam has pleaded not guilty. The Boston Sunday paper will not retract. The Chap-Book will as soon as it gets a marked copy of this paper. That is the difference.

For the benefit of the Chap-Book let me repeat what Mr. Putnam said:

"Now in what this article says about any other kind of books it gives a false impression. First, any book on any subject which is in the library may be taken by any person who has a card; that is, with the exception of the books in 'The Inferno' (satirical classics not given out to children). Secondly, if any book is not in the library it is for one or both of two reasons; either we have no money to buy it with or in our judgment there is already in hand a book covering the same ground."

The Chap-Book makes special comment on the absence from the library of La Fontaine, the French anarchist paper. Mr. Putnam's words on this were that Herr Most's Freiheit was in the library, and the newspaper fund was large enough for only one of two papers covering so nearly the same ground.

Let's have fair play.

Post

Aug. 24, 1897.

What a valuable collection of autograph manuscripts there is in the Barton-Ticknor room at the Public Library! But are not the custodians somewhat at fault in exposing the already faded writing to such strong lights? I noted particularly two edicts respectively signed by Ferdinand and Isabella, and by Francis I. of France. They are exposed in the glass cases to the glare of strong electric light. The ink is already much faded, and only the full sunlight is more potent than electricity to effect its disappearance.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

BEHIND SCENES AT THE LIBRARY.

"Delegation Day" Arranged That the Public May Know Something of the Magnitude of the Great Institution.

One has to be "behind the scenes" at the Public Library to have any idea of the magnitude of that institution. If one is impressed by the magnificence of the building itself and of its wonderful educational advantages he must be still more deeply moved by the immensity of the machinery, so to speak, that although hidden from sight is such an important factor of the whole plan.

The library officials are not content with giving the reading public facilities such as make Boston's institution the admiration of the world, but they take pleasure in inviting everyone who is interested to see the actual working of its machinery. Experience has shown that Wednesday morning offers the best facilities for such visits, therefore Wednesday has come to be designated as delegation day. At that time the branch librarians meet there for conference and they or other assistants act as guides for the clubs, schools, library associations, special students, or any company of persons who may choose to go. The idea met with favor from the first, although it is felt that the invitation is not generally understood by the public. It is, of course, desirable to make an appointment, and if a particular department is to be the central point of inspection those who are best informed as to it will be assigned to the visitors.

There is one especially pleasing feature of such visitations to this much-talked-of building, and that is the uniform courtesy and enthusiasm of the employees. There is, undoubtedly, an ennobling influence that comes from passing one's days amid such surroundings which shows itself in the evident pleasure of describing the various things of interest to strangers. From the tube room, which is generally the beginning of the tour, the visitors are usually taken over the same general route. The artistic apartment for the use of the trustees, with its massive furniture, all of which once lent grace to some Boston mansion, and its famous portraits, and the stacks are the first objects of interest at the latter place. The railroad system of carrying books is shown as the little cars travel almost noiselessly along the tracks in the same fashion as the goods and cash in the retail stores. On the third floor are the special library rooms, and the interesting Arundel prints which are always surrounded by interested viewers. Then the party will be conducted through the Sargent gallery where, at almost any hour of the day or evening, a subdued company of men and women with upturned faces sit in admiration of the wonderful work. Beyond is the room where, under lock and key, the Barton-Shakespeare collection and the Ticknor-Spanish collections are kept. The cabinets in the centre always have some things to admire. Just now one holds the curious antique Egyptian funeral decorations by Eric Pape. The Brown music collection is particularly attractive, even at a casual glance owing to the beautiful colorings of the bindings.

Frequent visitors to the children's department (it is no longer called the juvenile room) will notice that maps of countries which, for various reasons, are just now in the public eye, are hung on the walls, and above is a row of solar prints showing how the bare walls of schoolrooms and hospitals can be beautified at reasonable cost. In the patent room, just beyond, are cases for the exclusive use of kindergartners, from which point the visitors are taken to the newspaper room—another department certain to be well patronized at any hour.

On the Elagden-street side of the main corridor is the ordering room and at the front are the catalogue and shelf departments. All sorts of interesting bits of information may be gleaned here regarding the system and method of the great library. The plan of cross-reference is especially interesting. The printing department, with its linotype machines, and the book bindery make one wish Wednesday morning might be extended indefinitely, for there is so much to be seen and the guides seem never weary. The engineer's domain is open for inspection, too, and the heads of each department take a pardonable pride in exhibiting whatever appears to be of interest to the visitors.

Aside from the pleasure such a visit affords and the desire of the officials to let the public learn of its inside workings, this plan means a commercial return to the city inasmuch as companies from far and near come to the city for the express purpose of such inspection.

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1897.

FOR THE BEAUTIFYING OF COPLEY SQ.

Plan of the Trustees of Public Library and Officials of Trinity Church—Petition Filed Today.

The trustees of the public library and the Trinity church officials have a new plan for the beautifying of Copley sq. It is an elaborate scheme and contemplates widening Dartmouth st and Huntington av, and removes the pointed angles in the present triangle.

The proposed plan embraces, too, a series of sunken gardens, to be laid out later.

The petition to the board of street commissioners filed today is as follows: To the Street Commissioners of the City of Boston:

Respectfully represent the undersigned citizens of Boston that he public necessity and convenience requires the relaying out of Copley sq, the chief features of such relaying out being the widening of Dartmouth st in front of the public library, the widening of Huntington av in front of the museum of Fine Arts, the removal of the projecting curve in the sidewalk in front of the latter, and the discontinuance of a part of the avenue at its junction with Boylston st contiguous to the land of Trinity church, and also the discontinuance of so much of the avenue as is embraced in the open octagon park shown on a plan submitted.

Trustees of Public Library, by F. O. Prince, President.

H. Langford Warren, Edwin F. Lewis Jr., Arthur G. Everett, for the Boston Society of Architects.

Trinity church, by Chas. Henry Parker, Warden.

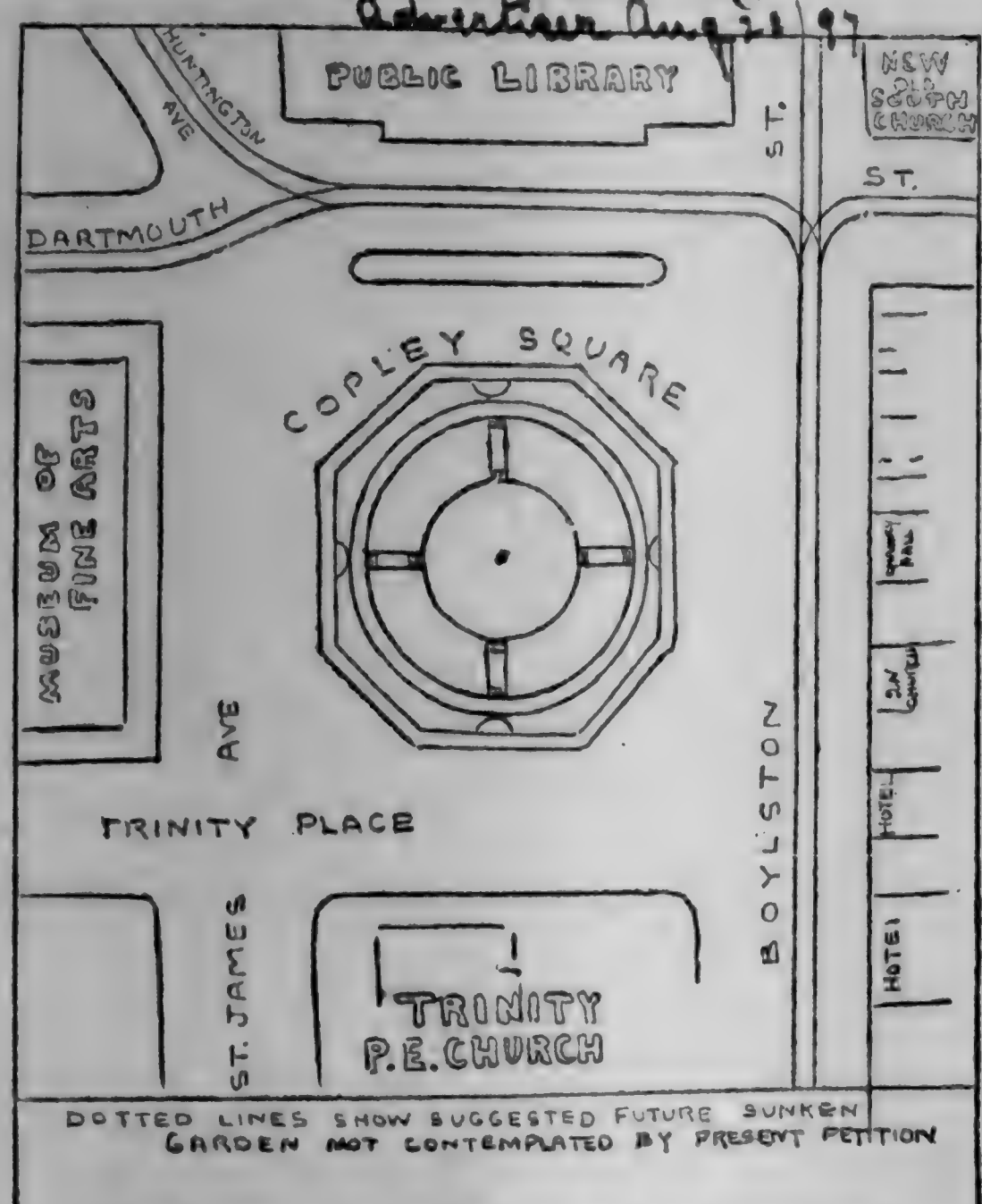
SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CII, NO. 60.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1897.

Arthur Chamberlain states in the current issue of the Art Interchange that: "Elders may well look wistfully at the children's room in the Boston Public Library. It has added to its usual sense of cheer and coziness the attraction of a collection of solar prints—fine, large pictures, measuring by feet rather than by inches. Architecture is well represented—those old world marvels that we may not equal in a long future; portraits, too, of the great men of our own country; the stars and stripes in all its brilliancy of coloring lights up one end of the room and forms the background for a portrait of Lincoln. Equestrian figures suggest the traditions of chivalry, while a print of Andre Della Robbia's 'Bambino,' facing the print of the 'Sistine Madonna,' delights one with its absolute suitability as a picture for any children's corner."

LIBRARY TRUSTEES' PLAN FOR BEAUTIFYING COPLEY SQ.



The trustees of the public library and the officials of Trinity church have presented to the street commissioners a new plan for the beautifying of Copley sq.

They want Dartmouth st. and Huntington ave. widened and the angles taken away and sunken gardens put in.

The street commissioners will give a hearing in the matter on Monday next.

The petition reads: "Respectfully represents the undersigned citizens of Boston that the public necessity and convenience require the relaying out of Copley sq.; the chief features of such relaying out are the widening of Dartmouth st. in front of the

public library, the widening of Huntington ave. in front of the Museum of Fine Arts, the removal of the projecting curve in the sidewalk in front of the latter and the discontinuance of a part of the avenue at its junction with Boylston st. contiguous to the land of Trinity church, and also the discontinuance of so much of the avenue as is embraced in the open octagon park shown in plan.

Trustees of Public Library,

By F. O. Prince,

H. L. Warren,

E. T. Lewis, Jr.,

A. G. Everett,

Boston Society Architects,

Trinity Church,

C. H. Parker, Warden.

SKANDINAVIA.

Published every Wednesday

by
The Swedish Publishing Co.,
Worcester, Mass.

Bostons offentliga bibliotek lider, som vi vid ett tillfälle förut omnämnet, förvånande brist på läsvärd svensk litteratur. Den annars som finnes, är mycket antikerad och anlitas troligen därför mycket sällan af Bostons avenskar.

I katalogen under rubriken "Sverige" finnas inalles 299 böcker, men öfver en fjerdedel af dem äro skrifna på engelska, franska, tyska och latinska språken. En del af böckerna utgöras af rapporter rörande statistik, politik, utställningar, skolväsende o. s. v. Men skönlitteraturen är ytterst vanlottad. Endast 72 band finnas, deraf 26 af Emille Carlen och 8 af Fredrika Bremer samt ett par af Victor Rydberg. Af geografi och resebeskrifningar finnas 49, de flesta af dem så gamla, att de framställa Sverige och förhållandena derstädes i en för nutidens ungdom häpnadsväckande föråldrad form. Historia upptager 43 band, ordböcker och grammatik 32, bibliografi 17, litteraturhistoria 13, religion 11, biografi 11, mumismatik 11 och juridik 10. De öfriga ämnena äro sålunda representerade: Botanik 6, politik 5, antikviteter 5, entomologi 5, zoologi 4, hären och flottan 4, utländska förhållanden 4, skolväsende 4, geologi 3, kyrkohistoria 3, skön konst 3, finansväsende 3, grufväsende 3, folkdräkter och seder 4, sport 2, adel och heraldik 2, folksagor 2, folksånger 2 och diverse andra ämnen, tillsammans 31. Tidsningarne äro jemförelsevis väl representerade, tack vare dessas respektive utgivares liberalitet. Sålunda finnas 5 i Massachusetts publicerade svenska tidsningar och 3 som publiceras i Sverige. Under det att biblioteket, fränsett tidsningarne, nu mera ytterst sällan tillökas med nyare svensk litteratur, utvisar en förteckning på inom kort tid hit ankommen dylik litteratur till Harvard Universitet, "The American Academy of Arts and Sciences", "The Museum of Comparative Zoology", "Boston Society of Natural History", "Tufts College", "Peabody Museum" o. s. v. att mellan dessa institutioner och Sverige råder en mycket liflig förbindelse än mellan Sverige och Bostons offentliga bibliotek. Vi hafva äfven förut nämt, att Worcester's offentliga biblioteks styrelse anslagit \$300 till inköp af svenska böcker. Bibliotekarien derstädes mr Greene anmodade herr J. A. Forsstedt att uppgöra en förteckning på nyare svensk skönlitteratur, lämplig att införskaffas med biblioteket och har till följd deraf nu genom svenske bokhandlaren i Worcester herr A. P. Lundborg omkring 200 böcker requirerats från Sverige, till största delen verk af våra nyare och bästa författare.

Man bör dock ej klandra Bostons biblioteks styrelse, för att vår rika svenska litteratur är så fattigt representerad här, utan anarare oss själva, som ej fästat styrelsens uppmärksamhet på vår önskan.

ought to be able to devise some practical plan to lessen the dangers of this grade-crossing before the Subway is open for traffic. It will not do to wait until some dreadful accident happens here. It would be a simple matter, I should think, to inclose the rails by a fencing, of light and even artistic construction, with openings on the path from the entrance to the Garden opposite Church Street. And there might well be gates at these openings, as at steam-railway crossings. It would cost something for "tenders," to be sure, but this cost might be charged to the West End, whose swelling treasury is to reap additional profits from the Subway.

TAVERNER.

THE CATHOLICITY OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

[To the Editor of Time and the Hour.]

A SHORT time ago I was brought into sudden and unwelcome notoriety by the publication in a Sunday paper of an article on "Boston's Forbidden Books." In this article I am reported to have said that the Public Library, which I have had the honor to serve for nearly twenty years, discriminated against socialist and anarchist literature, and also undertook to determine what "classes" of readers should or should not read books on these topics. In other words, in the absence of the Librarian in Europe, it has been made to appear that I undertook to outline to one of the public the policy of the Library.

While I have no reason to believe that this paper does not sincerely regret the publication of this article, it has not yet seen fit to acknowledge that the "interview" was, to say the least, based upon an entire misapprehension on the part of the person who wrote it. Personally, I have no recollection of being approached by any one with this topic in mind; and I am absolutely sure that no memoranda were submitted to me, as should have been done. It remains for me, then, to make the following statement in the house of my friends, hoping that TIME AND THE HOUR of this issue may reach the eyes of some who must have been sorry to think that I could say things unjustly imputed to me, and who may be glad to know that I can honestly deny them.

I regret this matter, aside from my own personal feelings, for two reasons. It is regrettable whenever so noble and useful an institution as the Public Library is assailed. In one sense it can never defend itself, and must depend for its success upon the good will and loyalty of the public who support it. It is hardly necessary for me to speak at length of the affection which I entertain toward the Library. My record in its service should be a sufficient evidence of that affection. Secondly, I regret that words laid to an officer should so easily have come to be attributed to the Librarian himself. It would not be in good taste for me to speak of the pleasant relations between Mr. Putnam and his force. But I may properly say that his generous attitude and unwillingness to suppress all reasonable freedom should and does make all of

us doubly solicitous not to cross the line between freedom and recklessness of speech and action.

And now a word about myself. Can any one really suppose that in this age, and in this city of radical thought, any one could be found in such an institution as the Public Library so fatuous as to attempt to withhold from the citizens of Boston any form of literature which expresses the great movements of life? The Public Library is supported by all the citizens, and there is absolutely no wish to discriminate against any class, color, creed. Such words, of course, have no business in our vocabulary. It would be foreign to every instinct of mine to attempt to instruct the men and women of Boston what they "ought or ought not" to read. My duty is to help, to serve them, not to inform or reform them.

I go, perhaps, farther than others in my profession. I do not believe in paternal government of any sort. Any attempt to control intellectual life is offensive to my very simple creed. During the past few years there has here been added an enormous literature representative of every possible phase of social and political science. The Public Library is fairly committed to be as catholic in this direction as in every other. I do not think that any one undertaking to carry out a restrictive course of action in regard to what may honestly be called "literature" of any sort would be a *persona grata* to the administration. It seems to me, then, that holding views of an extremely liberal character, and believing that my part is that of a diligent servant of the public, I may fairly be relieved of this annoying suspicion which has been brought against me.

After such a solemn declaration of principles I would fain assume a less serious air; but the burden of having been written down an ass from Maine to Florida is heavy upon me, and all because of an "interview" which never took place. It reminds me of that groom who was found by his master on the stable floor in the agonies of dissolution. "What's the matter, John?" said the master. "Matter? Matter enough! With all these blooded horses in the stable, to be kicked to death by a damned old mule!"

LINDSAY SWIFT.

QUESTIONABLE ENTERPRISE.

[To the Editor of Time and the Hour.]

A REMARKABLE instance of the perversion of the function of the press as a news-gatherer and expounder of news has been the prejudgment of the disaster upon the schooner *Olive Pecker*, through the opportunity given to prejudiced persons to publish their views of the causes of the affair, the character of the victim and the members of his crew. The anxiety to present an interesting story which might perhaps prove a pendant to the recent sea-tragedy, which interested the public like a romance, led to inquiries in quarters from which no one could for a moment expect to get trustworthy information. Seamen can always be found to testify against a captain who is a disciplinarian, and the character of the men who enlist in our merchant service requires firm discipline and a steady mind. Haste to get news needs to be tempered by sound judgment as to what news is. The publication of guesswork instead of fact really prejudices genuine newspaper enterprises; and when this kind of matter involves the formation of public opin-

Time & the Hour Aug 28 1917

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

SPECIAL DRAWING EXHIBITS.

It is the intention of the Library authorities from time to time to arrange exhibits of illustrations with a view to showing the kinds of drawings adapted for the various methods of reproduction. The special exhibit of pictures in the Barton-Ticknor room of the Library for this month consists of water color drawings by Eric Pape, and comprises some of the illustrations executed by him for "The Incas, the Children of the Sun," by Telford Groesbeck.

With the originals are exhibited proofs of the wood engravings by M. Heller for the purpose of showing the effect obtained from reproduction together with the cover, also designed by Pape in a style characteristic and in harmony with the contents of the book. "The Incas" is a poem mainly descriptive of the Day of the Festival celebrated at Cuzco in Peru, and the drawings illustrate the various events of the day. They formed part of a series of exhibits by Pape at this year's salon.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

IN PUBLIC LIBRARY COURT.

President Prince of the Library Trustees Says Place of Bacchante Will Not Be Filled.

The Trustees of the Boston Public Library have no intention of placing a statue or any other form of decoration in the court yard of the structure, to take the place of the much abused Bacchante. When Ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince, President of the Board of Trustees, was asked yesterday regarding the matter he said to a Journal reporter:

"No, we have no plan for any design in the court yard. No idea of such a thing."

"Isn't the place in the centre of the fountain space, that was occupied by the Bacchante, to be utilized for a statue or some other ornament?" asked the Journal man.

"No sir," said President Prince, emphatically, sitting back in his office chair and looking over the rims of his spectacles at the reporter. "The mention of the name Bacchante appeared to have stirred up unpleasant memories in the mind of the ex-Mayor. His eyes flashed indignation."

"I wish we had never heard of the Bacchante, or seen it," Mr. Prince added.

"There is no desire, then, to ornament the court?" said the Journal man.

"Desire? Why, we have no money. And you don't suppose the city is going to give us any for such a purpose, do you?" said the energetic President, turning quickly in the direction of the reporter. "I guess not. We can hardly get enough to run the institution, as it is."

"Mr. McKim said he would make us a gift when the library building was finished, and he did so. He presented us with the Bacchante. The newspapers began to criticize, and there was too much talk about it all around. Well, we were not allowed to accept this gift and it was taken away. If the newspapers had not picked the work of art to place it would have been placed in the court and the people would not have made any objection. Why don't the newspapers pick into something worth fighting? Why don't they show up this scheme to disfigure Copley Square by shooting up a big apartment building, 125 feet high, in the immediate neighborhood? Why don't they come out and support the plan to relocate Copley Square, which Trinity Church, the Art Museum and the Public Library Trustees have advocated?"

"We shall allow the court yard of the Public Library to remain just as it is. None of the Trustees have any plan for decorating it that have been brought before the Board or mentioned to me, personally. It is handsome enough without any more ornaments—than it has at present, anyway."

The sculptor selected by Mrs. O'Reilly is John Donoghue, who designed the bust of Hugh O'Brien, which was given to the city by Michael M. Cuniff. This

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Four Thousand of Those Bought This Summer Have Been Received.

About four thousand of the photographs bought with contributed funds by Librarian Putnam while abroad this summer have been received at the Public Library, and are being arranged and classified by the library assistants. They deal with subjects of art, architecture, sculpture, etc., and the task of arranging them properly in logical sequence or historical order is a great one. Not all the photographs have been received yet, but it is impossible to state how many more are to be received, as the orders left with the European dealers provide for the expenditure of any additional sums that may be received, and lists were left with them, showing what the library now has, in order to prevent duplication. One can understand what this means when it is told that it necessitated the making of a list of all the illustrations in the library books of the subjects upon which photographs were desired. While these illustrations are not easily accessible, they will answer until the friends of the library contribute a sum sufficient to enable the purchase of photographs of the same subjects. These lists were left with the dealers in Europe, with instructions not to send photographs of buildings, places or subjects of which the library already has pictures.

It is not known exactly in what form the photographs will be kept in the library, but they are bought unmounted, and are being mounted and bound in the library bindery. The photographs will not be bound in portfolios, but will be kept in some way which will make them easy of access. One of the best methods of keeping photographs is that adopted at the Institute of Technology, where they are preserved on loose boards in dust-proof cases. It is also a question where the photographs will be kept. It is desirable, for many reasons, to store them in the fine arts room of the library building, but this might cause overcrowding. It is not likely that any attempt will be made to have a general exhibition of the photographs, when they are all in order, as the library has no place suitable for such a display. Some of them will without doubt be included in the exhibitions which are given each week during the school season, for the benefit of classes which come to the library on Saturdays. No plan has been arranged for these exhibitions, which have proved such a useful and popular feature, as timeliness is one of their main points. They will deal with matters of the moment, instead of being arranged after a set programme made up in advance. Mr. Fleischner, who has charge of these exhibitions, contemplates making exhibits by other artists similar to that of the paintings by Eric Pape for the illustrations of "The Children of the Sun," now on exhibition. On Thanksgiving Day there may be a special exhibition of mezzotint portraits of the colonial governors and the eminent divines of pre-Revolutionary Massachusetts. Such an exhibition would be an interesting one and would bring out some rare and valuable portraits of those who took a prominent part in the Thanksgivings of other days.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

SPECIAL DRAWING EXHIBITS.

It is the intention of the Library authorities from time to time to arrange exhibits of illustrations with a view to showing the kinds of drawings adapted for the various methods of reproduction. The special exhibit of pictures in the Barton-Ticknor room of the Library for this month consists of water color drawings by Eric Pape, and comprises some of the illustrations executed by him for "The Incas, the Children of the Sun," by Telford Groesbeck.

With the originals are exhibited proofs of the wood engravings by M. Heider for the purpose of showing the effect obtained from reproduction, together with the cover, also designed by Mr. Pape in a style characteristic of and in harmony with the contents of the book. "The Incas" is a poem mainly descriptive of the Daym, the annual festival celebrated at Cuzco in Peru, and the drawings illustrate the various events of the day. They formed part of a series of exhibits by Mr. Pape at this year's union.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

IN PUBLIC LIBRARY COURT.

President Prince of the Library Trustees Says Place of Bacchante Will Not Be Filled.

The Trustees of the Boston Public Library have no intention of placing a statue or any other form of decoration in the court yard of the structure, to take the place of the much abused Bacchante. When Ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince, President of the Board of Trustees, was asked yesterday regarding the matter he said to a Journal reporter:

"No, we have no plan for any design in the court yard. No idea of such a thing."

"Isn't the place in the centre of the fountain space, that was occupied by the Bacchante, to be utilized for a statue or some other ornament?" asked the Journal man.

"No sir," said President Prince, emphatically, sitting back in his office chair and looking over the rims of his spectacles at the reporter.

The mention of the name Bacchante appeared to have stirred up unpleasant memories in the mind of the ex-Mayor. His eyes flashed indignation.

"I wish we had never heard of the Bacchante, or seen it," Mr. Prince added.

"There is no desire, then, to ornament the court?" said the Journal man.

"Desire? Why, we have no money. And you don't suppose the city is going to give us any for such a purpose, do you?" said the energetic President, turning quickly in the direction of the reporter. "I guess not! We can hardly get enough to run the institution, as it is."

"Mr. McKim said he would make us a gift when the library building was finished, and he did so. He presented us with the Bacchante. The newspapers began to criticize, and there was too much talk about it, all around. Well, we were not allowed to accept this gift and it was taken away. If the newspapers had not picked the work of art to place it would have been placed in the court and the people would not have made any objection. Why don't the newspapers pitch into something worth fighting? Why don't they show up this scheme to disfigure Copley Square by shooting up a big apartment building, 25 feet high, in the immediate neighborhood? Why don't they come out and support the plan to relocate Copley Square, which Trinity Church, the Art Museum and the Public Library Trusts have advocated?"

"We shall allow the court yard of the Public Library to remain just as it is. None of the Trustees have any plan for decorating it that have been brought before the Board or mentioned to me, personally. It is handsome enough without any more ornamentation than it has at present, anyway."

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Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897.

ST. GAUDENS HERE.

The Distinguished Sculptor and His Confère, Mr. French, Inspect the Effect of the Sketches of Public Library Group.

Augustus St. Gaudens and Daniel C. French, the eminent sculptors, respectively of the Shaw Memorial and the John Boyle O'Reilly Memorial, admitted the two best pieces of bronze sculpture in the country, stood together on the Huntington Avenue side of Copley Square yesterday discussing the effect of the paper sketches mounted over the pedestal to the left of the main entrance of the Public Library. On this huge oblong block will rest the group of bronze figures typifying Labor. On the other block will stand the types of Law.

The sketches of the group called Labor represent a sturdy youth, on either side of whom is a female figure. The youth looks almost bulky in the sketch, so big are his muscles. His face wears all the strength that comes from earning daily bread with the sweat of the brow, and the heavy hammer that he holds designates as clearly as could be the character of his work. The female figures are models of repose—so is the figure of the youth, too. The three are almost heroic in size.

As soon as the sketches had been satisfactorily hung, a photograph of them was taken. This will aid Mr. St. Gaudens in fixing the scale of his work.

The supervisor of the work was Mr. Hill, who represents the architects of the Library, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

Mr. St. Gaudens's Public Library Groups.

The colossal groups of sculpture for the exterior of the Boston Public Library, which are to be modelled by Augustus St. Gaudens, are now well under way. The artist was in Boston on Tuesday for the purpose of setting up a sketch model, full-size, on one of the pedestals, in order to judge of the scale. He has chosen for his subjects Labor and Law. The groups will consist of three figures each. In the Labor group the chief figure is a muscular young man holding a banner. It is this group which has been carried nearest to completion. Mr. St. Gaudens was accompanied in his flying trip to this city by Mr. French, the sculptor, who is modelling the bronze doors for the Public Library, and by a representative of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, the architects. The party returned to New York on Tuesday evening. Mr. St. Gaudens does not know how long his work may be in his hands, and the time of its final completion is a matter for conjecture, but it is safe to say that it will be a long time. The opportunity here is commensurate with the difficulties of the work, and the opportunity and the difficulties combined may be expected to stimulate the artist to excel all his former achievements. The locality selected by the architects for these groups sufficiently indicates the great importance attached to this sculptural feature of the building. In a sense the sculptures at either side of the main entrance give the finishing touch to the architecture of the building, and it is evident that their outlines have, in the estimation of the architects, been considered from the outset as an organic part of the effect of the facade. The trial of the maquette, in place, is quite characteristic of the artistic conscientiousness of Mr. St. Gaudens, whose industry is not the source of his genius, but the servant of it.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has, with the permission of the artist, caused to be made a plaster copy of his "Puritan" statue, the original of which stands in Springfield, and that the copy will be placed on permanent exhibition next week in the room devoted to modern sculpture, on the ground floor of the Museum, at the left of the main entrance.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC TREASURES

New Collection of Boston Public Library.

Photographs Secured by Librarian Putnam While Abroad Includes Fine Examples of the Italian Schools of Painting and Architecture—Special Collection Secured with Thursday Club Funds—How the Photographs Will Be Used.

This has been a busy week for the workers in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library, who have been engaged in classifying, cataloguing and mounting the collection of photographs secured by Librarian Putnam while he was abroad this summer. As has been stated, there are now more than 5000 of these photographs, secured with funds obtained by a general public subscription. A start was made when the library secured the Grapner collection of photographs, embracing some 1100 reproductions of works of art and architecture of various schools. The general use of these photographs by students and school classes showed the demand for a larger and more comprehensive collection. Last spring the Thursday Club, which has used the library for purposes of study and research, showed its appreciation by presenting to the city a sum of money, to be used as the trustees thought best. It was decided to purchase a special collection of photographs with this sum, and then came the appeal to the public, made by Librarian Putnam, for a sum which would enable the library to have a collection of photographs which should be worthy of the institution. With the sum received in response to this appeal Mr. Putnam purchased the photographs which are now being mounted in the library, while the Thursday Club fund was invested in a special collection of platinotypes.

The majority of the photographs secured are silver prints, isochromatic, to be sure, but much less expensive and beautiful than the platinotypes, which are also taken to represent the different color values in the originals. The collection secured for the library represents some of the choicest specimens of the work of the pre-Raphaelite schools, the production of Burne-Jones, Leighton, Watts and others. They also include a fine collection of portraits of the members of the pre-Raphaelite leaders, by far the finest of the kind ever produced. Among them are the portraits of Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Tennyson, Browning, Leighton, Morris, Carlyle, Arnold, Swinburne, and others of the famous Victorian series. Rossetti's figures are also included, and when one sees what can be done by joint effort of the friends of the library, it is safe to say that others will follow the example of the Thursday Club. These photographs, which are now being mounted, will probably be exhibited in the near future, as a special Saturday exhibition.

While the silver-print photographs secured are of varying sizes, they will be mounted, for convenience, upon two sizes of mounts. One of these will be 14 x 22 and the other 11 by 14. In this form they will be kept in compact cases, without waste of space, which, in spite of the large size of Boston's Public Library, is already at a premium in the Fine Arts room. Of the subjects represented in these photographs, there are three classes; those of paintings represent exclusively the Italian schools. They were selected under the supervision of Allen French, and while it was not possible to secure all that was desired, the collection is a representative one, so far as the Italian schools are concerned. The reason for making the selection entirely from these schools is apparent to art students. The Italian school is by far the most important of the schools of painting, and as there was not enough money to be spent for photographs this year to include more than was wanted of this school, it was thought best to go at the matter in a systematic way, and make the collection representative as far as it goes. As the library secures other funds, it can complete its collection of Italian examples of art, and take up other schools of painting in the order of their importance. The Grapner collection in the library includes reproductions of the paintings of several schools, but no effort was made to add to it on the same lines, a more systematic plan being followed.

It was in the line of architectural examples that the largest number of photographs was secured, there being between 2000 and 3000 direct reproductions of examples of the Italian schools. Here the matter of selection was quite different from that followed in picking out the photographs of paintings. Most of the modern architectural journals contain reproductions of architectural examples, in the form of heliotypes, photogravures or halftone prints. Lists were made up of all these contained in the library, and sent to the foreign dealers, with instructions not to duplicate them. This was the easier method of selection, so deficient has been the library heretofore, in the matter of photographs relating to architecture. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has a wonderfully fine collection of architectural photographs, and when classes were coming to the library last year to study architecture, it was necessary to borrow photographs from the Institute. With the photographs already secured, and others which are yet to come, the library will have a collection of architectural examples of its own which will be available for the use of students this winter.

In supplementing its collection of photographs of antiquities, which forms the third division of the collection of photographs secured this summer, the library had less difficulty than in the department of painting or architecture. It had a large

text than the titles. Instead of binding these in volumes, it is proposed to put them on separate sheets for use of students, the duplicates being put into the collections which are to be sent out to the branches and schools. They show different styles of architecture, schools of painting, etc., and a single number of the magazine is usually devoted to some particular style or school, so that the series will be very useful in supplementing the library's collection of reproductions. Of course this will break up the volumes, but it is believed that the plan will lead to a greater use of the reproductions, and that if they are systematically arranged, students will save much time which would otherwise be spent in hunting through indexes. It is not intended to break up the bound volumes of these periodicals already in the library, but no more will be bound in volumes, and the experiment seems well worth trying.

With the collection of photographs which the library has secured this summer, a good start has been made, and it is hoped that extensive additions will be made by the friends of the library in coming years. While other collections in the city are duplicated in part, the collection in the library is the only one which is generally accessible. The Institute of Technology, as has been stated, has a magnificent collection of architectural photographs, and the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard College contains many thousands of fine reproductions for the use of Harvard students. The Athenaeum library has a large and valuable collection of photographs, but these collections are not available to the general public and to school students. The Museum of Fine Arts has little, although Curator Robinson has a splendid private collection of reproductions of Greek and Roman antiquities. With the start made in the Grapner collection and the extensive additions made this summer, the Boston Public Library will have a wealth of material for art students to work upon, and will be able to broaden and extend the work of its fine arts department in future, if the plans of Librarian Putnam and Superintendent Fieleschner are carried out.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1897.

NEW LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

A much needed supplementary catalogue of English prose fiction has just been issued by the Boston Public Library. It contains the titles of all works of fiction added to the old "Lower Hall" collection, since the publication of the catalogue of 1882, as well as the titles of certain books which were in the library prior to that date but were omitted from that catalogue. Future accessions will be noted in the monthly bulletins, published on the first day of every month, of which the number for October is now ready. The bulletins may be obtained gratis at the central library and at all its branches and delivery stations. The 1897 list is sold for 10 cents and the present supplement for five cents.

The special exhibitions of pictures and books for teachers and school children have been resumed in the Barton-Ticknor room. The display for this and next week consists of a large collection of colored plates of plants and of their application in the various arts and trades.

A selection of books on the drawing of plants, trees, landscape, and the human figure is set aside on one of the tables for the use of teachers. These subjects are included in the school programme of exhibitions will be arranged according to the bi-monthly circular issued by the director of drawing in the public schools.

Oct. 10 being the 40th anniversary of the birth of Hans Holbein, the younger, the famous German painter, the library will arrange an exhibition of reproductions of his paintings, especially portraits.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897

Favors the Extension of Huntington Avenue

At the meeting of the trustees of the Public Library yesterday afternoon the question of the continuation of Huntington avenue through St. James avenue toward Park square was informally discussed. Ex-Mayor Prince, one of the trustees, expressed himself as heartily in favor of this plan. He said that he believed this the correct solution of the Copley square problem.

In an interview, he said: "I believe St. James avenue should be extended to Park square, and that a wide thoroughfare should be put through to there from Copley square. This, you see, would furnish a continuation of Huntington avenue as a broad thoroughfare, giving traffic an ample way to the central part of the city and relieving the present great congestion of Boylston street."

Mr. Prince believes that by this plan Copley square would be decidedly benefited, and that it would not be injured in any way. He said that a large amount of land, some \$5,000,000 or \$8,000,000 worth, through which the proposed street would pass and which is the property of the railroad company, was soon to be put on the market.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1897.

THOUSANDS OF MUSIC VOLUMES.

A New Department Opened Today in the Public Library.

A new department was opened this morning in the Public Library. This is the music room, which is on the third floor, off Sargent Hall. The room was originally meant to be a special library of architecture.

The music room contains about 3000 volumes, all finely bound in colored leathers and cloth. One tier of shelves holds 700 or 800 folio volumes, containing 3000 opera scores, ranging in date from long ago to today. Another tier contains 70 symphonies and orchestral compositions.

Books in the music room are not to be taken home. The library is intended for reference by students, not for general handling by the public.

Mr. Fieleschner, chief of the fine arts department, has put on exhibition today about 100 reproductions of paintings by Hans Holbein, the younger, court painter to Henry VIII. Most of the examples are tinted, and some are photographs from originals. The display includes portraits of an archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Moore and his son. The exhibition will be closed at the end of the week.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1897.

The Brown collection of scores and music literature in the Boston Public Library will now be of more practical value than even it was before. Mr. Brown proposes through the season early each week to put the scores of the works to be performed at the next symphony concert on a table where they can be examined by all that are so disposed. Now that the room of this extremely valuable collection is open to the reading public, the leading music papers of France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, England and the United States will soon be found on file. The cataloguing of the collection—an extremely laborious and perplexing task—is nearing completion, and we understand the book will be ready for publication in about three months. The generosity of Mr. Brown toward the city will then seem the more incredible.

received in response to this appeal Mr. Putnam purchased the photographs which are now being mounted in the library, while the Thursday Club fund was invested in a special collection of platinotypes.

The majority of the photographs secured are silver prints, isochromatic, to be sure, but much less expensive and beautiful than the platinotypes, which are also taken to represent the different color values in the originals. The collection secured for the library represents some of the choicest specimens of the work of the pre-Raphaelite schools, the production of Burne-Jones, Leighton, Watts and others. They also include a fine collection of portraits of the members of the pre-Raphaelite leaders, by far the finest of the kind ever produced. Among them are the portraits of Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Tennyson, Browning, Leighton, Morris, Carlyle, Arnold, Swinburne, and others of the famous Watts series. Rossetti's figures are also included, and when one sees what can be done by joint effort of the friends of the library, it is safe to say that others will follow the example of the Thursday Club. These photographs, which are now being mounted, will probably be exhibited in the near future, as a special Saturday exhibition.

While the silver-print photographs secured are of varying sizes, they will be mounted, for convenience, upon two sizes of mounts. One of these will be 14 x 22 and the other 11 by 14. In this form they will be kept in compact cases, without waste of space, which, in spite of the large size of Boston's Public Library, is already at a premium in the Fine Arts room. Of the subjects represented in these photographs, there are three classes; those of paintings represent exclusively the Italian schools. They were selected under the supervision of Allen French, and while it was not possible to secure all that was desired, the collection is a representative one, so far as the Italian schools are concerned. The reason for making the selection entirely from these schools is apparent to art students. The Italian school is by far the most important of the schools of painting, and as there was not enough money to be spent for photographs this year to include more than was wanted of this school, it was thought best to go at the matter in a systematic way, and make the collection representative as far as it goes. As the library secures other funds, it can complete its collection of Italian examples of art, and take up other schools of painting in the order of their importance. The Granger collection in the library includes reproductions of the paintings of several schools, but no effort was made to add to it on the same lines, a more systematic plan being followed.

It was in the line of architectural examples that the largest number of photographs was secured, there being between 2000 and 3000 direct reproductions of examples of the Italian schools. Here the matter of selection was quite different from that followed in picking out the photographs of paintings. Most of the modern architectural journals contain reproductions of architectural examples, in the form of halotypes, photogravures or halftone prints. Lists were made up of all these contained in the library, and sent to the foreign dealers, with instructions not to duplicate them. This was the easier method of selection, so deficient has been the library heretofore, in the matter of photographs relating to architecture. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has a wonderfully fine collection of architectural photographs, and when classes were coming to the library last year to study architecture, it was necessary to borrow photographs from the Institute. With the photographs already secured, and others which are yet to come, the library will have a collection of architectural examples of its own which will be available for the use of students this winter.

In supplementing its collection of photographs of antiquities, which forms the third division of the collection of photographs secured this summer, the library had less difficulty than in the departments of painting or architecture. It had a large number of reproductions of antiquities in bound volumes in the library, and the Braun series of reproductions of architecture and sculpture. In this line its greatest need was of photographs of the Greek, Roman and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum. So a collection of these was secured, in silver prints of varying sizes, many of them representing sections of friezes. Owing to their size, and to the fact that they are generally studied in detail, these friezes will be mounted in sections which can be arranged in order on walls or tables. An exception will be made in the case of the frieze of the Parthenon, which will be mounted in one piece. Most of these reproductions come in sets, according to their arrangement in the British Museum, and with the large number already in the library, students of antiquities will have a wealth of material to work upon this winter.

There is one other department of this photographic collection which represents a new departure of the library. This consists of half-tone reproductions of celebrated paintings. They are "made in Germany," and while of course not equal to isochromatic photographs, they are made from them, and are excellent for the purpose for which they are intended. Four of them can be secured for fifty pence, less than five cents each when mounted. They include all schools of painting, and are made up in a fairly representative collection. About 2000 of these reproductions, unmounted, were secured, and they will be placed on cards, 12 by 18 inches, and placed in portfolios. These portfolios hold about fifty prints each, and are so made that they may be used as easels, with a clip at the bottom for holding the picture, while in the side is a pocket for memoranda. It is intended to classify and arrange these reproductions in the portfolios, and then send them to the branch libraries and schools, where they can be used to the best advantage by study classes. Applications have already been made for pictures of this sort, and while no arrangement has yet been made for their use in the schools, it is believed that the experiment of extending the library's usefulness in this way will meet with success.

Another new departure of the library, and one which is to be commended, is the plan of mounting the "picture periodicals" on sheets, in future, instead of binding them up in volumes. There are several foreign periodicals which are devoted to reproduction of art examples, without other

this summer, the Boston Public Library will have a wealth of material for art students to work upon, and will be able to broaden and extend the work of its fine arts department in future, if the plans of Librarian Putnam and Superintendent Fleischner are carried out.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1897.

NEW LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

A much needed supplementary catalogue of English prose fiction has just been issued by the Boston public library. It contains the titles of all works of fiction added to the old "Lower Hall" collection, since the publication of the catalogue of 1893, as well as the titles of certain books which were in the library prior to that date but were omitted from that catalogue. Future accessions will be noted in the monthly bulletins, published on the first day of every month, of which the number for October is now ready. The bulletins may be obtained gratis at the central library and at all its branches and delivery stations. The 1893 list is sold for 10 cents and the present supplement for five cents.

The special exhibitions of pictures and books for teachers and school children have been resumed in the Barton-Ticknor room. The display for this and next week consists of a large collection of colored plates of plants and of their application in the various arts and trades.

A selection of books on the drawing of plants, trees, landscape, and the human figure is set aside on one of the tables for the use of teachers. These subjects are included in the school programme of drawing for September and October. Other exhibitions will be arranged according to the bi-monthly circular issued by the director of drawing in the public schools.

Oct. 10 being the 40th anniversary of the birth of Hans Holbein, the younger, the famous German painter, the library will arrange an exhibition of reproductions of his paintings, especially portraits.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1897.

THOUSANDS OF MUSIC VOLUMES.

A New Department Opened Today in the Public Library.

A new department was opened this morning in the Public Library. This is the music room, which is on the third floor, off Sargent Hall. The room was originally meant to be a special library of architecture.

The music room contains about 7000 volumes, all finely bound in colored leathers and cloth. One tier of shelves holds 700 or 800 folio volumes, containing 3000 opera scores, ranging in date from long, long ago to today. Another tier contains 700 symphonies and orchestral compositions.

Books in the music room are not to be taken home. The library is intended for reference by students, not for general handling by the public.

Mr. Fleischner, chief of the fine arts department, has put on exhibition today about 100 reproductions of paintings by Hans Holbein, the younger, court painter to Henry VIII. Most of the examples are United, and some are photographs from originals. The display includes portraits of an archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Moore and his son. The exhibition will be closed at the end of the week.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1897.

The Brown collection of scores and music literature in the Boston Public Library will now be of more practical value than even it was before. Mr. Brown proposes through the season early each week to put the scores of the works to be performed at the next symphony concert on a table where they can be examined by all that are so disposed. Now that the room of this extremely valuable collection is open to the reading public, the leading music papers of France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, England and the United States will soon be found on file. The cataloguing of the collection—an extremely laborious and perplexing task—is nearing completion, and we understand the book will be ready for publication in about three months. The generosity of Mr. Brown toward the city will then seem the more incredible.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897

FOR MUSIC LOVERS.

Opening of Brown Collection at the Public Library.

So urgent has become the demand for easier access to the Allen A. Brown library of music in the Public Library that the library authorities decided to open the room to the public beginning yesterday, although the catalogue which is in preparation cannot be completed for some time.

The current musical periodicals, formerly kept in the periodical room, have been removed to the spacious Brown library, where they may be consulted more conveniently. The following-named periodicals are to be taken: Etude, Leader, Monthly Musical Record, Musical Courier, Musical Record, Musical Standard, Musical Times, Kunst und Musikwissenschaft, Opern Glas, Organ, Quartier, Journal, Signale, Strand Musik, Magazine, Musical Age.

To this list will be added several foreign periodicals, as follows: La Menestrel, Le Guide Musical, La Gazette Musicale, La Rivista Musicale, Musikalische Wochenblatt.

At the outset the absence of a catalogue will be a drawback, but inquirers will be given every opportunity now possible and whatever assistance can be provided by the present force of attendants.

During the symphony season a collection of music and literature pertaining to each concert will be laid out on the tables for consultation. Mr. Brown hopes to be able to supply almost every number to be performed, and has already placed orders for some of the novelties on the programme.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CII, NO. 117.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1897.

IT IS NEWS TO THEM.

Trustees of the Public Library Know of No Successor to the Bacchante.

The identity of the successor to the Bacchante and the babe as ornaments for the courtyard of the Boston Public Library, if there is to be a successor, is as much a mystery today to the trustees of that institution as it is to the rest of the world.

Librarian Putnam and members of the board of trustees who were seen last evening, said that no statue or group of statues has been, since the departure of the frolicsome girl and her infant, or is today, under consideration by the board of trustees as a candidate for the place vacated.

A New York paper printed a story yesterday to the effect that Sculptor Miranda's work, known as "The Spirit of Research," was completed, and would replace the Bacchante, despite all statements to the contrary, and that it would be in position in a few weeks. In reference to this particular statue, Mr. Putnam said, and the trustees seen confirmed his statement.

"Mr. Miranda's 'Spirit of Research' has not even been before the board for consideration. It is not to replace the Bacchante. No other work has been, or is at the present time, under consideration. All that the members of the board of trustees know of any successor to the Bacchante, is learned by them from time to time through the columns of the press. Nothing has been offered, and until such time as something is presented to the library for the place, there will be nothing before the board for it to consider as a possible candidate for the position in the courtyard once occupied by the Bacchante.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1897.

LIBERAL GIFT.

Public Library Is to Receive \$50,000.

William C. Todd Adds to First Offer.

Income Will Go to Purchase Newspapers.

William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., has made a second and generous offer to the people of Boston, and by a unanimous vote the Board of Aldermen has accepted it.

Mr. Todd, over four years ago, offered \$200 annually for the purchase of newspapers, and the offer was accepted. So successful has been the result of that annual and generous gift that the donor has made it a permanent one by submitting a new proposition, which is stated in his letter to the Mayor.

It means that the city receives \$50,000 at once, the income of which will be devoted solely to the purchase of newspapers.

This is the letter which Mr. Todd sent to Mayor Quincy under date of Oct. 21, and which the Mayor transmitted yesterday to the Board of Aldermen:

"Dear Sir—Impressed with the increasing importance and influence of newspapers, and the great demand for them by all classes of the community, I addressed, June 16, 1893, while the new building was in process of erection, a communication to the Trustees of the Public Library, offering to pay two thousand dollars annually for the purchase of newspapers. If the Trustees would connect with the library a newspaper department.

"My proposition was accepted. After three years' experience of its operation, the Librarian has assured me of the increasing interest shown in it by citizens and strangers, and of its value as a part of the library. I have been paying two thousand dollars annually since its opening, and wish to insure that amount permanently for the maintenance of this newspaper department of the library.

"I, therefore, offer to give to the city of Boston the sum of fifty thousand dollars, provided that the City Treasurer, subject to the City Council, accept this sum, hold the same in trust, and expend the income annually in payment for such current newspapers of this and other countries, as the Board of Officers for the time being having charge of the Public Library of the city shall purchase, the same to be kept in a suitable room in the building in which the Central Public Library is now or may hereafter be located, and use no part of said income for the maintenance of the department where such newspapers are kept, or for any other purpose than the payment for such newspapers, it being my desire that the whole of the annual income shall be used solely for the purpose of newspapers; and provided, further, that the City Government authorize the Mayor of the city to execute and deliver to me an agreement of the city that, if the annual income from said fund shall in any year be less than two thousand dollars, the city will appropriate the necessary amount to make up the income to two thousand dollars, to carry out the purpose for which this fund is given.

"This gift is subject to the understanding that said Board of Officers shall have the entire discretion as to the length of time which the newspapers are to be kept on file, or to be preserved, or as to their disposal, and as to the restrictions and regulations under which the use of said newspapers shall be enjoyed.

"I am not a citizen of Boston, but regard it as a city of rare privileges, and it will certainly be one of them to have free access to representative newspapers of the world. It is the metropolis of New England, the centre of a large and cultivated population, and the attractive resort at all times of strangers from every section of the globe, ever anxious to see their home papers. I repeat, as I said in my communication of June 16, 1893, that my only interest in this matter is the wish to do some good to a great many people.

"If this proposal meets your approval, I would ask that you submit the matter to the City Council and request that, if it meets their approval, such steps may be taken as will enable me to pay this money to the city at once."

In sending this letter to the board Mayor Quincy wrote as follows:

"To the City Council—I transmit herewith a letter addressed to me by Mr. William C. Todd, offering, upon certain conditions, to give to the city in trust the sum of \$50,000, the income to be expended for the purchase of current newspapers, to be placed in the Public Library.

"I believe that this liberal gift for such a useful purpose, coming from a gentleman who is not even a citizen of Boston, should be promptly and gratefully accepted, and I recommend the passage of the accompanying order providing for the carrying out of the conditions imposed by Mr. Todd."

The board, by a unanimous vote, passed the Mayor's order.

Ordered, That the city gratefully accept the gift of \$50,000 tendered by Mr. C. Todd, and agree to hold the same in accordance with the terms of the gift.

That the City Treasurer receive said sum, and set the same to trust, and

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1897.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Mr. Bliss Carman, who boasts that he never reads newspapers, probably sees little or no philanthropy in the gift which Mr. William C. Todd has made to our Public Library. But as there are few men with Mr. Carman's views in this commonplace civilization of ours, we feel confident that the generosity of Mr. Todd will be greatly appreciated. He has made it possible for the income of \$50,000 to be spent for supplying the library with the important current newspapers of this country and of other countries. "My only interest in this matter," writes Mr. Todd, "is the wish to do some good to a great many people."

The Board of Aldermen has accepted the conditions of the gift, chief of which is the assurance on its part that if the income is not always \$20,000 a year, the city will add enough to make it that sum. Thus Boston is sure to have at its library files of the important journals of Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Berlin, and other large cities. The occasions when these are bound to prove of great convenience and service are too numerous and varied to permit enumeration, but the popularity of the newspaper room at present convinces us that the patrons of the library owe a debt of gratitude to the New Hampshire gentleman who has provided for the permanency of this branch of the library's attraction.

Mr. Todd has absolutely no desire to acquire fame of any sort by his splendid generosity. He is 74 years old, and declares that he has no purpose or hope of getting his name or his picture into any of the newspapers his money will buy.

To a man from The Globe who visited him the other day he said that he was sure it wouldn't add to the attractiveness of any of the newspapers that his gift permits the people to read at the public library, to have any account or description of him in its pages.

"But," he added, "when I first communicated with the officials of the city of Boston four years ago about my plan for a free reading room in the Boston library some newspapers said some things about me that were not altogether correct, and I realized, after thinking the matter over, that I would rather gratify the curiosity of the newspapers and tell them what they wanted to know than let them get information from other sources that might not be accurate."

"Of course I am interested in the improvement of the newspaper to the extent of making it as accurate a chronicle of life as possible, and that is the only reason why I feel like letting anything about myself get into print."

"As a matter of fact, I am a very humble man and really of no particular interest or consequence to the public. I am not exceedingly rich, as some people have said. I am rather poor, and am strictly limited, but as a bachelor without direct heirs, I have perhaps less solicitude about the disposal of my property after death than I have about seeing its disposition now, while I am here to observe the result of my gift."

"Have you any other plan that the fund should bear your name and perpetuate your generosity?"

"No, nothing like that. I never have stopped to think about the matter. I do not know what the fund will be called, or whether it will bear any name in particular to identify it. I have a very keen desire, however, to see the object of the fund should be accomplished, and no news could be so satisfactory to me as the news that the money expended was accomplishing its purpose."

"How did you come to hit upon the idea of a free newspaper reading room as the best object on which you could spend \$50,000?"

"Twenty years ago since I first thought that such an object was a good one for the expenditure of money. In 1870, while I was in Newburyport, where I had been principal of the female high school, I thought that the absence of a free newspaper reading room in the public library was a great omission. I gave to the city \$10,000, the income of which, \$2,000 a year, should be expended for newspapers. The money was accepted by the city, and the plan has worked well ever since. I do not know that this was the first free newspaper reading room in any public library in the country, but I have been told that it was so."

"Was it any particular interest in newspapers themselves that prompted you to found the free reading room?"

"I explained the only thought that I have on the subject in my first letter to the trustees of the Boston public library in 1868. I said, among other things, then:

"It is too late to discuss the value of newspapers. They have become a necessity. The business man, the student in every department, the politician anxious to feel the public pulse, the man who, like the Athenians of old, 'spend their time either to tell or hear some new thing,' all of every pursuit and condition, must read the newspapers to learn what has transpired the world over."

The press has become the great agency by which information is diffused, leading questions discussed, the people educated and public opinion moulded. Words spoken to a hundred people in the evening are the next morning read by a hundred thousand. Newspapers now form a large part of the reading of the whole community.

I have heard business men say that they read the newspapers daily, occasionally a magazine, hardly a book in a year. It is not enough to read one paper, and that partisan, if any one would yet many newspapers are too expensive for ordinary readers, and a large part are desired only for occasional use.

Free reading rooms, I have no doubt,

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 1897.

\$50,000 FOR FREE PAPERS.

Wm. C. Todd, Most Modest Man in New England.

Explains Why His Gift to the Boston Public Library Took Its Present Form.

Declined to Make Any Suggestion As to the Choice of Newspapers.

The most modest man in New England lives in the little village of Atkinson, among the hills and vales of New Hampshire. He is William C. Todd, who gave the city of Boston the other day the magnificent gift of \$50,000. This money is to be held as a fund by the city, and the income, \$2,000, is annually to be expended in maintaining a newspaper room in the Boston public library. For four years since the opening of the public library he has given each year \$200 for the purchase of newspapers, and with his first gift he promised soon to give the \$50,000 for a permanent endowment, as he now has done.

Mr. Todd has absolutely no desire to acquire fame of any sort by his splendid generosity. He is 74 years old, and declares that he has no purpose or hope of getting his name or his picture into any of the newspapers his money will buy.

To a man from The Globe who visited him the other day he said that he was sure it wouldn't add to the attractiveness of any of the newspapers that his gift permits the people to read at the public library, to have any account or description of him in its pages.

"But," he added, "when I first communicated with the officials of the city of Boston four years ago about my plan for a free reading room in the Boston library some newspapers said some things about me that were not altogether correct, and I realized, after thinking the matter over, that I would rather gratify the curiosity of the newspapers and tell them what they wanted to know than let them get information from other sources that might not be accurate."

"Of course I am interested in the improvement of the newspaper to the extent of making it as accurate a chronicle of life as possible, and that is the only reason why I feel like letting anything about myself get into print."

"As a matter of fact, I am a very humble man and really of no particular interest or consequence to the public. I am not exceedingly rich, as some people have said. I am rather poor, and am strictly limited, but as a bachelor without direct heirs, I have perhaps less solicitude about the disposal of my property after death than I have about seeing its disposition now, while I am here to observe the result of my gift."

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Free reading rooms, I have no doubt,

in the not distant future will be even more in demand by the general public than free public libraries.

Mr. Todd absolutely refuses to furnish any more information about himself than is contained in a biographical sketch published of him when he was a member of the lower branch of the New Hampshire legislature, and he says that he has no picture of himself and does not intend to get one made.

The meager facts about the career of this paragon of modesty, briefly, are these:

He was born in Atkinson in 1823, 74 years ago. His father's ancestors settled in Rowley, Mass. about 1640. His mother was descended from John Endicott, the first governor of Massachusetts, and from Maj. William Hathorne, ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He traces his New England ancestry back to 1634, when one of his forebears settled in Hingham. Both his grandfathers served in the war of the revolution, and two of his great-grandfathers saw service in the same cause, one of them, a captain, having marched with his company to Lexington.

He was educated at the Atkinson academy, the second in point of age in the state, an institution from which Charles Lev. Woodbury graduated. Mr. Todd graduated from Dartmouth in 1844, and became principal of the Atkinson academy, and afterward of the Newburyport female high school. He resigned from this office in 1864, and ever since has led a life of lettered ease, for he is a student of books.

He went to Europe in 1848, and remained in England. In 1867 he traveled in Europe, and visited Egypt and Palestine, and he went abroad again in 1879, this time traveling as far as the North Cape in Norway, where he celebrated the Fourth of July.

In 1844 he cast his first vote as a whig for Henry Clay. In the early days of anti-slavery agitation he joined one of the first societies that were formed for the purpose of the abolition of slavery. The only public office that he has held has been that of representative to the Legislature of New Hampshire. He was elected the first time in 1853, and again in 1857. He was a member of the last constitutional convention of 1876.

Mr. Todd makes his home with the family of postmaster Dow of Atkinson, near the village of Atkinson, where he is nearly 70 years of age. It stands across the road from the house in which Mr. Todd was born, and about a hundred yards from a handsome monument that Mr. Todd presented to Atkinson in memory of the soldiers that left that town to fight for the union.

Mr. Todd is not only the most modest man in New Hampshire, but probably the most modest-looking man. He is short and rugged and rosy, in spite of his 74 years, and wears a tiny white mustache. He dresses a good deal more plainly than the carriage driver that takes him to and from the depot, which is two miles from the house in which he lives.

Mr. Todd has no relatives nearer than cousins. Nobody knows how much money he is worth and nobody knows how he made his money, or in what his wealth consists. This is the information that Mr. Todd volunteers on the subject:

"My father was a poor man, a mechanic, and I left no money to me. Whatever money I have accumulated myself is not very large. I must have made my money by investing in properties that, since the wages of a schoolmaster are not very large, I must have made that increased in value. I suppose I have been lucky more than anything else, and that if I had not been I should not have any money to give away."

It must not be understood from anything that has been said about Mr. Todd's interest in newspapers that he himself has formulated any plan for the improvement of newspapers or any criticism of the present character of the modern newspaper. On the contrary, his modesty is nowhere so strongly exhibited as in this matter. He says frankly:

"I am not particularly a great reader of newspapers or a reader of many papers. I do not know that I have much enthusiasm for the newspaper, except that I recognize its importance as an institution and a condition of the age. Newspapers might be improved, just as men and women might be, but even in their present state newspapers are indispensable, and we can't do without them."

"My chief personal objection to newspapers is the prominence they give to games and pastimes. But I don't wish to express any formal criticism of the newspaper, and when I gave my money to the Boston library I gave it with the distinct statement that I had no suggestion to make in the direction of the choice of newspapers. I really don't know enough about the subject."

Mr. Todd gave a scholarship to Dartmouth college, but when asked whether he has made any other gifts he shakes his head modestly and says nothing.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897

FOR MUSIC LOVERS.

Opening of Brown Collection at the Public Library.

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William C. Todd Adds to First Offer.

Income Will Go to Purchase Newspapers.

William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., has made a second and generous offer to the people of Boston, and by a unanimous vote the Board of Aldermen has accepted it.

Mr. Todd, over four years ago, offered \$2000 annually for the purchase of newspapers, and the offer was accepted. So successful has been the result of that annual and generous gift that the donor has made it a permanent one by submitting a new proposition, which is stated in his letter to the Mayor.

It means that the city receives \$50,000 at once, the income of which will be devoted solely to the purchase of newspapers.

This is the letter which Mr. Todd sent to Mayor Quincy under date of Oct. 21, and which the Mayor transmitted yesterday to the Board of Aldermen:

"Dear Sir—Impressed with the increasing importance and influence of newspapers, and the great demand for them by all classes of the community, I addressed, June 18, 1893, while the new building was in process of erection, a communication to the Trustees of the Public Library, offering to pay two thousand dollars annually for the purchase of newspapers, if the Trustees would contract with the library a newspaper department.

My proposition was accepted. After three years' experience of its operation, the Librarian has assured me of its success, of the increasing interest shown in it by citizens and strangers, and of its value as a part of the library. I have been paying two thousand dollars annually since its opening, and wish to insure that amount permanently for the maintenance of this newspaper department of the library.

I therefore, offer to give to the city of Boston the sum of fifty thousand dollars, provided that the City Government requires its City Treasurer to accept this sum, hold the same in trust, and expend the income annually in payment for such current newspapers of this and other countries, as the Board of Officers for the time being having charge of the Library of the city shall purchase, the same to be kept in a suitable room in the building in which the Central Public Library is now or may hereafter be located, and use no part of said income for the maintenance of the department where such newspapers are kept, or for any other purpose than the payment for such newspapers, it being my desire that the whole of the annual income shall be used solely for the purpose of newspapers; and I provide, further, that the City Government authorizes the Mayor of the city to execute and deliver to me an agreement of the city that, if the annual income from said fund shall in any year be less than two thousand dollars, the city will appropriate the necessary amount to make the income up to two thousand dollars, to carry out the purpose for which this fund is given.

"This gift is subject to the understanding that said Board of Officers shall have the entire discretion as to the length of time which the newspapers are to be kept on file, or to be preserved, or as to their disposal, and as to the restrictions and regulations under which the use of said newspapers shall be enjoyed.

"I am not a citizen of Boston, but regard it as a city of rare privileges, and it will certainly be one of them to have free access to representative newspapers of the world. It is the metropolis of New England, the centre of a large and cultivated population, and the attractive resort at all times of strangers from every section of the globe, ever anxious to see their home papers. I repeat, as I said in my communication of June 18, 1893, that my only interest in this matter is the wish to do some good to a great many people.

"If this proposal meets your approval, I would ask that you submit the matter to the City Council and request that, if it meets their approval, such steps may be taken as will enable me to pay this money to the city at once."

In sending this letter to the board Mayor Quincy wrote as follows:

"To the City Council—I transmit herewith a letter addressed to me by Mr. William C. Todd, offering, upon certain conditions to give to the city in trust the sum of \$50,000, the income to be expended for the purchase of current newspapers, to be placed in the Public Library."

I believe that this liberal gift for such a useful purpose, coming from a gentleman who is not even a citizen of Boston, should be promptly and gratefully accepted, and I recommend the passage of the ordinance for the carrying out of the conditions imposed by Mr. Todd."

The board, by a unanimous vote, passed the Mayor's order:

"Ordered, that the city gratefully accept the gift of \$50,000 tendered by Mr. Todd, and agree to hold the same in accordance with the terms of his gift."

"That the City Treasurer receive said sum, and hold the same in trust, and expend the income thereof only for the purchase of such current newspapers of this and other countries as the Board of Officers for the time being having charge of the Public Library of the city shall purchase, and that the Mayor of the city execute and deliver to said William C. Todd an agreement of the city that if said income shall in any year be less than two thousand dollars, the city will appropriate the necessary amount to make the income up to two thousand dollars, to carry out the purpose for which this fund is given."

"That the Board of Officers for the time being having charge of the Public Library of the city annually expend the sum of two thousand dollars in the purchase of such current newspapers of this and other countries as they shall deem proper, and keep the same open in the Central Public Library Building for such period, and under such regulations and instructions, and subject to such rules and regulations as they shall deem proper."

BUTLER ESTATE LOSES.

He never reads newspapers, probably seen little or no philanthropy in the gift which Mr. William C. Todd has made to our Public Library. But as there are few men with Mr. Carman's views in this commonplace civilization of ours, we feel confident that the generosity of Mr. Todd will be greatly appreciated. He has made it possible for the income of \$50,000 to be spent for supplying the library with the important current newspapers of this country and of other countries. "My only interest in this matter," writes Mr. Todd, "is the wish to do some good to a great many people."

The Board of Aldermen has accepted the conditions of the gift, the chief of which is the assurance on its part that if the income is not always \$2000 a year, the city will add enough to make it that sum. Thus Boston is sure to have at its library files of the important journals of Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Berlin, and other large cities. The occasions when these are bound to prove of great convenience and service are too numerous and varied to permit enumeration, but the popularity of the newspaper room at present convinces us that the patrons of the library owe a debt of gratitude to the New Hampshire gentleman who has provided for the permanency of this branch of the library's attractions.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CII, NO. 121.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS.

Until Nov. 6 there will be on exhibition in the Barton-Ticknor room of the Public Library a collection of original drawings and paintings by American and foreign artists designed for book illustration. Most of the pictures are water colors or wash drawings, and there is a set of pen and ink sketches—all loaned for the library exhibition by publishers and artists.

The artists represented are Howard Pyle, Edmund H. Garrett, Eric Pape, Philip, Clineolist, DeCot Smith, Searles, Bridgeman, Pitman Plympton, Van Muyden, Myrick, Roux and Mooreau.

Wm. C. Todd, Most Modest Man in New England.

Explains Why His Gift to the Boston Public Library Took Its Present Form.

Declined to Make Any Suggestion As to the Choice of Newspapers.

The most modest man in New England lives in the little village of Atkinson, among the hills and vales of New Hampshire. He is William C. Todd, who gave the city of Boston the other day the magnificent gift of \$50,000. This money is to be held as a fund by the city, and the income, \$2000, is annually to be expended in maintaining a newspaper room in the Boston public library. For four years since the opening of the public library he has given each year \$2000 for the purchase of newspapers, and with his first gift he promised soon to give the \$50,000 for a permanent endowment, as he now has done.

Mr. Todd has absolutely no desire to acquire fame of any sort by his splendid generosity. He is 74 years old, and declares that he has no purpose or hope of getting his name or his picture into any of the newspapers his money will buy.

To a man from The Globe who visited him the other day he said that he was sure it wouldn't do to let the attractiveness of any of the newspapers that his gift permits the people to read at the public library, to have any account or description of him in its pages.

"But," he added, "when I first communicated with the officials of the city of Boston four years ago about my plan for a free reading room in the Boston library some newspapers said some things about me that were not altogether correct, and I realized, after thinking the matter over, that the improvement of the newspaper to the extent of making it as accurate as the letter of life as possible, and that is the only reason why I feel like letting anything about myself get into print."

As a matter of fact, I am a very humble man and really of no particular interest or consequence to the public. I am not exceedingly rich, as some people have said I am. Rather my means are strictly limited. I have about \$100,000 in Newburyport, where I had been principal of the female high school, I thought that the absence of a free newspaper reading room in the public library was a great omission. I gave to the city \$10,000, the income of which, each year, should be expended for newspapers. The money was accepted by the city, and the plan has worked well ever since. I do not know that this was the first free newspaper reading room in any public library in the country, but I have been told that it was so.

"Was it any particular interest in newspapers themselves that prompted you to found the free reading room?" "I explained the only thought that I have on the subject in my first letter to the trustees of the Boston public library in 1893. I said, among other things, then:

"It is too late to discuss the value of newspapers. They have become a necessity. The business man, the student in every department, the politician anxious to feel the public pulse, the man who like the Athenians of old, 'spend their time either to tell or hear some new thing,' all of every pursuit and condition, must read the newspapers to learn what has transpired the world over."

The press has become the great agency by which information is diffused, leading questions discussed, the people educated and public opinion moulded. Words spoken to a hundred people in the evening are the next morning read by a hundred thousand. Newspapers now form a large part of the reading of the whole community."

I have heard business men say that they read the newspapers daily, occasionally a magazine, hardly a book in a year. It is not enough to read one paper, and that partisan, if any one would be correctly informed and judge clearly, yet many newspapers are too expensive for ordinary readers, and a large part are desired only for occasional use.

Free reading rooms, I have no doubt, than free public libraries, are of more value to the community. Mr. Todd absolutely refuses to furnish any more information about himself than is contained in a biographical sketch published of him when he was a member of the lower branch of the New Hampshire legislature, and he says that he has no picture of himself and does not intend to get one.

The meager facts about the career of this paragon of modesty, briefly, are: He was born in Atkinson in 1823, 74 years ago. His father's ancestors settled in Rowley, Mass., about 1645. His mother was descended from John Endicott, the first governor of Massachusetts, and from Maj. William Hathorne, ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He traces his New England ancestry back to 1634, when one of his forebears settled in Hingham. Such his grandfather served in the war of the revolution, and one of his great-grandfathers saw service in the same cause, one of them, a captain, having marched with his company to Lexington.

He was educated at the Atkinson academy, the second in point of age in the state, an institution from which Charles Levi Woodbury graduated. Mr. Todd graduated from Dartmouth in 1844, and he became a member of the Atkinson academy, and afterward of the Newburyport female high school. He resigned from this office in 1864, and ever since has led a life of lettered ease, for he is a student of books.

He went to Europe in 1848, and remained in England, in 1887 he traveled in Europe, and visited Egypt and Palestine. He went abroad again in 1893, this time traveling as far as the North Cape in Norway, where he celebrated the Fourth of July.

In 1844 he cast his first vote as a whig for Henry Clay. In the early days of the first agitation he joined one of the first societies that were formed for the purpose of the abolition of slavery. The only public office that he has held has been that of representative to the legislature of New Hampshire. He was elected the first time in 1853, and again in 1857. He was a member of the last constitutional convention of 1889.

Mr. Todd makes his home with the family of postmaster Dow of Atkinson. The house is the oldest in the town, and nearly 170 years of age. It stands across the road from the house in which Mr. Todd presented to Atkinson in memory of the soldiers that left that town to fight for the Union.

Mr. Todd is not only the most modest man in New Hampshire, but probably the most modest-looking man. He is short, and rugged and rosy, in spite of his 74 years, and wears a tiny white mustache. He dresses a good deal more plainly than the carriage driver that takes him to and from the depot, which is two miles from the house in which he lives.

Mr. Todd has no relatives nearer than cousins. Nobody knows how much money he is worth, and nobody knows how he made his money or in what his wealth consists. This is the information that Mr. Todd volunteers on the subject:

"My father was a poor man, a mechanic, and left no money to me. What money I have I accumulated myself. I suppose it is natural to suppose that increased in value. I suppose I have not very large. I must have made my money by investing in properties that increased in value. I suppose I have been lucky more than anything else, and that if I had not been I should not have any money to give away."

It must not be understood from anything that has been said about Mr. Todd's interest in newspapers that he himself has formulated any plan for the improvement of newspapers or any criticism of the present character of the modern newspaper. On the contrary, his modesty is nowhere so strongly exhibited as in this matter. He says frankly:

"I am not particularly a great reader of newspapers or a reader of many papers. I do not know that I have much enthusiasm for the newspaper, except that I recognize its importance as an institution and a condition of the age. Newspapers might be improved, just as men and women might be, but even in their present state newspapers and men and women are indispensable, and we can't do without them."

"My chief personal objection to newspapers is the prominence they give to games and pastimes. But I don't wish to express any formal criticism of the newspaper, and when I gave my money to the Boston library I gave it with the distinct statement that I had no suggestions to make in the direction of the choice of newspapers. I really don't know enough about the subject."

Mr. Todd gave a scholarship to Dartmouth college, but when asked whether he has made any other gifts he shakes his head modestly and says nothing.



"THE SPIRIT OF RESEARCH,"

BY FERNANDO MIRANDA, AS IT WOULD APPEAR IF IN POSITION IN THE COURT OF THE FOUNTAIN IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.
(Reproduced by special courtesy of the Inland Printer)

A NEW STATUE.

Miranda's Spirit of Research
Proposed for the Boston
Public Library.

Not so very long ago there stood in the noble Court of the Fountain of the Boston Public Library a graceful bronze figure, nicely balanced on one foot on a pedestal in the midst of a pool of water. Little jets spurted up about the pedestal; the warm sun peeped over the roof as if to catch a glimpse of the roiling figure, and then with its benevolent rays to warm the atmosphere to a temperature in keeping with the unclad condition of the bronze female dancing there with her bunch of grapes and pudgy little infant.

The Court of the Fountain of the book-palace wore a summer look, those days. The grass grew luxuriantly in the warm inclosure, the little jets of water tinkled on the stones at the foot of the bronze female; brightly dressed throngs drifted through the cloister walk or sat among the shadows and watched the motionless-movement of the figure. It was a halcyon time then.

With the blighting cold came a change in scene. The dancing figure disappeared, and when the warm days returned and the sunbeams peeped around the pillars of the court, the stones in the centre of the pool were untouched by her bronze foot, for the dancer had gone, never to return.

How to fill the void in the centre of the pool became the question then, and many a wise head shook over the problem. The all-powerful Trustees could not solve it, artists sketched, the lady wrote letters, and the newspapers published them; sculptors thumbed their clay, and still the pedestal was empty.

Among the sculptors who considered the needs of the vacant pedestal was Mr. Fernando Miranda, President of the American Sculpture Society, who piled the clay till he evolved a figure which seemed well fitted to the place, and which in due time he proposed to submit to the library authorities as worthy to succeed the dancing girl and remain indefinitely. He called the figure "The Spirit of Research," and shrouded her in flowing draperies, as if to typify the shrouded circumstances of research, which, while concealing the figure, served only to reveal the pulsation of power in the body under-

ter and meaning most harmonious to the surroundings the sculptor hopes it may occupy. And if in time his hopes should be fulfilled, the sightseers, as they wander around the Court of the Fountain in the library, will behold the figure of the genius of the place, the Spirit of Research, whose gentle influence impels thousands to pass through the iron gates and up the marble steps into the communion with the thoughts of the great and the good which have been gathered in that place.

machine and the work; production was indefinitely increased and cheapened, and the process of making millions upon the one hand and mendicants upon the other was begun in earnest, and we have today the results before us and can contemplate the picture at our leisure.

The system which has thus been evolved is known as the capitalist system. That is to say, a comparatively few individuals own the capital, including land, factories, mines, railroads and machinery of production, and by virtue of such private ownership control the destinies and the very lives of the toiling millions of our population.

Without this capital labor is helpless. The workingman is denied access to the land, and machinery of production, unless he will agree to the terms fixed by capitalists, and as they invest their capital solely to make profits, the wage paid the workingman is, as a general proposition, no larger than is required to maintain his subsistence. And were the capitalist disposed to allow a liberal wage, he is in competition with other capitalists, and the wage of the worker tends irresistibly downward to a point of subsistence.

It is true that workingmen still have their political rights, but these are largely infringed, if not destroyed, by their economic dependence. Thousands of employees of corporations know that their employment depends upon their voting as their employers want them to vote, and their political independence is thus extinguished and they become the unresisting serfs of the capitalist class.

It is thus that workingmen are reduced. From this social condition flows all the vice and crime that curse the world, and the stream will widen and deepen as long as we have a commercial system which traffics in the lives of human beings and reduces all men who labor to the level of merchandise to be bought and sold in the ever-cheapening markets of the world.

I need not for the purpose of this article show how, upon the other hand, corporate capital debauches public morals by the corrupt use of a large share of its ill-gotten gains in controlling legislation and other sources of power that perpetuate its supremacy at the expense of the people and to the utter subversion of the free institutions of our country.

Let it be borne in mind that it was Jefferson who said: "We want to establish a government under which there shall be no extremely rich and no extremely poor, and under which there shall be an equitable distribution of property."

Who will be bold enough to aver that there is anything like an equitable distribution of property in this country? The laboring class, which alone produces, is poor, often to the verge of want and suffering, and the capitalist class, which does not live by useful labor, but by its cunning, riots in luxury and wealth.

The two hideous extremes mar and scar our civilization. They are widely separated by a yawning chasm of hate. Under such a condition there can be no social peace, and such a condition cannot be a permanent one.

To meet this social disintegration the Social Democracy of America has been organized. Its motto is "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

The following is its declaration of principles and specific demands for relief:

We hold that all men are born free, and are endowed with certain natural rights, among which are life, liberty and happiness. In the light of experience we find that while all citizens are equal in theory, they are not so in fact. While all citizens have the same rights politically, this political equality is useless under the present system of economic inequality, which is essentially destructive of life, liberty and happiness. In spite of our political equality labor is robbed of the wealth it produces. By the development of this system it is denied the means of

supplies carefully stored away in them. Then they will be folded and packed out to the claims on the creeks, where the claim-owners mean to prospect.

Rampart City will not be dead because of the folding of tents and flitting of tenters. It will be the Minook diggings headquarters all the winter. Nearly every miner will have a cabin in town as well as on his claim, and come down to it to the town.

REAL CAMP LIFE AT MINOOK.

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EUGENE V.

Sketched From Life by

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self-employment, and by enforced idleness, through lack of employment, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

To the obvious fact that our present system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can be plainly traced the existence of a class that corrupts the government, alienates public property, public franchises and public functions and holds this, the mightiest of nations, in abject dependence.

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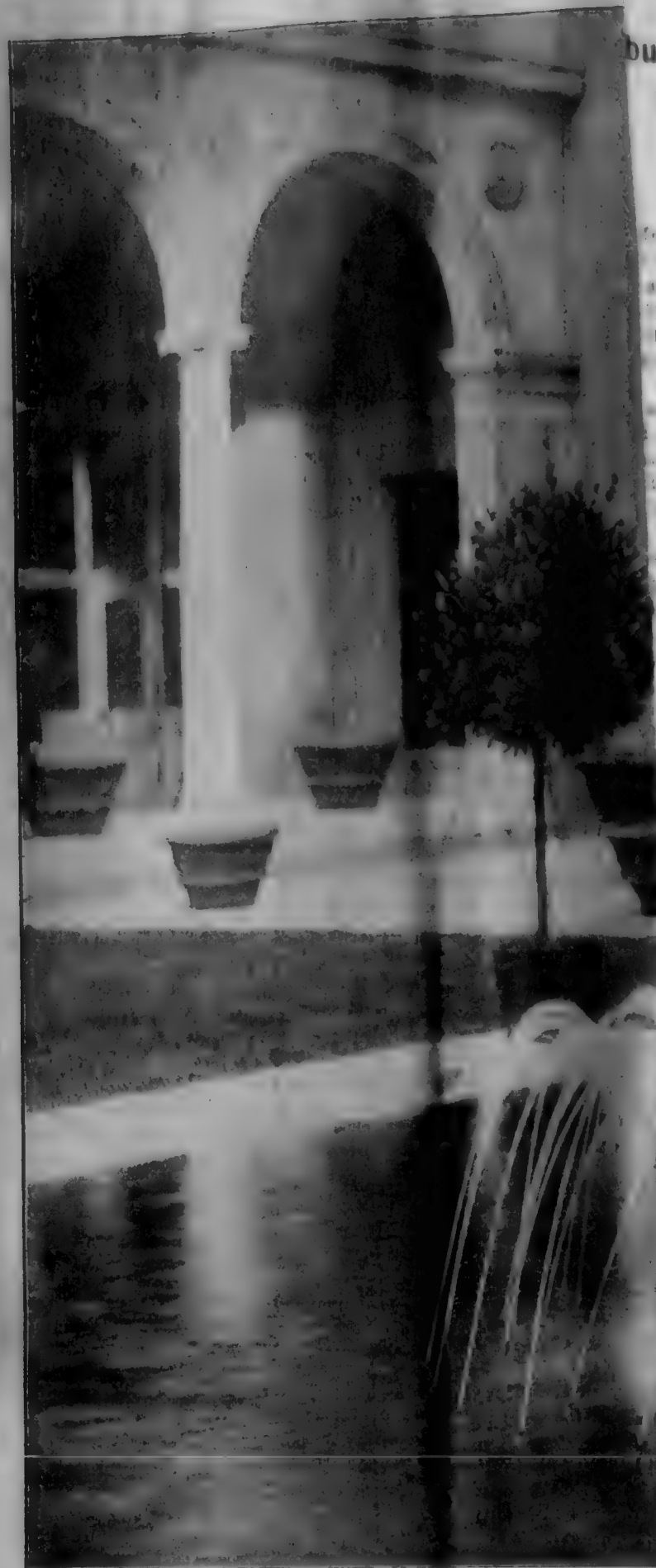
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REAL CAMP LIFE AT MINOOK.

ANOTHER S
THE

OCTOBER 31, 1897

JUSTIN WINSOR.

Tribute to the Memory of
the Dead Librarian
of Harvard.

BY FERNANDO MIRANDA, AS IT WOULD APPEAR

A NEW STATUE.

Miranda's Spirit of Research
Proposed for the Boston
Public Library.

Not so very long ago there stood in the noble Court of the Fountain of the Boston Public Library a graceful bronze figure, airily balanced on one foot on a pedestal in the midst of a pool of water. Little jets spurted up about the pedestal; the warm sun peeped over the roof as if to catch a glimpse of the rollicking figure, and then with its benevolent rays to warm the atmosphere to a temperature in keeping with the unclad condition of the bronze female dancing there with her bunch of grapes and pudgy little infant.

The Court of the Fountain of the book-palace wore a summer look, those days. The grass grew luxuriantly in the warm inclosure, the little jets of water tinkled on the stones at the foot of the bronze female; brightly dressed throngs drifted through the cloister walk or sat among the shadows and watched the motionless movement of the figure. It was a balcony time then.

With the blighting cold came a change in scene. The dancing figure disappeared, and when the warm days returned and the sunbeams peeped around the pillars of the court, the stones in the centre of the pool were untouched by her bronze foot, for the dancer had gone, never to return.

How to fill the void in the centre of the pool became the question then, and many a wise head shook over the problem. The all-powerful Trustees could not solve it, artists sketched, the laity wrote letters, and the newspapers published them; sculptors thumbed their clay, and still the pedestal was empty.

Among the sculptors who considered the needs of the vacant pedestal was Mr. Fernando Miranda, President of the American Sculpture Society, who piled the clay till he evolved a figure which seemed well fitted to the place, and which in due time he proposed to submit to the library authorities as worthy to succeed the dancing girl and remain indefinitely. He called the figure "The Spirit of Research," and shrouded her in flowing draperies, as if to typify the shrouded circumstances of research, which, while concealing the figure, served only to reveal the indication of power in the body underneath. Out of the fragments of the past the "Spirit" seems to rise, one foot resting on an Athenian ruin, the

ter and meaning most harmonious to the surroundings the sculptor hopes it may occupy. And if in time his hopes should be fulfilled, the sightseers, as they wander around the Court of the Fountain in the library, will behold the figure of the genius of the place, the Spirit of Research, whose gentle influence impels thousands to pass through the iron gates and up the marble steps into the communion with the thoughts of the great and the good which have been gathered in that place.

(Used by special permission)

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During Dr. Winsor's adm-remarkable revolution has-in the method of study at I-in the place of the library-centre of its life, and Dr-been quick to co-operate wil-ment and to throw his whol-energy into adjusting the-which the library should-the new needs and furth-new ideals. In this way,own accuracy and throug-fluence has been effecti-study at Harvard and th-

Social Side. Clubs.
Women's Corner.

PART 2. PAGES 9 TO 16.

Boston Sunday

FEATURE SECTION.

"THE SPIRIT OF RESEARCH"

Opinions for and Against the Work of the New York Sculptor.

Miss Reynolds as the

HER IMPRESSIONS.

Miss Reynolds, Who Posed for "The Spirit of Research," Gives Her Ideas of the Statue.

Even actresses at some time fear publicity. This is one of those moments with me. To pose for Bacchante—Ah! that would have been a different story; and yet I fear that the Boston prudishness that is so prevalent has seized me during my short stay here and driven even the lines of "Miranda" out of my head. Miranda is better—yes, and his subject, too, is more appropriate. To my mind, a statue of Bacchante, to stand forever and a day surrounded by water in the centre of a staid pile of bricks, is, to say the least, disheartening and dry, though wet.

I never was much on the search, say, except for my pocket—the old joke—but I did feel as though I were possessed of even the roots of the tree of knowledge when I wrapped myself in the robe, the folds of which fell about me in such a graceful manner. With tablet, lamp and stylus, I feared not the Egyptian mummy that at first, even in the plaster, was ghostly. Being a simple little country maiden by profession, who develops strange traits of character and turns most naturally from the pathway that leads to the milk pail and churn, I do not know that I can say anything more in the way of describing my sensations while posing as the now much-talked-of statue, "The Spirit of Research."

This is an age of experiences, and we learn to take them as one does medicine. Some in large, others in smaller doses. It is hard to think that the statue in which I figure is but of perishable material, while the other will endure forever.

MUST BE TRULY ARTISTIC.

Cyrus Cobb Says Any Statue for the Library Must
Be of That Nature.

When the discussion of a single statue for Copley Square occurred several years ago, I took the ground, in an interview, that nothing should appear here to deteriorate from the massiveness of the architecture. Now, regarding the most massive of all the buildings in Copley Square. The Library Building was designed by a man of intellect, to meet the intellectual purposes of a public library. It has a massive, everlasting look. An earthquake would have to labor hard to shake the building to pieces. Now we must be careful not to put anything in the building which even a large goose might gobble down.

The Public Library, being erected, in one sense, as a vast study, everything that enters it, to become a part of it, should be in consonance with that character. If a wise father were to provide a large study with a library for the education of his children, he would first engage the best intellectual and moral teachers he could find; then he would surround them with things to enhance the influence of the study, and not things to distract and detract.

Now, the same wisdom which would govern him as an individual should govern the city regarding the Public Library. The true works of art in thorough consonance and sympathy with the intellectual purposes of that library would tend to add to the influence exerted on the mind by the majesty of the architecture of the building.

A work of art need not necessarily be of large dimensions to meet the highest intellectual demands; it must be like a wise, profound aphorism; it must have a meaning which will express all that is needed without regard to size.

"NO FOUNTAIN FIGURE"



BY FERNANDO MIRANDA, AS IT WOULD APPEAR

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The Court of the Fountain of the book-palace were a summer look, those days. The grass grew luxuriantly in the warm inclosure, the little jets of water tinkled on the stones at the foot of the bronze female; brightly dressed throngs drifted through the cloister and walk or sat among the shadows and watched the motionless-movement of the figure. It was a halcyon time then. With the blighting cold came a change in scene. The dancing figure disappeared, and when the warm days returned and the sunbeams peeped around the pillars of the court, the stones in the centre of the pool were untouched by her bronze foot, for the dancer had gone, never to return.

How to fill the void in the centre of the pool became the question then, and many a wise head shook over the problem. The all-powerful Trustees could not solve it, artists sketched, the laity wrote letters, and the newspapers published them; sculptors thumbed their clay, and still the pedestal was empty.

Among the sculptors who considered the needs of the vacant pedestal was Mr. Fernando Miranda, President of the American Sculpture Society, who pitted the clay till he evolved a figure which seemed well fitted to the place, and which in due time he proposed to submit to the library authorities as worthy to succeed the dancing girl and remain indefinitely. He called the figure "The Spirit of Research," and shrouded her in flowing draperies, as if to typify the shrouded circumstances of research, which, while concealing the figure, served only to reveal the indication of power in the body underneath. Out of the fragments of the past the "Spirit" seems to rise, one foot resting on an Athenian ruin, the other on an Egyptian sarcophagus. Held to her side, by the hand which contains the lamp of knowledge, is a tablet on which the secrets of the past are to be inscribed, while with the other she seems to be drawing from her brow the draperies which prevent her clear vision.

Altogether the figure is of a character

ter and meeting most harmonious to the surroundings the sculptor hopes it may occupy. And if in time his hopes should be fulfilled, the sightseers, as they wander around the Court of the Fountain in the library, will behold the figure of the genius of the place, the Spirit of Research, whose gentle influence impels thousands to pass through the iron gates and up the marble steps into the communion with the thoughts of the great and the good which have been gathered in that place.

(Reproduced by special courtesy)

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Social Side. Clubs.
Women's Corner.

PART 2. PAGES 9 TO 16.

Boston Sunday Journal.

FEATURE SECTION.

Editorial. Dramatic.
News of the Day.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 31, 1897.

"THE SPIRIT OF RESEARCH."

Opinions for and Against
the Work of the New
York Sculptor.

Miss Reynolds as the Statue.

Fernando Miranda Hopes
to Have His Statue Re-
place Bacchante.

HER IMPRESSIONS.

Miss Reynolds, Who Posed for "The Spirit of Research," Gives Her Ideas of the Statue.

Even actresses at some time fear publicity. This is one of those moments with me. To pose for Bacchante—Ah! that would have been a different story; and yet I fear that the Boston prudishness that is so prevalent has seized me during my short stay here and driven even the lines of "Milanda" out of my head. Miranda is better—yes, and his subject, too, is more appropriate. To my mind, a statue of Bacchante, to stand forever and a day surrounded by water in the centre of a staid pile of bricks, is, to say the least, disheartening and dry, though wet.

I never was much on the search, say, except for my pocket—the old joke—but I did feel as though I were possessed of even the roots of the tree of knowledge when I wrapped myself in the robe, the folds of which fell about me in such a graceful manner. With tablet, lamp and stylus, I feared not the Egyptian mummy that at first, even in the plaster, was ghostly. Being a simple little country maiden by profession, who develops strange traits of character and turns most naturally from the pathway that leads to the milk pail and churn, I do not know that I can say anything more in the way of describing my sensations while posing as the now much-talked-of statue, "The Spirit of Research."

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THE STATUE'S ORIGIN.

Fernando Miranda, the Sculptor, Writes the Sunday Journal About "The Spirit of Research."

Among all that has been said by the press about "The Spirit of Research," the expected successor of the Bacchante, there have been some accounts more or less inexact, but all of them seem full of good will and conceived in the interest of perfection in art. The origin of the statue is the result of the desire of some well-known and wealthy citizens of Boston to place an appropriate work of art in the Library court yard, and the expectation that a sufficient sum to defray the cost can be raised by voluntary subscription. The statue, when completed, will be exhibited in New York and Boston, where the critics and the professional world in art will be invited to pass judgment. If such inspection results in a favorable verdict, the statue will be offered for the acceptance of the Library officials. I am not at present at liberty to make public the names of the Bostonians interested in the production and presentation of the statue, but in due time honor will be given to whom it belongs.

F. Miranda

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SENT HIS CHECK FOR \$50,000.

William C. Todd's Gift to the Public Library.

Inclosed in a Letter Received by Mayor Quincy Today—Money "in Most Cheerfully Given" and with the Donor's "Sincere Wishes for the Prosperity of Boston."

Mayor Quincy has received the following letter from Mr. William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., who gave to the city \$50,000 for a newspaper department at the Public Library. It is dated Nov. 5, 1897:

"My Dear Sir—I have only just received notice of the action of the city of Boston accepting the \$50,000 offered, with the condition, Mr. Bailey has written me that the agreement mentioned in the order, to be executed and delivered to me, would be sent later.

"I inclose a check on the Old Colony Trust Company to the order of the city of Boston for \$50,000. Please acknowledge as soon as it has been duly issued. It is most cheerfully given for the object indicated, with my most sincere wishes for the prosperity of Boston and all her interests, especially of her public city library, in all time to come."

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR VOL. CL, NO. 137.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE LIBRARY.

Fine Collection Purchased by Librarian Putnam in Now on Exhibition.

A fine collection of photographs of paintings of the English Pre-Raphaelite school, purchased in Europe last summer by Librarian Putnam from contributions to the photograph fund, has been placed on exhibition in the Barton room of the Public Library. The pictures are large platinotypes, excellent in clearness and finish.

Edward Burne-Jones is represented by copies of his "Beatrice," "Mary Magdalene at the Sepulchre," "The Days of Creation," "The Seasons" and many others. There are copies of several of Daniel G. Rossetti's works, and Albert Moore's "A Garden," "A Musician," "The Quatrefoil," the superb "Azaleas," and others. Ford Madox Brown has several examples. There are a great many copies of notable paintings by George Frederick Watts. Especially admirable and uncommon are large, richly toned photographs of pictures of Watts himself, Tennyson, Rossetti, William Morris, Burne-Jones, Browning, Thomas Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne and Frederick Leighton. Among other Watts examples are the famous "Love and Life," "Enchantment," "The Charity," "Hope" and "When Poverty Comes in at the Door, Love Flies Out of the Window."

The remarkable collection will be on exhibition for several days.

Public Library a Depot for Contagion.

THE AUTHORITIES ACT

Arranging to Disinfect the Books.

DANGER LURKS IN THEM

A decided improvement in library management is to be inaugurated at the New York Public Library, soon to be opened to the public, at its new site at Bryant Park. Every book upon its return to the library is to be disinfected to prevent the possibility of transmission by it of infectious or contagious disease.

The system to be adopted has been approved by Dr. John S. Billings, director of the library, and is the result of a number of crucial experiments at the Horton Laboratory in Philadelphia. Some old Patent Office reports were inoculated with bacteria, and soon the pages were fairly alive with teeming multitudes of the germs of measles, scarlet fever, smallpox and the like.

Many germ-killing substances were tried and formaldehyde was found to be a perfect disinfectant, killing every germ in the books, after exposure to the gas for an hour or two, in a glass or metal box.

Considering the large circulation of the Boston Public Library and the possibility, if not probability, that diseases of a virulent and fatal character may be conveyed by books, it would seem that this institution, so replete with all library conveniences, ought to install some method of disinfecting its books.

It has been proved, beyond a doubt, that diphtheria and scarlet fever, smallpox, measles and kindred diseases may be and are conveyed by books, letters and the like. In one case diphtheria was conveyed from a sick girl to another girl in a far distant town and an epidemic resulted. A trunkful of clothes belonging to a child that had died, a year before, from scarlet fever, was given to a poor child and the child died from scarlet fever, contracted from the clothing; while loaves have been known to convey disease in a similar way.

Dr. Durgin, chairman of the Board of Health, has suggested plans for disinfecting books at the Public Library, and it is said that there is a room available for the purpose in the building, but the installation of apparatus and the disinfection of books is still under consideration by the Librarian, Mr. Putnam.

As soon as the Board of Health is notified of a case of contagious or infectious disease, the books at the Public Library every day. Families thus posted to have been in any possible danger of infection are destroyed or disinfected. Books cannot be taken by any member of the library are notified of removal of quarantine restrictions by the Board of Health.

Notwithstanding these restrictions and precautions there is a possibility that diseases may be conveyed by circulating books, and the books of the Public Library certainly ought to be disinfected, especially in an efficient and cheap process and method in use available.

Librarians and sanitarians have long recognized the danger in circulating libraries from infection by and transmission of disease germs. This transmission may easily be carried in a book from one to another. The same is true of some parasitic diseases and also of the contagium of scarlet fever and smallpox.

It is not even necessary that a book be handled by the sick person, for its presence in the room or even in remote parts of the house may lead to its loading with contagium or germs.

With the discovery of formaldehyde, the question of disinfection of books has been solved. It was discovered in 1895 and was discovered to be a powerful antiseptic and germicide in 1895 and recently it has come into extended use for disinfecting. The gas is absolutely neutral, its vapor is at first pungent and irritating, but it is at first pungent and irritating becomes used to it so that the vapor can be endured for some time without ill effect.

The accidental drinking of even a weak solution will not cause injury or death, upon the finest fabrics or colors, and it will not destroy the most delicate and of well known value. It is used for disinfecting buildings, drapery, house furnishings, and other articles of wood, iron, or any other metal.

For this reason it is the most disinfectant for reading books and papers innocuous since it penetrates paper and cloth without injury to the fabric or texture or color.

designer, and in a conversation relating to the library Mr. Putnam told the archbishop that the library lacked the important decisions of the cardinals of the propaganda. The archbishop, who takes as much pride in the institutions of this city as any one in it, set about to obtain the much-prized documents. He secured them, unbound, and at his own expense put them in beautiful covers, fit for the great institution in which they were to do service.

Another valuable gift to the library is a set of 165 volumes of Italian statistics, presented by the Italian government, relating to commerce, railways, education, etc. These were also secured through Mr. Putnam's visit abroad last summer. He made application to the Italian government for the statistics, and the response has been timely and generous. The first result of the gift of \$50,000 by William C. Todd for the newspaper department of the library was the placing in the archives of a complete file of the London Times from 1894 to date.

The trustees of the library yesterday acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of \$1000 from the estate of the late Rev. Caleb Bradlee of Brookline. The library has a residuary interest in the estate, also.

The library will be open on Thanksgiving day from 2 to 10 p. m.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR VOL. CL, NO. 143.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1897.

VALUABLE GIFTS OF BOOKS.

The Public Library Trustees Notified by Mr. Putnam.

Set of Acta Sanctae Sedis, Acts of Holy See, from Archbishop Willianus—File of London Times from 1800 Another Accession.

Several important gifts of books were reported by Librarian Putnam yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the trustees of the Public Library. One, from Archbishop Williams, is a set of Acta Sanctae Sedis, or Acts of the Holy See, in 23 volumes, published by the Society for Propagating the Faith, at Rome. This is the official publication, issued periodically, containing the decisions, etc., of the congregations and commissions of the Roman College of Cardinals, advising or reporting to the Pope on various matters relating to the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church. The acquisition of this work by purchase would have involved a very considerable expenditure by the library. The archbishop not merely purchased the volumes, but had them admirably bound.

When Mr. Putnam was going abroad last summer to buy books for the library, he happened to have a talk with the archbishop and intimated that the library needed the Acta Sanctae Sedis, but probably could not afford to purchase the set. The archbishop interested himself in the matter, through Mgr. Magennis, the librarian, was informed that the archbishop would provide a new set.

Another accession of great importance and interest is a file of the London Times from 1800 to the present day, in 232 volumes—bought with a special sum allowed for the purpose by William C. Todd. This set is within 20 years of being complete, and is the largest file sold in London for a great many years. The early volumes are of great historical interest, especially those covering the period of the war of 1812 and the Napoleonic era. The final consignment arrived last Monday, and the whole set will soon be placed in the newspaper room.

Other gifts are: From the University of Dorpat, Russia—13 dissertations on anthropology and ethnology, sent in response to a request made by the library for material to be included in the ethnology list now in preparation.

From the Italian minister of agriculture, commerce and industry—16 unpublished volumes of statistical publications.

From the postal service and postal savings banks, construction of railways, commerce and technical elementary instruction.

From the Society to Encourage Studies at Home—Memorial of the Society to Short Account of Miss Tinknor by President Charles Eliot.

From the family of the late Rev. David Bradlee—"In Memoriam" Rev. David Bradlee, D. D., Ph. D., 1821-1897." volumes lately published by them.

The trustees have received \$1000 by general bequest of the late Caleb D. Bradlee.

Thanksgiving day the central library will be open from 2 till 10 P. M.

PHILANTHROPIST OF ATKINSON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ATKINSON, N. H., Nov. 19.—"I regard newspapers as the great educators of the present day. Their influence is constantly growing and I think the time will soon come when no public library will be complete without its newspaper reading room."

This is what the Hon. William C. Todd of this town, who has just given \$50,000 in a lump to the Boston Public Library, the interest of which is to be applied to the purchase of newspapers for that institution.

One was Judge Levi Woodbury of Boston, and another, who was a pupil before Mr. Todd entered, was the girl who later became the wife of Daniel Webster. Young Todd is said to have been a steady, studious youth. He must have been so, for in 1829 he became a teacher there. He held the place till 1834, when he went to Newburyport, Mass., to take the position of principal of the high school. He was the head of that school

for boys who have since attained fame, unless it be a very few of great prominence, when outside of the territory in which they circulate, and strangers are always anxious to get hold of news from home. I used to go to New York and call at the Cooper Institute. There is a newspaper room there, and I wanted to get a look at papers from this way. I found a crowd was always present, sometimes standing three or four deep, waiting to get a look at one particular paper. It set me to thinking. In 1870 I started a reading room at Newburyport, with newspapers a prominent feature. It was a great success, and I arranged for its continuance.

"Then I thought of Boston's need of something of the kind in a newspaper way. Boston is a big city. It has visitors from all over the world. The old Public Library building had no room for a department for newspapers, but when the new building was opened there was, and I started in to give \$2,000 a year to carry out my idea. After four years' trial it was found so acceptable that two weeks ago I gave \$50,000 to the city, with the provision that interest at 4 per cent. be guaranteed. I did not put it into a bank, as banks may fail, but the city of Boston never will, and the \$2,000 a year will be continued safely after I am forgotten.

"The amount mentioned as available gives the reading room 300 papers. They are there from every part of the world. All the leading dailies of this country, in every language, and many weeklies are kept on file, and the same applies to foreign publications. There is many a good citizen in Boston, who can go to the library and see his home paper when he would not otherwise. Not many men feel as though they could afford to take more than the local papers, but if they live in Boston or visit there they can find almost any one they wish."



stitution, said today when interrogated as to his reason for making the handsome and decidedly out of the common bequest.

Mr. Todd is nearly 80 years of age, but he is hale, hearty and active. He is a man of medium height, erect and compact, his kindly face set off with silvery hair and a short cropped mustache of the same color as his hair. He is as good as bald and a bachelor. He was born and raised in this quiet New Hampshire village of less than 1000 population, and with the exception of a few years, when he lived at Newburyport, Mass., has always had his home here.

HIS NATIVE TOWN.

Atkinson was once more prominent in a public way than it is in these progressive modern times. The second academy in the State was opened here early in the 1800's. This gave it half a century ago a distinction now quite forgotten, when academies are as plenty, almost, as high schools. The building is here, however, and is still continued in its educational work, but its fame is overshadowed by those more pretentious.

Mr. Todd went to school there in his boyhood. He had for classmates a num-

ber of boys who have since attained fame, until 1831, when he came into a fortune through the death of relatives, and gave up teaching to enjoy himself in travel.

A GREAT TRAVELLER.

There are but few places on this globe accessible to the foot of man that Mr. Todd has not visited. The remote points of Africa and distant lands have all been gone over. The stories of his experiences in strange countries are absorbingly interesting. He is especially fond of recalling one Fourth of July passed at the North Cape under the midnight sun, and it is evident from his allusions to the time that American patriotism found ways and means to appropriately observe the occasion, even if fish horns and firecrackers were not at command.

On leaving Newburyport Mr. Todd returned here to Atkinson and took up his residence with Mr. George Dow, now postmaster. Twenty years ago the Dow family moved into the house now occupied, the oldest in Atkinson, and directly opposite the house in which Mr. Todd was born.

"I have always noticed," continued Mr. Todd, in speaking of his gift to the Boston Library, "that it is impossible to find

me to thinking. In 1870 I started a reading room at Newburyport, with newspapers a prominent feature. It was a great success, and I arranged for its continuance.

THE NEED OF NEWSPAPERS.

"Then I thought of Boston's need of something of the kind in a newspaper way. Boston is a big city. It has visitors from all over the world. In all my visits to Europe and other countries I found a more attractive—only in Boston, and I wished to do something in my small way, if possible, to add to its attraction for strangers. The old Public Library building had no room for a department for newspapers, but when the new building was opened there was, and I started in to give \$2,000 a year to carry out my idea. After four years' trial it was found so acceptable that two weeks ago I gave \$50,000 to the city, with the provision that interest at 4 per cent. be guaranteed. I did not put it into a bank, as banks may fail, but the city of Boston never will, and the \$2,000 a year will be continued safely after I am forgotten.

"The amount mentioned as available gives the reading room 300 papers. They are there from every part of the world. All the leading dailies of this country, in every language, and many weeklies are kept on file, and the same applies to foreign publications. There is many a good citizen in Boston, who can go to the library and see his home paper when he would not otherwise. Not many men feel as though they could afford to take more than the local papers, but if they live in Boston or visit there they can find almost any one they wish."

LOYAL TO NEW ENGLAND.

"But you are not a Massachusetts man, Mr. Todd," was said to him. "How did it happen that you did not carry out this magnificent act in your native State?"

"Boston is our biggest city," was the answer, "and it is there the greatest number can be reached. I may not be a citizen of that State, but I am a New Englander, and that is enough. Boston is the populous centre of New England, and we all look and visit there."

Mr. Todd is living a quiet, retired life, happy with his books and few simple pursuits. He travels but little now, his last trip being a week ago to Boston to see how his noble offering for the pleasure and good of his fellow men was coming on. All he had to say in regard to it was that the Librarian's report pleased him very much.

This is not the only generosity that the public owes this quiet, country gentleman. Several years ago he gave the laws of Atkinson a handsome granite monument to commemorate those who went from the town to the rebellion and gave up their lives there. The memorial shaft is at the junction of the Pleasant and depot roads, and can be plainly seen from the windows of Mr. Todd's room. After his return from Newburyport to his native town, he was elected to the Legislature, but after several years service declined the office. Mr. Todd's modesty may be judged from his positive refusal to have a picture taken even for his nearest friends, and objecting to any reproduction of his face in the newspapers he attaches so much value to.

"Say all you wish of the newspaper reading room," was his parting injunction, "and as little as you can about myself."

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

Disinfecting Public Library Books.

Nothing has been done yet in the matter of disinfecting the books in the Public Library further than to confer with Dr. Durgin of the Board of Health as to the best methods of disinfecting. It has been practically decided to use a solution of formaldehyde on the shelves, and formaldehyde gas for disinfecting the books themselves. No time has been set for doing the work, as the library officials have been busy with other matters, but it is expected that all the books circulated will be disinfected soon.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists
OTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

AUTHORITIES DO NOTHING

It was presumable that this would result in some measures being taken to install a disinfecting room to a apparatus, but as yet nothing seems to have been done, and the microbes that doubtless swarm over the books and shelves of the library in unnameable and unaccountable millions still flourish in all their activity.

There is the awful process of disinfection in injured books, either in their fabric or print, there might be reasonable excuse for delay or refusal to comply with the

people, or by their attendants, the librarian of the Public Library is earnestly petitioned by all sanitarians to take effective means at once to disinfect books in the library. If the expense of such a room is too great at present,

NO DISINFECTING PLANT

Public Library Will Continue Its Present System of Burning Infected Books

elements of the atmosphere. The board of health makes a report of contagious diseases in the city, and a copy of this report is forwarded to the Public Library and all its branches and to all the public schools in the city. About two hundred of these reports are sent out by the health department every day. When a contagious disease is reported from any of the places where a contagious disease is reported, it is burned and replaced by a new volume. The total cost of the books so disposed of does not amount to more than \$200 a year, and the cost of a disinfecting plant and someone to take care of it would amount to about five times the interests of expense, therefore, it is deemed best to continue the present method of destroying books.

case, only it takes in time, it will cure many.

Even when the disease is farther advanced, some remarkable cures are effected. In the most advanced stages it prolongs life, and makes the days far more comfortable. Everyone suffering from consumption needs this food tonic.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DISEASE IN THE BOOKS

No Proper Fumigation In
Public Library.

CHILDREN IN DANGER

Carelessly Exposed to Con-
tagion From the Books.

AUTHORITIES DO NOTHING

The circulation of books from the Public Library among all classes of our people is a frequent means of transmitting contagious diseases. THE TRAVELER has previously called the attention of the authorities to this matter, and to the need of disinfecting the books. Nothing, so far as known, has yet been done to lessen or remove this danger.

It is possible that an epidemic may result at any time through the circulation of disease-infected books.

"The demand for lighter fiction interferes with one purpose of the system of branch libraries and depositories—the purpose being to raise the character of the reading."

Thus says Herbert Putnam, Esq., librarian and incidentally censor of the Boston Public Library, who some time ago excluded Oliver Optic's works, it being the hope to weed out the "dead" matter by weaving in the "live."

This word "live" is a favorite in the last report, for it is also applied to 6,400 cards which are in constant use, and thereby hangs a tale of woe somewhat similar to that of Sammy Jones and his sister Sue, who ate the peach of emerald hue; for lively cards mean a lively circulation of books, 1,005,019 in 1906, and that means the greatest danger of becoming infectious from contamination and thus transmitting disease of the body to innocent readers. The librarian professes great solicitude for the moral welfare of patrons of the Public Library, but why does he not take measures to ensure their physical welfare?

In THE TRAVELER of Nov. 16 an article was printed urging the adoption of a system of disinfecting books to guard against the possibility, if not probability, of the dissemination of infectious and contagious diseases through the medium of books circulating heterogeneously amongst the public of all classes. The example of the New York Library, and the endorsement of Dr. John S. Billings, a library expert and hygienist, was there cited as a worthy example and precedent, and after talking with Librarian Putnam, the statement was given that he had the disinfection of books under consideration.

It was presumable that this would result in some measures being taken to install a disinfecting room or apparatus, but as yet nothing seems to have been done, and the microbes that doubtless swarm over the books and shelves of the library in unnameable and unaccountable millions still flourish in all their activity.

If the available process of disinfection, injured books, either in their fabric or print, there might be reasonable excuse for delay or refusal to comply with the hygienic demands, but in special rooms sanitarians have found a disinfectant that does not injure the most delicate material or the most beautiful colors. If the process was expensive, there would also be an excuse, but it is extremely cheap and most efficient. Moreover, it is said that there is a room provided for by the architects, who foresaw the need of such a precaution, which only requires to be fitted with apparatus for disinfection.

Dr. Durgin, the efficient chairman of the Board of Health, has, moreover, suggested and recommended a plan, and it remains for the librarian to adopt it, but he seems blind or wilfully indifferent to the safety of the public health, and is either delaying or does not intend to install any precautionary measures against this danger, which is as potent with contamination of the body as any moral poison can be to the soul.

Possibly expense is considered, it so consider that eight panels painted by M. F. de Chavannes were contracted for at a price of \$4,225. Other mural paintings were so expensive, and more so, and in the judgment of those who may be considered experts, that the trustees "these mural decorations are considered

they are not all citizens, but many strangers who come to gaze and marvel at the lavish, if not extravagant, outlay of art on a library.

Perhaps the cry of no money is true, but it ought not to be so. Of an appropriation of \$25,000 in 1894, according to the last report, but \$2,000 was available for the purchase of books, and in the same report it is stated that at least \$100,000 are needed for "construction." It was not to be expected that when the designs of this great library were made that everything needed for the accommodation of the institution could be foreseen and supplied. Yet there was an unmet need of \$100,000. Nevertheless, experience was required of the new and developing uses. In other words, the whole establishment is an immense and costly experiment.

Now, while experiments are in order, why not try one that is of practical value to the multitude and adopt the suggestions and warnings of medical men who think there is as much honor and humanitarianism in warding off or averting disease as there is in alleviating or curing it after its inception.

Optimists who take no middle ground or view may say this idea of disease transmission by books is visionary and an alarmist's view, but it is not so. Disease can be and is transmitted in this way to an extent which is not conceived by the multitude. It has been proven in cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and similar diseases, and no doubt less virulent, but none the less serious, diseases may be and are conveyed from one person to another by books. The grippe, for example, may be thus transmitted, as well as catarrh, and the itch and other skin diseases may be contracted.

The Board of Health, it is true, furnishes "black" lists to the library and branches, but this precautionary measure cannot prevent abuse of the privileges. Many diseases have an incubation period, during which they lie dormant, gradually progressing to the state where they are plainly manifest as specific disease, and during this period no board of health has any premonition, and therefore can give no warning. Thus measles incubates for from 10 to 14 days; scarlet fever, 1 to 6, occasionally 21 days; typhoid fever, 10 to 14 days; small pox, 10 to 14 days; chicken pox, 4 days, and so on. Many diseases that are no doubt contagious, especially skin diseases, are not on the list of diseases requiring notification, and so, with the best of intent, the Board of Health cannot protect from transmission of such diseases by contagion.

Then again, transportation of books to branches and deliveries are effected by local expressmen, although there are two library teams. There is also a monthly delivery of a box of books to fire companies and to the Hancock Grammar School, on Farmington street, each of which exposes the books to contamination in transit and use.

In most districts there is a preponderance of juvenile works and fiction, and under 21, the large majority of card holders are school children; clerks, errand boys and girls, and unemployed being in the vast minority. This makes it possible to disseminate the most virulent diseases amongst the weaker and more susceptible, including not only so-called children's diseases, but those of adult life, yet common to all ages.

It is, moreover, a curious fact that the wards where there is nearly the largest percentage of card holders show the largest percentages of diphtheria, scarlet fever and the like, according to the graphic charts of the Board of Health report for 1902.

Yet the danger is more to the poor than to the rich. The class of books carried amongst the classes, and fifth diseases may be limited to the poorer or lower, but while the higher classes are lower, in so much danger from the lower, the reverse does not hold true. The reason is a simple one, for, in the case of the poor, the poor patient is at once removed to the isolated wards of the hospital, while in the richer families every effort is made to keep the patient at home. During this time books may be taken into the house in spite of restrictions, and read by friends—in either case being subject to contamination.

Again, it is not always fiction that is the most dangerous. Many works of art and science are, as it were, semi-text books, and circulate widely amongst the better class as well as those most ambitious in the lower classes. Then, too, books are read by several members of the same family, and even lent or carried to various places outside the home where they are exposed to germ infection. Then many spots deface some of the books, from invisible secretions of the body, as the sputum of consumption, to the more visible ones of jam and grease.

One has but to look at some of the most popular books to see that germ transmission is not a theory, but a fact, and mislaid is not enough, the smell if the sight is not enough, the smell ought to cloud the argument.

Mr. E. G. Horton of the Laboratory of Hygiene of the University of Pennsylvania has written an interesting and instructive article on the disinfection of books by formaldehyde. In a closed room he finds disinfection rapid, and that the effect produced in the first 15 minutes is practically equivalent to that observed after 24 hours. Even if the disinfection of the books has been incomplete, the vitality of the organisms is so weakened that they survive only when transferred immediately to media suitable for their development. A whole library may be disinfected in a night by the generation of formaldehyde vapor in the room, the books not being removed from the shelves.

The use of the disinfectant is not injurious to the books, nor is it dangerous for the operator, beyond a smarting of the eyes and nose.

In view of the facts herein stated, and since it has been shown that epidemics have been promoted by the use of circulating books by sick and convalescent people, or by their attendants, the librarian of the Public Library is earnestly petitioned by all sanitarians to take effective means at once to disinfect all books in the library. If the expense of a special room is too great at present, he can at least pass the books on the rail-carts through a vapor of formaldehyde on their way to and from the stacks. If some measure is adopted, there is no doubt but that the books will disseminate disease, otherwise unaccountable, for and the librarian, as his books carry illness to his readers, will also gain their ill-will as well.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1907

NO DISINFECTING PLANT

Public Library Will Continue Its Present System of Burning Infected Books

Some time ago it was announced that the Boston Public Library was considering the matter of putting in a plant for the purpose of disinfecting the books in its circulation department which may have been exposed to the influence of contagion or infection. The matter was considered by the trustees and referred to a special committee of which Dr. Bowditch was chairman. That committee has reported against putting in any plant at present, as the means taken by the library for disposing of books which are exposed to infection are more effectual than even disinfection could be. The books which come from houses where there are contagious diseases reported are burned, and never go into circulation except with the elements of the atmosphere.

Every day the Board of Health makes a report of contagious diseases in the city, and a copy of this report is forwarded to the Public Library and all its branches and to all the public schools in the city. About two hundred of these reports are sent out by the health department every day. When a book comes to the library from any of the places where a contagious disease is reported, it is burned and replaced by a new volume. The total cost of the books so disposed of does not amount to more than \$200 a year, and the cost of a disinfecting plant and someone to take care of it would amount to about \$1200 a year. In the interests of economy, therefore, it is deemed best to continue the present method of destroying books.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898

LIBRARY DECORATIONS

Exhibition of Photographs of Congressional Library Paintings—Cases for the Public Library Photographs

In the Barton room of the Public Library Mr. Fleischner of the fine arts department has arranged a series of carbon prints of the decorations of the new Library of Congress at Washington. The prints are splendidly made, and give a good idea of the conceptions of the various artists of the scenes represented. The greatest piece in the collection is Elihu Vedder's Minerva, of which there is also a large detail photograph, showing the head. Mr. Vedder's five tympanums representing Government are also reproduced. The series is arranged with reference to the artists rather than subjects, and begins with George W. Maynard's four tympanums representing Civilization, Adventure, Discovery and Conquest. Kenyon Cox is represented by two decorations, the Arts and the Sciences. Gari Melcher's two tympanums, War and Peace, occupy a prominent position, and Frederick Dieleman's mosaics are also shown. Of the other representations in the exhibition are Walter Mendenhall's nine panels of Greek heroes; John W. Alexander's six tympanums, "The Book;" Reid's "Five Senses;" Charles Sprague Pearce's six decorations, "The Family;" George R. Beare's eight tympanums, "Literature;" W. B. Van Ingen's four "Departments of the United States Government;" Walter Shirlaw's somewhat monotonous "Sciences;" H. O. Walker's seven conceptions of lyric poetry, and Edward Simmons's dome decorations representing the twelve months and the four seasons.

This exhibition is supplemented by a small number of other mural decorations, among the most important of which are the La Farge decorations of Trinity Church, Boston, representing "Christ and Nicodemus" and "Suonatore." La Farge is also represented by his two great tympanums from the house of Whitele Reid, "Muscle" and "The Drama." From the decorations of the Walker Art Building of Bowdoin College there are three fine examples, Kenyon Cox's "Venice," Abbott Thayer's "Florence" and Elihu Vedder's "Rome." E. H. Blashfield's "Terpsichore," a sketch for the central figure of the drawing-room ceiling in the house of C. P. Huntington, is also shown in carbon print. On a large panel is mounted the decorative painting executed by Kenyon Cox for the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York.

Finally, there is a full collection of the Copley prints of the decorations of the Boston Public Library which it must be said lose nothing by association with those named. The collection was opened to the public this morning, and was visited by many sightseers and artists. It will remain on exhibition next week.

In the fine arts department, a series of dust-proof cases has been put in, to contain the photographs which were acquired last summer, with room for large additions. The seven thousand photographs secured have been nearly all mounted, and will soon be put in the cases. As soon as the collection is available for use, it is expected the demand for photographs will stimulate the library's friends to enable it to make further accessions in this line.

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

An Important Publication of a List Containing More Than 6000 Titles, Collected in Past Twenty Months

One of the most important publications ever issued by the Boston Public Library goes on sale today. It is a list of the new and most important books added to the central collection during the past twenty months, and comprises more than six thousand titles selected from the monthly bulletins issued in that period. It is the intention of the library trustees henceforth to make this list representative of annual accumulations. The present list is offered at the nominal price of five cents, and besides being of much value to patrons of the library, should indicate whether or not the selection of books is being conducted on a broad and intelligent basis. In certain classes of books special opportunities to purchase account for a temporary disproportion as among different departments. For instance, the present list is strong in the direction of fine arts and science and rather meagre in French literature. A longer period is expected to bring about restoration of the proper balance. The main purpose of the issue of the list is to reach persons who live at some distance from the library, yet who are entitled to draw books for home use. Taken all in all, its scope and form are admirable.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898.

NEW VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.

Lindsay Swift, editor of publications of the Public Library, announces that there will be placed on sale today a list of the new books added to the Central Library during the last twenty months. The list makes a volume of nearly 200 pages and is to be sold at the nominal rate of five cents. It comprises about 600 of the 800 titles that have appeared in the Monthly Bulletins during the period covered. The main purpose of the list is that it shall serve as a convenience to the citizens of Boston who live at a distance from Copley Square, and who, by this means, may have in their homes a brief and simple classified list of recent additions to the Central Library. Hereafter the period of issue will be annual.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1898.

TODD GIFT TO THE LIBRARY.

A Hope That It Leads to Further Gifts for Similar Special Objects.

The city has recently received from William C. Todd, a citizen of New Hampshire, who has for some time taken a keen interest in our Public Library, the generous gift of \$50,000, to be held as a fund, the income of which is to be used to continue a contribution which Mr. Todd has made for several years for the expense of purchasing newspapers, to be kept on file and open for public use in the main Public Library building.

This gift is not only valuable on account of its liberal amount, but as affording a valuable proof of the wide appreciation of the work now done by the city through its Public Library. I trust that it will lead other public-spirited citizens to appreciate the unique opportunities offered by our Public Library for conferring benefits upon the public and to further gifts for similar special objects designated by the donors.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1898.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

Prof Anagnos' Latest Contribution to Boston Public Library.

The board of trustees of the public library, at its regular meeting yesterday, received a gift of 19 volumes of books for the blind from Prof Michael Anagnos of the Perkins Institute for the blind. They include three plays of Shakespeare, Irving's Alhambra, Adam Bede, Caesar's commentaries, and several others.

Prof Anagnos has been a generous contributor to the public library of literature printed for the blind. Ten years ago he presented a special collection which was catalogued. Librarian Putnam looks upon the latest gift as one of great value, and it is highly appreciated by the trustees.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1898.

AT THE LIBRARY.

Unless one goes to the public library at least once a fortnight one is very apt to miss some of the excellent exhibitions of prints and photographs shown in the Barton room by Mr. Fleischner, head of the department of fine arts. The present collection consists of nearly 100 platinum prints of the mural decorations of the congressional library in Washington. The collection is almost complete and includes all of the more notable tympanums and panels in the library.

Elihu Vedder's tympanums are perhaps the most important. Of these there are five, representing "Government," "Good Administration," "Corrupt Legislation," "Anarchy" and "Peace and Prosperity." G. W. Maynard's work is represented by four tympanums, "Civilization," "Adventure," "Discovery" and "Conquest," near which are Kenyon Cox's panels "Arts" and "Sciences." These, in the original, are large semi-elliptical panels made for the southwest gallery.

Gari Melcher's two tympanums "Peace" and "War" are among the most striking in the whole collection.

Other panels shown are Walter Mendenhall's nine Greek panels, Reid's "Five Senses," C. P. Shirlaw's six decorations illustrating "The Family," V. W. Alexander's six tympanums "The Book," G. R. Beare's eight panels "Literature," W. B. Van Ingen's "Departments of the United States Government," Walter Shirlaw's "Sciences," H. O. Walker's "Lyric Poetry" and Edward Simmons' dome decorations symbolical of the months and seasons.

On another wall is a full collection of the Copley prints of the decorations of the Boston public library.

These exhibitions are supplemented by examples of similar work by John La Farge and others. Among them are La Farge's decorations in Trinity church, Boston, representing "Christ and Nicodemus" and "Suonatore" and his tympanums "Music" and "Drama" in Whitele Reid's house.

Office of

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Boston, Jan. 8, 1898.

Dear Sir:—

I take pleasure in handing you the enclosed clipping from The Boston Daily Advertiser of this date.

The Advertiser goes into more homes than any other Boston paper.

Its literary, financial, editorial, critical and commercial departments are recognized as the best in Boston, while it prints the news, of course, leaving out the sensationalism so that it may be welcomed in any home.

More copies of The Advertiser are left by the carriers at homes in Boston, Brookline and Cambridge than any other Boston morning paper.

Yours respectfully,

Miss J. A. Agnes, Library Editor

PUBLIC LIBRARY'S NEW BOOKS.

A list of the new and important books added to the Boston public library the past 20 months has been issued by the trustees, under Lindsay Swift's editing. It comprises over 600 titles selected from the monthly bulletins. This weeding out of the ephemeral, frivolous and insignificant publications and the intelligent classification of titles make the book one of the most important of the library's issues. The choice of the books themselves is characterized by comprehensiveness and discrimination. Circumstances have unduly proffered the fine arts and science departments, but time is expected to afford special opportunities in other directions, and so the balance will be kept.

The renewed and general interest in the money question is shown in the number of publications catalogued under this subject. The list seems to fairly represent the divided public opinion and naturally shows more dogmatic and argumentative literature than historical and critical. It occupies three quarters of the space devoted to social science.

The main purpose of this list is stated to be that it shall serve as a convenience to citizens of Boston, who live at a distance from Copley sq., and who by this means may in their own homes have a brief and simple classified list of recent additions to the central library.

It is noteworthy that the titles were first set up by the Linotype for the various monthly bulletins, and that the solid bars or slugs were saved and rearranged for the present use. The work is for sale at the main library and all branches and stations at 5 cents per copy.

WILL HOLD 20,000 PHOTOGRAPHS.

Large and Conveniently Arranged Oak Cabinet
Placed in the Boston Public Library.



NEW PHOTOGRAPH CABINET IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

There has just been placed on the special libraries floor of the Boston Public Library—in the charging room, which is off the fine art room—a large oak cabinet, made to hold 20,000 mounted photographs and half-tone prints of the world's best examples of architecture, sculpture, painting and decorative designs.

There are about 600 pictures in the cabinet now. Within a month the number will be increased to 900, and afterward additions will be made every little while.

The establishment of this collection in the special libraries department is a distinct innovation in the Boston Public Library. These photographs have been obtained not merely for decorative purposes. Most of them are neither large enough or fine enough in quality for such use. They have been selected primarily to illustrate a wide range of subjects in art history, and so they are to serve distinctly a high educational purpose. The trustees and the librarian believe there is a constantly growing demand for art instruction by illustration, which means that good photographs and other illustrations are considered as necessary as books in the study of art.

If any person is studying the history of art, and wishes to look at a picture representing any special period—classic, renaissance, pre-Raphaelite, contemporary or any other period—he may now go to the Public Library and examine any pictures in the new collection. And if the general public is looking merely for entertainment, and has no interest in any particular period of art history, or in any specialized feature of the collection, the general public will be given a handful of pictures to look at for the ask-

ing, but they must not be taken from the library.

The new cabinet is about 20 feet long and six feet high, and rests against one wall of the room on a marble base. It is in two sections, upper and lower, each containing six compartments, which have dustproof double doors, with blank panels. Most of the compartments have eight divisions, or racks, for photographs. The finish of the wood corresponds with the tone and the other woodwork in the room. The cabinet cost about \$300.

Incidentally, the fine art room in the library is to be arranged for an exhibition room, replacing the well known Barton room, which will be adapted for special reading.

The beginning of this department of photography was the Graupner collection of the photographs of paintings, which was presented to the library in August, 1896. This gift was intended to be the foundation of a large and detailed collection. The Graupner gift is in a separate cabinet in the "charging room."

Last spring Librarian Herbert Putnam announced that the library would be pleased to receive contributions of money for the purchase of photographs of architecture, sculpture, painting and of decorative designs. He intended to go to Europe early in May to attend an international conference in Florence, and to examine photographic collections in Florence and Rome and other picture headquarters, with the purpose of ordering a small sum from the British Museum—about 150 pictures, more than \$500 had been subscribed.

In Europe, Librarian Putnam purchased and arranged for the delivery of about 600 mounted photographs, including a set of the antiquities in the British Museum—about 150 pictures, and about 125 reproductions of works of the Pre-Raphaelite school of painting.

In Italian architecture he purchased selections not duplicated in one way or another in books or pictures in the library. He bought, also, several serviceable and cheap half-tone reproductions for distribution to the branch libraries and for exhibition purposes in the public schools. The whole selection was made economically, and with personal care.

Up to date about \$200 more has been contributed to the photograph fund, making in all \$1400. This sum is now exhausted, and the library will make purchases out of its own fund until further contributions are received.

The bulk of the 600 photographs are silver prints, 8 by 10 size; there are also a considerable number of carbon, and a good collection of platinotypes, illustrating the Pre-Raphaelite school. They have been neatly mounted in the library bindery on cardboard of two sizes, 11 by 14 and 14 by 22, and are very convenient for handling.

Attached to the new photograph cabinet is an adequate card catalogue case. It will be some time, of course, before the catalogue is completed.

Mr. Otto Fleischner, chief of the fine arts department, is considering a scheme of classification of the thousands of photographs. Probably they will be first divided by subjects, denominated by numbers—No. 1, architecture; 2, sculpture; 3, painting; 4, decorations, etc. Architecture, sculpture and decoration will be subdivided by countries, ages and objects in cities, such as churches, palaces, municipal and private buildings. Paintings will be subdivided by periods, or schools and artists. There will be, also, a geographical arrangement, such as Egypt, Ethiopia, Assyria, Babylon; Greek; Classic in Greece; Classic in Europe; Modern Greece; Etruscan, Roman, in several divisions; Great Britain, American, North, Central and South, and so on through a very comprehensive and representative list.

Within a year or so this photographic collection in the Boston Public Library will have become a very important feature of the institution in directing the higher education of the community.

NUCLEUS OF A FINE COLLECTION

Six Thousand Photographs the Latest Addition to the Public Library Attractions

Six thousand photographs in a fine oak cabinet are the latest addition to the Public Library attractions. They are only the beginning of a collection which, when complete, will number 20,000 specimens of photography and will be reproductions of famous architecture, buildings, paintings and works of art in general as well as views of cities. The collection is in the special libraries room, just off the fine arts room. The cabinet cost \$300, is twenty feet long, six and one-half feet high, and the pictures are arranged conveniently for inspection with an adequate card catalogue.

The beginning of this feature was the Graupner collection of 1100 photographs. Last spring the librarian announced that contributions would be acceptable for the purpose of increasing it and before he went abroad more than \$500 was sent in. In Europe, Mr. Putnam arranged for a complete set of British Museum antiquities and other prints such as students of art history would find valuable.

COMB HAIR THERE.

Characters Who Lounge
in Public Library.

Come in Morning and Leave at
Sound of Last Gong.

Some Very Much Down on
Their Luck Now.

If They Can't Read, They
Look at Pictures.

Few of the Women Regulars
Stay All the Day.

That all kinds and conditions of people frequent the Public Library building in Copley sq must be very evident to any person who spends but the briefest space of time within its walls. However, a class of individuals appears there which cannot have failed the notice of those who pay frequent visits to the great structure. They are early comers and usually stay until the closing gong is sounded.

The particular individuals referred to are closely akin to the "weary gentlemen" who are among some of the most earnest advocates of good roads. These persons might fittingly be styled "regulars," for if on any day only one of them should fail to put in an appearance the officials who have charge of the departments open to the public would be apt to think some dire calamity about to befall the institution.

The great majority of the "regulars" are among the first to reach the library in the morning. Usually they have sought the shelter of the outer vestibule fully a half hour before the main doors are thrown open. Others do not arrive until some time after the hour of opening, while a few do not appear until late in the afternoon. These latter are either partially employed or have other haunts, making it necessary to divide their favors.

Before the entrance on Boylston st was closed to the public it was a favorite with this class. Then very few of them began to appear until such time as they felt sure the library was open for the reception of visitors. Of course the newspaper room was the first objective point. There the greater part of the forenoon was spent; sometimes all of it. After a brief absence about noon-time the most of them would return and remain until the arrival of the evening papers. Some, however, would not reappear until just before the time the evening papers came in and would then remain until time for closing the building.

These persons are of various types. In a few instances they are men very much down on their luck. But in most cases they care for just what they are doing. All of them read, or make a pretense to, and about one or two there lingers the air of "better days." Yet whatever the former days may have been none of this decidedly nondescript company indicate any desire to be more than what they are, "wearies" of a pronounced type apparently contented that they are such.

The favorite rendezvous of these persons are the newspaper reading room, the novel and the periodical room. The latter stands a prominent position in the former, and is the most frequented.

Pennsylvania Railroad Official Points Out Dangers to Poorer Classes.

WASHINGTON, Jan 12.—The interstate commerce committee of the senate continued its hearings on the scalping bill today, with George W. Boyd of the Pennsylvania railroad as the principal witness. He was sworn, under the resolution recently adopted by the senate.

He supported the bill and said that the ticket brokers preyed especially upon the poorer classes by altered, forged and stolen tickets. He claimed also that the public was defrauded, as the attempt by them to use the tickets thus secured often resulted to their discomfort. Mr Boyd controverted the opinion of that a railroad ticket was like other merchandise.

President's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan 12.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: Lewis Morris Iddings of New York, to be secretary of the embassy at Rome, Italy; Richard T. Greener of New York, consul at Bombay, India; Postmaster—Massachusetts, Nathan B. Sears, Millbury; E. D. Goodell, Brookfield.

TOOK THE EXAMINATION.

Some 50 Persons, Including Many Young Women, Graduates of Leading Colleges. Apply for Library Positions.

About 50 applicants took the examination for grade B in the new public library in Copley sq yesterday afternoon. This is the grade in which the minimum salary is \$11 per week and the maximum \$14 per week, but it is out of this grade that the higher positions in the library are eventually filled—that is, the experience gained in this grade is important to any person desiring to fill a position in the higher grades of library work.

Mr Putnam, the librarian, said yesterday that it was not because of any particular necessity for "help" that the examination was being held, but simply to keep the applicant file clear. There is just one vacancy in the grade at the present time for a stenographer who is familiar with at least two foreign languages.

Many of those who took the examination yesterday were young women, in fact most of them were, and not a few of them were graduates from the leading colleges. The standard was certainly a high one, and there were probably few of those present who could not get a very high percent on the examination. Nine employees in lower grades of the library also took the examination. This is a privilege which all employees have who wish to advance.

The librarian explained to the applicants the object of the examination and also the fact that the highest percentage was not always considered in selection, as many other things in the line of "fitness" had to be considered. A good paper really serves as a sort of good introduction, and other things being equal may mean much to the applicant. It is not all, by any means.

The present examination for grade B is very far removed from that famous one which was held in January, 1886, and which became the laughing stock of the country. The time has been extended to three hours, where formerly it was two hours. In addition to the 18 questions on the paper the applicant is required to translate a short passage in any two of four foreign languages given.

The abstracts were from French, German, Italian and Latin. Following are the 18 questions on the examination paper:

1. Name a work by each of 12 of the authors in the following list, chosen from the names carved on the facade of the library building: Herrick, Milton, Irving, Parkman, Addison, Carlyle, De-foe, De Quincey, Racine, Marlowe, Long-fellow, Lowell, Goethe, Chaucer, Victor Hugo.
2. Name two plays in each of the three into divisions into which the plays of Shakespeare fall.
3. Divide English literature into not exceeding six periods. Give the name of a prose writer and of a poet in each period.
4. Give the names of two authors in Greek, in Latin, in Italian, in French and in German literature, and a work by each.
5. What do you understand by the Romance languages? What by the romantic school in fiction? With what school would you contrast it?
6. What form of government exists in Japan, in China, in India, in Norway and Sweden? What is the prevailing form of religion in each?
7. Write briefly of the political and social differences between Athens and Sparta.
8. What was the greatest extent of the Roman empire? How was the empire governed?
9. What was the Holy Roman empire? When did it come to an end?
10. What (approximately) were the years covered by the reign of Louis XIV? Who was his principal minister? How did this reign influence events on the North American continent?
11. In what chronological order, since 1783 and by what means, did the United States become possessed of its present territory?
12. Within what (approximate) dates would you include the period of the reformation? of the renaissance? Give three prominent names connected with each.
13. When and how was the present German empire established? Of what constituent states is it composed?
14. What colonies are now under the dominion of Spain?
15. What is the province of chemistry? of physics? of metaphysics?
16. Define briefly the following scientific terms: Fauna, crustacea, strata, molecule.
17. What are the principal mountain systems of the western hemisphere? Give the names of five principal rivers, and the direction of each.
18. Write not more than 150 words on one of the following subjects: The discovery of gold in Alaska. The threatened occupation of China by the powers. The proposed annexation of Hawaii.

GIFTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One of Them a Leather Bound Volume with Autograph of Increase Mather.

The board of trustees of the Public Library accepted yesterday an interesting gift from Richard C. Humphreys of Dorchester—a venerable leather bound volume bearing on the title page the autograph of Increase Mather, 1678. It was printed in 1688, and bears also the autograph of James Humphreys, 1786. The title page subject of the book is "The Harmony of the Four Evangelists and Their Text, Methodized, by Samuel Craddock, B. D.; wherein the Entire History of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ is Methodically set Forth; Divers Jewish Rites and Customs Tending to Illustrate the Text Are Opened; Several Seeming Contradictions Are Reconciled, Many Dark and Obscure Places in the Gospels, Are Paraphrased, and Explained."

In 1896 Mr. Humphreys presented to the library "The History of the Old Testament, Methodized, and a Short History of the Jewish Affairs from the End of the Old Testament to the Birth of our Savior."

The trustees received notice from W. S. Appleton, secretary of the Numismatic Society of Boston, that the society had voted to present to the Public Library its collection of books and documents and \$300, to aid in the study of numismatics.

There have been received and placed in the library a marble bust of Frank-

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 22.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1898.

GIFTS TO LIBRARY.

Numismatic Society Gives
Books and \$300.

Seventeenth Century Books Formerly
Owned by Increase Mather.

Marble Bust of Franklin and a Replica
of Powers' "Greek Slave."

The Boston public library is extremely fortunate in the character and number of gifts which it is constantly receiving from public spirited citizens.

At a meeting of the board of trustees yesterday afternoon the following letter was received and acted upon by that body, the librarian being instructed to accept the gift and thank the donors.

"Boston, January, 1898.

"Gentlemen—The Boston Numismatic society at its annual meeting, Jan 14, voted to give to the public library of Boston its collection of books and pamphlets and also the sum of \$300 for the benefit of the study of numismatics with no other condition. Yours respectfully,

"William S. Appleton,

"Secretary Boston Numismatic Society."

The extent and value of the collection is not known, but it is said to be an extremely valuable one.

This is the second club which has donated its collection of books to the Boston public library within a year, the famous Browning club having been the first.

Mr Richard C. Humphreys of Humphrey st, Dorchester, presented to the library a "History of the Old Testament," by Samuel Craddock, which was printed in 1688. The volume was originally a present from the author to Rev Increase Mather, as stated on the fly leaf. It is a large quarto volume in very good condition. Another volume which the same gentleman presented to the library, and which was also originally the property of Rev Increase Mather, is "The Harmony of the Four Evangelists," by Samuel Craddock, printed in London in 1688. The name of Matthew Fyles also appears on the fly leaf of this volume. Both the volumes are particularly interesting to the library as having been the property of Increase Mather, as the library is particularly rich in literature pertaining to the Mather family, owing to the famous John A. Lewis collection.

The trustees have recently accepted a very fine replica bust in marble of Powers' "Greek Slave." It is the gift of Mrs William C. Otis of Beacon st. This bust has been placed in the art department of the library on the third floor.

Another very fine marble bust which the library has received is that of Benjamin Franklin, which is said to have been by Greenough, although there is some doubt on the point. It is the gift of Mr Frank Woods and it has been placed in Bates hall.

Both of these busts were accepted by the art commission, which has to pass on all such gifts to the library.

**Few of the Women Regulars
Stay All the Day.**

[illegible]

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Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

MR. HUMPHREYS' GIFT.

The trustees of the Public Library accepted yesterday an interesting gift from Richard C. Humphreys of Dorchester, a venerable leather bound volume, "The History of the Jews," by Joseph Grinnell, William Welch and other business men in New York, Philadelphia, and Cuba. His mother, Eliza Henshman Tidd, is still remembered in Medford for her patriotic labors for our Union soldiers and families. After graduating high in his class at Harvard and the Lawrence Scientific School, in 1881, our friend wanted to enlist with his friend and classmate John Hudson of Lexington, afterwards colonel of the heroic Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, but family reasons prevented.

A LIFE OF SERVICE

It was characteristic of Mr. Carret that, true to his ardent desire to serve his country, he took office of quartermaster. Yet, going in advance of our Western army with supplies, when the gunboats he was on were fired into, or the confederates shelled out of town, the service was full of hardships and peril, cheerfully, bravely endured.

After the war, as head of the well-known firm of Carret & Langenbeck, Mr. Carret had hosts of friends in Cincinnati, and in the Church of the Redeemer, in which he was a leader. But his most congenial work came twenty-five years ago as assistant librarian in the Boston Public Library in charge of the Ticknor collection and engravings, for which his love of literature and art, his well-stored mind and knowledge of languages, fitted him.

One self-imposed task he carried on for years, compiling cuttings of current events from magazines and newspapers, of great use to historians and writers, who are saved the arduous task of looking over heaps of newspapers. But his most signal service came when the trustees were face to face with the great task of moving the immense collections of books from the old to the new library. The trustees and Librarian Putnam decided it could not be done without altering the numbers of books, which meant a great cost to the city for a new catalogue, besides delay in redelivering books and paying a firm to move them. Our friend quietly asked for plans of alcoves in both libraries, with numbers of books in the old. Inheriting mathematical gifts, he soon solved the difficult problem. It was the added labor of overseeing fifteen or more men and boys, who under his orders packed the multitude of books, which, without the change of a single number, were triumphantly installed in their new, ampler quarters, which broke down his hitherto excellent health. So now we mourn a merry, pure-hearted, kindly man, with the French love of simple living and out-of-door and home joys. So tranquil, true to duty and the dictates of conscience, so patient and unselfish, he had traits rare in our feverish American life.

At sixty-three, in the prime of his usefulness, those who loved him hoped he had many happy years in store for him, but it was not to be.

M.

The Boston Traveler

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

LAFAYETTE--FRANKLIN

Marble Busts of Famous Men Presented to the State by Horatio Greenough.

Mr. Augustus P. Loring, in behalf of Horatio Greenough, has presented to the commonwealth the busts of Lafayette and Franklin, executed by the father of Mr. Greenough, who was the famous sculptor. The governor and council have accepted the generous gift, and letters of appreciation have been sent to the donor. The busts are of white marble, and at the present time are at the Public Library, where they have been on view. They will be placed in the Senate chamber in niches in the walls.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898

EXHIBITIONS AT THE LIBRARY

Washington Portraits and Photographs of Egyptian Art to Be Shown

Superintendent Fleischner of the Fine Arts department of the Boston Public Library is at present making an exhibition of photographs to illustrate the Hopkins art lectures at the Boston Latin School, the collection this week embracing some 250 photographs of the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci. Next week the collection to be shown will illustrate Venetian art and its influence upon the art of Spain. Mr. Fleischner expects to make a special exhibition on Washington's Birthday, of the portraits of Washington, the library collection being supplemented by a large number of portraits owned by individuals in Boston. Arrangements are being made for a lecture by Mrs. Buckman, secretary of the Egyptian exploration fund, upon the art of ancient Egypt, and this is to be illustrated by an extensive collection of photographs from the Public Library collection. Among the photographs secured last summer were photographs of the British Museum and Berlin Museum collections, and the library also has a collection of colored plates illustrative of the subject. The lecture will be given, probably, in the last week of February.

New Gifts to the Public Library

It was announced at the weekly meeting yesterday of the trustees of the Public Library that a gift of twenty-one photographs of paintings by the old masters had been offered the library by Mr. Henry G. Pickering, and also two volumes of papers written by members of the Castilian Club, which organization had given them. The trustees formally accepted the gifts.

FILLED WITH YOUTHFUL READERS.



Children's Room at the Boston Public Library—Eager Searchers After Knowledge—Some Popular Books.

T WAS in the children's room of the Public Library. "Say, missis, gi' me a good book, will yer?" "Which do you like best, story books, history, travels?" "Yes'm, dat's it, travels—once er dose big ones wid pictures, like I seen a feller wid, de oder night." "Do you mean one of these?" pointing to a shelf behind the desk. "Yes'm, dat looks like der one der feller had." "What country would you like to read about—France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway?" "Yes'm, Norway. Dat's de place what Nansen cum frum, didn't he? I seen him when he was here." "Where did you see him?" "Oh, I seen him de day he came on der train at der depot. Me an' anoder feller follered der crowd up ter de Tu-reen. De guy at de door wouldn't let us in, dough." "So you wish to read about Nansen's country, do you? Why don't you read something about him?" "Oh, I have! I read all about him in de papers." Off he trotted, with the book tucked under his arm, a ragged, forlorn looking little chap, the top of one stocking hanging over his well-worn shoe, a few newspapers held in a strap slung over his shoulder, the typical boy of the streets, a familiar enough figure to us all.

His objective point was a seat at a table lit by softly shaded electric lamps, around which were already gathered some half-dozen boys of all sorts and conditions of life, busily reading. The place was a real discovery, and would have remained an unknown country were it not that the time of the Herald man's card had run out, and the clerk had told him to go to the children's room to have it renewed.

Looking about with interest and curiosity The Herald man almost stumbled into the arms of his old friend Spratt, who cordially saluted him with, "Well, well, old man, what are you doing in here?" "The same to you," was the response. "Oh, just enjoying myself a little. I like to come in here, this is such a home-like, comfortable room, and I can rummage around on these shelves for a book without bothering to hunt up a number in a catalogue. I like these boys' books, they renew my youth, and some of them are exceedingly well written; clever men and women are in the business today, you know. Then, too, the books here are not all what you would call children's books. I've been reading Weyman's 'Gentleman of France.' I found it on a shelf over in that corner. Isn't this an attractive room? No wonder the youngsters come here so often and spend so much of their time here. Just look at those pictures up there, those solar prints of famous buildings, groups of statuary and world-renowned paintings, are they not an incentive to the study of the beautiful? See, they have patriotism at the head of the room, Washington, Lincoln, Sherman, Grant and Sheridan, with the Stars and Stripes for a background. Have you looked at the Howard Pyle pictures? Yea, those in the gilt frames. You remember the reproductions in Harper's Magazine, don't you? They illustrated Woodrow Wilson's 'Life of Washington.' These are the original of the Revolution or some one of those patriotic societies bought them and gave them to the library for this room, as a stimulus to the study of American history."

"Do you suppose it has the desired effect?" was asked. "Well, one thing I've noticed. I spend a good deal of my spare time in here, and I used to remark that about two-thirds of the boys and girls, on coming into the room, made directly for that case of books over there beside the door, picked out one, sat quietly at the table near by, and in about three minutes seemed oblivious to everything around. I was curious to see what class of books held their attention so closely, and much to my surprise found they were United States histories. You wouldn't think John Fiske's 'Discovery of America' and his 'Civil Government' could compete with fascinating story books, would you?" "Well no, I shouldn't," was the reply. "They are strong favorites, and it's almost as hard to find them in as it is 'Ivanhoe' or 'David Copperfield.' I've been after those two for about four weeks, and haven't had either of them yet. Every time I go to the shelves where they ought to be they are out. Hold their popularity with the young generation, don't they?"

Just then two boys stopped to look over the books on the shelves behind where the two friends were seated. "Ah, come on down here and see if that new one uv Monroe's is in. Don't take that, it's no good." "What's the name uv it? I've read all er his—they're fine, too. Say, he knows what a feller likes." "Wait till yer get his new one. It's a peach! 'Ready Rangers' is the name uv it, all about a lot uv fellers that had a club and made it a fire company and saved a lot uv people out uv a burning house, and the man gave 'em a fire engine, and they went on a bicycle trip. Say, 'is fine. Here 'tis. You're playin' in great luck. Come on over and get it on yer card."

"What Monroe is that, Spratt?" "Kirke Monroe. He and Henty seem to be very popular. I notice." "Henty? What has he written?" "Oh, ever so many historical tales. 'In the Reign of Terror,' 'Lion of St. Mark,' 'Bonnie Prince Charlie,' are some of them."

"One wouldn't think they would care much for books of that sort." "Well, they seem to. I've read quite a number myself and found them very interesting. They are so full of adventure. Suppose we look around a bit and see what these chaps are reading. Let us begin with that case over there."

About a dozen were seated around it, boys all the way from 10 to 18, some well and comfortably dressed, others with unmistakable signs of neglect showing in ragged coatsleeves and shock heads, all quietly reading papers. They had the Youth's Companion, Golden Days, Harper's Young People and St. Nicholas.

At the next, one boy was copying a poem of Eugene Field's, another had Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, while a third was busy looking at pictures of animals in a large book. Four girls were also there, two had fairy tales, and the others Miss Alcott's "Little Women," and Nora Perry's "Flock of Girls." At still another table a boy was deep in the midst of Hopkins' "Experimental Science," another in Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," and a girl was writing up the life of Whittier from two or three books.

Near the history section the table was crowded, boys and girls seated as closely as the chairs would permit. Drake's "Old Landmarks of Boston," "Watch Fires of '76," Abbott's "History of the Navy," "Blue Jackets of '76 and of 1812," Coffin's "Drumbeat of the Nation," Fiske's "Discovery of America," "Travels of Marco Polo," "Gen. Grant's Memoirs"—this was the mental food which young Boston was assimilating.

"Hello, Johnnie," said Spratt to a little chap about 10 or 11 years old, who was just dragging a chair from the table, "you didn't forget them tonight, did you?" Johnnie grinned and held up his hands.

"What's the joke?" was asked. "A few evenings ago Johnnie here came in and proceeded to make himself comfortable—in much the same manner you saw him do now; but that Johnnie was a very different looking one from the present. His hands were as black as though he had been picking up coal all day, and his face was a good match with its streaks of grime. He had just seated himself at the table after bringing from a self the book he wished to read, when the lady here gently removed it from his hands, looked at them, and spoke a few words. Johnnie disappeared, and in about 10 minutes was back with his hands and face as clean as soap and water could make them, and as he passed the desk where the attendant was sitting he held them up to show that he had done as he was bidden. She called him to her, and gave him a clean, bright-covered picture book, over which he spent an hour or more. Evidently the little lesson was not lost on him, because I have watched every time he comes here, and he has no more dirty hands."

"What a number there are, why there must be 50 or 60 children in here!" "Oh, this is nothing. You ought to come here on Sunday afternoon, that is the 'star' day. They are packed as tight as the place will hold, and I believe they have to put some of them into the next room, the Jan is so great."

"Where do they all come from?" "All over the city, North end, South end, West end, Roxbury, Back Bay and Dorchester."

"Well, you have given me an interesting evening. I had no idea the city was so generous to the children. It's the way to make good citizens of them, and the men who have planned it and put it through should have the thanks of every intelligent inhabitant."

"Good night. Better come in and spend an evening here occasionally, as I do."





Children's Room at the Boston Public Library—Eager Searchers After Knowledge—Some Popular Books.



IT WAS in the children's room of the Public Library. "Say, missis, gi' me a good book, will yer?" "Which do you like best, story books, history, travels?" "Yes'm, dat's it, travels—one er dose big ones wid pictures, like I seen a feller wid, de oder night." "Do you mean one of these?" pointing to a shelf behind the desk. "Yes'm, dat looks like der one der feller had." "What country would you like to read about—France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway?" "Yes'm, Norway. Dat's de place what Nansen cum frum, didn't he? I seen him when he was here." "Where did you see him?" "Oh, I seen him de day he came on der train at der depot. Me an' anoder feller follered der crowd up ter de Turen. De guy at de door wouldn't let us in, dough." "So you wish to read about Nansen's country, do you? Why don't you read something about him?" "Oh, I have! I read all about him in de papers." Off he trotted, with the book tucked under his arm, a ragged, forlorn looking little chap, the top of one stocking hanging over his well-worn shoe, a few newspapers held in a strap slung over his shoulder, the typical boy of the streets, a familiar enough figure to us all.

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The place was a real discovery, and would have remained an unknown country were it not that the time of the Herald man's card had run out, and the clerk had told him to go to the children's room to have it renewed.

Looking about with interest and curiosity the Herald man almost stumbled into the arms of his old friend Spratt, who cordially saluted him with, "Well,

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"Have you looked at the Howard Pyle pictures? Yes, those in the gilt frames. You remember the reproductions in Harper's Magazine, don't you? They illustrated Woodrow Wilson's 'Life of Washington.' These are the original pictures, and I believe the Daughters of the Revolution or some one of those patriotic societies bought them and gave them to the library for this room, as a stimulus to the study of American history."

"Do you suppose it has the desired effect?" was asked.

"Well, one thing I've noticed. I spend a good deal of my spare time in here—and I used to remark that about two-thirds of the boys and girls, on coming into the room, made directly for that case of books over there beside the door, picked out one, sat quietly at the table near by, and in about three minutes seemed oblivious to everything around. I was curious to see what class of books held their attention so closely, and much to my surprise found they were United States histories. I wouldn't think John Fiske's 'Discovery of America' and his 'Civil Government' could compete with fascinating story books, would you?"

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"Ah, come on down here and see if that new one uv Monroe's is in. Don't take that, it's no good. I've read all er his—they're fine, too. Say, he knows what a feller likes."

"Wait till yer get his new one. It's a peach! 'Ready Rangers' is the name uv it, all about a lot uv fellers that had a club and made it a fire company and saved a lot uv people out uv a burning house, and the man gave 'em a fire engine, and they went on a bicycle trip. Say, 'tis fine. Here 'tis. You're playin' in great luck. Come on over and get it on yer card."

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"Oh, this is nothing. You ought to come here on Sunday afternoon, that's the star day. They are packed as tight as the place will hold, and I believe they have to put some of them into the next room, the jam is so great."

"Where do they all come from?"

"All over the city. North end, South end, West end, Roxbury, Back Bay and Dorchester."

"Well, you have given us an interesting evening. I had no idea the city was so generous to the children. It's the way to make good citizens of them, and the men who have planned it and put it through should have the thanks of every intelligent inhabitant."

"Good night. Better come in and spend an evening here occasionally, as I do."

Near the history section the table was



SCENE IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

NEW BUILDING SADLY NEEDED.

East Boston's Branch Library a Reproach to the City.

Quarters utterly inadequate to accommodate the 45,000 Reading Population of the Island District — Of Her Ten Branch Library Buildings Boston Owns Three.

FOR some time the matter of placing the East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library in suitable quarters, built, or at least owned, by the city, has been of a good deal of concern to the board of trustees and the librarian and many other persons of pertinent importance. And there is likely to be increasing dissatisfaction, official and otherwise, until the city provides enough money to meet the need.

The status of the East Boston branch of the library is authoritatively pronounced to be abominable. It is actually so serious that this district is not only, of all the districts in the city, most inadequately supplied with library facilities, but is probably, in this very important particular, the most unfortunate community of its size in the commonwealth. The reading population of the East Boston section is about 45,000.

This branch was established 28 years ago, on the second floor of a building not owned by the city, and unfit for library purposes, and it is there still. With a floor area less than one-half that of the West end, Brighton, Jamaica Plain or Roxbury branches, the East Boston branch is called upon to supply a greater reading population than either of the others mentioned. The West end branch, for instance, contains 14 large tables. The East Boston branch can, with utmost economy, accommodate four. The place is officially stated to be utterly inadequate for school work, for children's use, and, indeed, for general readers.

There are 10 branches of the Boston Public Library. Among them all the East Boston branch has the fewest books, the poorest equipment, and the smallest and darkest, the most ill adapted library rooms.

Notwithstanding, the people of this district maintain a circulation that is exceeded at only four other branches. These facts, prominent officials declare—have been declaring for a long while—are somewhat reproachful to the city of Boston, which has a reputation for progress and pride in its educational welfare.

Of the 10 branch library buildings the city owns three and virtually owns another, which are illustrated herewith, those at Brighton, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury and the West end.

The Brighton branch occupies a commodious building known as the Holton Library. It was built expressly for library purposes by the town of Brighton and became a part of the Boston Public Library in 1874. This branch, with a floor area of nearly 6000 square feet, contains bookshelves, a general reading room—part of it devoted to children and their books—a periodical reading room, and a "reference" or class room. In the last-named room are shelved reference books, which public school teachers and their classes are at liberty to use. Notice of a subject under study by a class is sent to the branch beforehand, so that when the teacher and pupils arrive they find spread on the tables ready for consultation not only

is said to be the first library building in this country planned for the modern stack system. By a happy arrangement the rent paid by the city is spent by the Fellows Athenaeum for books, the books resting in the custody of the Public Library. In consequence, Roxbury people enjoy the use of a rich, well chosen collection numbering nearly 34,000 volumes.

The West end branch, the latest established, was opened in 1896 in the old West Church. The main features of the church have been preserved, including a large, beautiful hall, on one side of which are alcoves, while the rest of the room is filled with massive oak tables accommodating 130 readers. Above are galleries for shelving books, for exhibiting pictures, and offering opportunity for a separate children's department. The building and grounds were saved from use for commercial purposes by Andrew C. Wheelwright and others.



WEST END BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



INTERIOR OF WEST END BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



ROXBURY BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

East Boston people have been exerting themselves notably to secure their rightful share of privileges of the Public Library. On this account, and because the central library officials have made earnest recommendations, orders have been introduced into the board of aldermen, and the common council requesting the finance committee to provide for the sum of \$100,000—estimated to be \$50,000 less than is needed—for the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable branch library building.

Municipal ownership of library branch buildings is a question to which the city government must some day give serious consideration. A branch of the Public Library is a free educational institution for all the people of a community, young and old. It differs from a public school, in the technical sense, only inasmuch as the pupils are their own teachers. It would be hard to find any one nowadays who would not say that the city ought to own the public school buildings.

all the books in the branch relating to the topic in hand, but a supplementary collection sent out especially from the central library.

The Jamaica Plain branch was opened in 1877 in Curtis Hall. The interior is divided for purposes similar to those at Brighton, and has in addition a large room or annex in which are hung photographs and other reproductions of architecture, painting or sculpture sent to the branches monthly from the central library for exhibition. These exhibitions are designed to illustrate work done by art and educational clubs, or in the schools, so that the branches may be resorted to not only for books, but for pictures illustrating special subjects.

The Roxbury branch was opened in 1893 in a large and convenient building erected by the Fellows Athenaeum from funds bequeathed by Caleb Fellows. This

and reserved until the city could purchase them for library purposes. The building, with necessary alterations, \$5,000, the grounds in front of the building being valued at \$12,500 more, for a library the representatives of the second by those of other wards, some of which were in even worse plight as regards library needs.



BRIGHTON BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



JAMAICA PLAIN BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898

A large audience gathered last evening in Barton-Ticknor Hall, at the Boston Public Library, to listen to an address upon "Ancient Egypt," given by Mrs. Hannah Johnson Carter, under the auspices of the Unity Art Club. The lecturer described the ancient temples, the Pyramids, the people of Egypt and their habits, manners, morals, religion, customs, etc. "The public schools were open to all," she said, "and the son of the nobleman and the son of the artisan were educated together. The monuments of the ancient Egyptians are the Pyramids. They were built as tombs for kings; the Sphinx represented a god and sacrifices were offered to it. Within the tombs are pieces of fine sculpture." The lecture was illustrated by prints and photographs.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

They tell me at the public library that nearly every habitue of Bates Hall has his or her favorite source of oral information. During the day, the "officer in charge" is Mr. A. M. Knapp. There are hundreds of people who think that Mr. Knapp is the only man in the library who really knows what he is talking about, though they are learning to look with growing favor upon his assistant, Mr. Pierce Buckley. At night, the hall is in charge of one of the gentlemen of the catalogue department, each member of the staff having an evening a week on duty.

Mr. Tiffany, who was so long a familiar figure in the old Bates Hall is now in the Barton-Ticknor room and many of his old friends seek him there rather than consult one of the younger men on the floor below. There is not a more kindly, interested, or courteous man than Mr. Tiffany in the whole library, and it is no wonder that his friends refuse to desert him. No matter how obscure the information that one seeks, Mr. Tiffany can give it, obtain it, or at least put one on the track of it.

WASHINGTON PORTRAITS

Fine Exhibition at the Public Library

Loan Collection of Steel Engravings of Washington Arranged According to Painters and Showing the Work of Every Artist Who Painted a Picture of Washington—Some Portraits with Histories—Washington Memorials

A remarkable collection of engraved portraits of Washington is exhibited today in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library, the collection being secured and arranged by Superintendent Fieschner of the fine arts department. It is remarkable not only for the wonderful variety of portraits shown, the almost perfect condition of many of the originals, and the intrinsic value of the collection, represented by thousands of dollars, but also for giving a glimpse into the treasure-room of an enthusiastic collector, Mr. George R. Barrett, who has loaned the larger part of the prints in the exhibition. In all there are more than four hundred different portraits of the great American, and these include steel engravings, memorials, and two miniatures by Peale. Fortunately, the portraits of Washington are limited to no individual painter, and while extending over the greater part of his life, they cover more particularly the years of his public service. Mr. Fieschner, in preparing this exhibition, has had in view the importance of making the collection instructive, and more than merely interesting to the library sign-seer, and has arranged the portraits by groups according to painters, enabling the visitor to comprehend the different types of portraits. Of the whole number shown, about 175 are in Baker's catalogue, and these are given the numbers in that work, to which the student may have access at the desk. This is by far the most important exhibition of the kind yet held in the Boston Public Library, and perhaps the most extensive collection of portraits of Washington ever shown in this city, not forgetting the exhibition by the Club of Odd Volumes last year, the size of which was limited by the space for showing them rather than by any lack of Mr. Hollingsworth's prints.

In the arrangement of the portraits it will be noticed that many bear numbers, while the greater part have no such designation. This is due to the fact that more than half of the portraits shown are not in Baker, to which the numbers refer, and among these are some old and rare pieces, eagerly sought by collectors. Taking up the portraits in order, beginning at the farther end of the room on the right, as one enters, the first engravings are from Peale's paintings.

Charles Willson Peale, the painter of the first authentic portrait of Washington, was for a time a student of Copley in Boston. His portrait of the "Father of His Country" was painted at Mount Vernon in May, 1772, and represented Washington in the uniform of a colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment of Virginia Militia. Peale painted in all fourteen portraits of Washington from life, the last in the autumn of 1785.

These portraits form the basis of various engravings in the collection, some of them being executed by foreign artists and possessing little artistic merit. Perhaps the most interesting of those made from Peale's portraits is No. 26, Norman's line engraving, made in Boston from the portrait owned by John Hancock, and published by John Coles in 1782. De Mair's portrait of Washington at the age of twenty-five, No. 8, is another of interest, and still others from Peale's paintings are Halder's and Holloway's engravings for Lavater's "Essay on Physiognomy," Nos. 18 and 15. The author, having remarked that the print made for the French edition of his work, indicated that the designer must have lost some of the most striking features of the original in his drawing. Halder made an outline which strongly resembles the print by Norman, and in which the physiognomist found the characteristics which were wanting in the earlier print. Holloway's print followed the lines of the French original. There is also Le Beau's extremely rare bust of Washington, No. 20; Newton's bust, No. 25, of equal rarity, and other reproductions by St. Aubin, No. 31; Sartain, 34; Sharp, 35; Steel, 36; Trenchard, 37; Vinkeles, 39; Wolf, 40, and a number of others by unknown engravers who worked from Peale's portraits.

There are numerous prints, well-known among collectors, which are said to have been drawn from life by Alexander Campbell of Williamsburg in Virginia, and which are generally classed as fictitious, but which are worthy of a place in such a collection as showing a distinct type. As a matter of fact it may be said that no such painter or draughtsman as Campbell is known, and although the portraits appeared in 1775, Washington himself declared that he knew no such man as Campbell. Probably they were engraved for some enterprising publisher, and while they possess little artistic merit, they are of interest to the curious collector. Those shown at the library are numbered 46, 47 (Nilson), 48, 54, 56 and 58.

Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, the naturalist-painter, is supposed to have made a portrait of Washington in profile, although the original has never been found. The profile is known only through the engravings, of which Nos. 63 (Adam), 65, 66 (Kuffner), 67 (Prevost), 68 (Reading), 69 (Rotten), and 70 are copies. Most of these are well engraved. William Dunlap, painter, author, playwright and actor, painted a portrait of Washington, best known through Brown's engraving, shown as No. 73. The bust of

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1898.

WASHINGTON PORTRAITS.

The fine collection of engraved portraits of Washington now exhibited in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library was arranged by Superintendent Fieschner of the fine art department, and loaned mainly by G. R. Barrett. In all there are more than 400 different portraits and these include steel engravings, memorials and two miniatures by Peale. This is the most important exhibition of the kind yet held in the public library, and perhaps the most extensive collection of Washington ever shown in the city. Peale's 14 portraits of Washington from life, the last in the autumn of 1785, form the basis of various engravings, some executed by foreign artists and possessing little artistic merit. De Mair's portrait at 25, is of interest, and others from Peale's paintings are Halder's and Holloway's for Lavater's "Essay on Physiognomy." There is also Le Beau's bust, Newton's bust and other reproductions by St. Aubin, Sartain, Sharp, Steel, Trenchard and Wolf.

Joseph Wright, artist and die-sinker at the Philadelphia mint made several portraits of Washington, one of which was an engraving.

Profile copies by Holloway, Murray and Roosing and a bust in three-quarters are from Wright's portraits. Parker's full-length figure and the busts and heads by Durand, Hall, Loney, Ormsby, Storm, Tardieu, and an unknown engraver, were all made from Houdon's statue for the general assembly of Virginia. Hall's bust is from a portrait by James Peale.

Christian Gulager, a Danish painter had a sitting from Washington, and made the portrait from which Marshall engraved a head and bust.

Edward Savage's portrait of Washington for Harvard College is shown. A print by Blanchard, in which a military cloak is thrown around the shoulders, is among the best engraved portraits of Washington, made from a drawing by Couder, after Tumbull.

A. Robertson, the Scotch painter, made a miniature from which an oil painting was made for the Earl of Buchan and of which engravings are shown. Giuseppe Ceracchi, pupil of Canova, made a bust of Washington. Williams's famous picture of Washington in Mascole dress, as past master is here.

Reproductions of the Washington portraits made by Gilbert Stuart, the famous portrait painter, occupy a large space. Heath's first engraving of the "Lansdowne portrait" is perhaps the best.

Of the works of Rembrandt Peale there is an original lithograph and a reproduction. William Birch, an English painter and engraver, made a miniature in enamel, and his portrait is reproduced.

Saint Memin's last portrait ever made is reproduced by Dudenine. Tanner's "Commemoration of Washington," a full figure surrounded by clouds, rising from a tomb and flanked by the figures of Liberty and Justice, is a fine work. Washington departed this life Dec. 14, 1799, at 67, and the tears of a nation watered his grave, are among the "Memorial designs."

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FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

ENGRAVINGS OF WASHINGTON.

Rare Collection to Be Exhibited in the Public Library.

There Are 450 in All, Ranging in Date from 1774 to the Present Day—One of the Rarest Shows the General in Full Uniform, After a Painting by Peale.

Mr. Otto Fieschner has just arranged for public exhibition at the Public Library a very fine and extensive collection of engraved portraits of George Washington. There are 450 engravings in all, ranging in date from 1774 down to the present day.

From an artistic point of view there is, naturally, a varying degree of merit in the engravings, but they are all of interest to the antiquarian and the art student. Because of their rarity some of the pictures are the most valuable. There are no original paintings shown, with the exception of two miniatures by John Trumbull.

In the group of engravings there are about 150 which are not catalogued in the W. S. Baker collection. One of the rarest engraved portraits is a bust of Washington in full uniform, by Norman, after a painting by Charles Willson Peale. It was published in 1785, and was the first work executed by a professional engraver in America.

Another valuable engraving, by Green, after a painting by Peale, is full length, representing the general in full uniform, leaning upon a field piece to the left, a riding switch in his right hand. The left hand, in which is his hat, rests upon a horse foreshortened at the right.

There is an exceedingly rare engraving by Nilson, after a painting by "Alexander Campbell." It is a full figure in uniform and cocked hat, on horseback, advancing to the right, with a drawn sword in the right hand.

There are other rare engravings after pictures by Campbell, but it is believed that no such painter as Campbell existed, and Washington himself said that he had never heard of him. The presumption is that the paintings signed Campbell, from which the engravings were made, were manufactured at the beginning of the revolutionary war for some enterprising publisher on the continent or in London, who foresaw the probable demand for engravings of the great American leader.

One of the most valuable things on exhibition is one of the earliest bits of lithographic work done in this country. It was drawn on stone by Rembrandt Peale, the copyright being secured in 1827. It is a full bust, with head three-quarters to the right. It is an oval with a border surrounded by an oak wreath in a rectangle, the whole imitating stone work. A cloak or mantle hangs over the front of the oval, with a colossal antique head as a keystone. There are some very fine engravings from portraits by Stuart. Indeed, most of the pictures of Washington which are produced in these days are copies of Stuart's work. Few school-boys would recognize the "Father of His Country," as portrayed by many other painters.

While it is impossible at this time to give any extended description of the many interesting works which Mr. Fieschner has gotten together, there is one which is especially worthy of mention, both because of its antiquity and because the original engraving, done on steel, was owned by Washington himself.

The original was painted in 1788. In the middle distance of the design is a full figure of Washington on a pedestal. In his right hand is an open scroll inscribed, "Friends and Fellow-Citizens." The left hand rests upon a sword at his side. On either side of the pedestal are army and navy emblems, and in front of it is a large funeral urn, on a tablet of which are the words "Sacred to Patriotism." In the background is a view of Bowling Green, New York, as it appeared a century ago.

This is due to the fact that more than half of the portraits shown are not in Baker, to which the numbers refer, and among these are some old and rare pieces, eagerly sought by collectors. Taking up the portraits in order, beginning at the farther end of the room on the right, as one enters, the first engravings are from Peale's paintings. Charles Willson Peale, the painter of the first authentic portrait of Washington, was for a time a student of Copley in Boston. His portrait of the "Father of His Country" was painted at Mount Vernon in May, 1772, and represented Washington in the uniform of a colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment of Virginia Militia. Peale painted in all fourteen portraits of Washington from life, the last in the autumn of 1793. These portraits form the basis of various engravings in the collection, some of them being executed by foreign artists and possessing little artistic merit. Perhaps the most interesting of those made from Peale's portraits is No. 26, Norman's line engraving, made in Boston from the portrait owned by John Hancock, and published by John Coles in 1782. De Mare's portrait of Washington at the age of twenty-five, No. 8, is another of interest, and still others from Peale's paintings are Halder's and Holloway's engravings for Lavater's "Essay on Physiognomy," Nos. 18 and 15. The author, having remarked that the print made for the French edition of his work, indicated that the designer must have lost some of the most striking features of the original in his drawing, Halder made an outline which strongly resembles the print by Norman, and in which the physiognomist found the characteristics which were wanting in the earlier print. Holloway's print followed the lines of the French original. There is also Le Beau's extremely rare bust of Washington, No. 29; Newton's bust, No. 25, of equal rarity, and other reproductions by St. Aubin, No. 31; Sartain, 34; Sharp, 35; Steel, 36; Trenchard, 37; Vinkles, 39; Wolf, 40, and a number of others by unknown engravers who worked from Peale's portraits.

There are numerous prints, well-known among collectors, which are said to have been drawn from the life by Alexander Campbell of Williamsburg in Virginia, and which are generally classed as fictitious, but which are worthy of a place in such a collection as showing a distinct type. As a matter of fact it may be said that no such painter or draughtsman as Campbell is known, and although the portraits appeared in 1775, Washington himself declared that he knew no such man as Campbell. Probably they were engraved for some enterprising publisher, and while they possess little artistic merit, they are of interest to the curious collector. Those shown at the library are numbered 46, 47 (Nilson), 48, 54, 56 and 58.

Pierre Eugène du Simtlers, the naturalist-painter, is supposed to have made a portrait of Washington in profile, although the original has never been found. The profile is known only through the engravings, of which Nos. 63 (Adam), 65, 66 (Kurfner), 67 (Prevost), 68 (Reading), 69 (Ruette), and 70, are copies. Most of these are well engraved. William Dunlap, painter, author, playwright and actor, painted a portrait of Washington, best known through Robin's engraving, shown as No. 73. The portrait was in pastel.

Joseph Wright, artist and die-sinker at the Philadelphia mint, who probably made the first coins in this country, made several portraits of Washington, one of which was an etching. The full profile copies by Holloway, Murray and Roosing, Nos. 87, 91 and 94, and the bust in three-quarters are from Wright's portraits. Robert Edge Pine, who came to this country to paint the famous personages of the Revolution to combine them in a series of historical paintings, never carried out the ambitious project, but did get as far as painting a portrait of Washington, from which Hake's engravings, Nos. 98 and 99, were made. Parker's full-length figure, No. 105, and the busts and heads by Durand, 100; Hall, 101; Leney, 103; Ormsby, 104; Storm, 107; Tardieu, 108, and an unknown engraver, 109, were all made, it is supposed, from Jean Antoine Houdon's statue made for the General Assembly of Virginia. Hall's bust, No. 111, is from a portrait by James Peale. Madame de Brehan, sister of the Count de Moustier, the French minister to the United States, painted a miniature of Washington, from which the portraits by Roger (118), and Burt (114), were made.

Christian Gulager, a Danish painter, who lived in Boston when Washington visited this city as President, in 1789, "stole a likeness of him from a pew behind the pulpit" in King's Chapel, where Washington went to hear an oratorio in his honor. This was in pencil, but in Portsmouth, N. H., Gulager had a sitting from Washington, and made a portrait from which Marshal engraved a head and bust, shown as No. 116. Edward Savage, who made the portrait of Washington for Harvard College, which is still in its collections, was also an engraver, and his own work is shown in Nos. 116, 118 and 120, while others from Savage's paintings are No. 121, 122, 124, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 184 and 135. John Trumbull, a soldier as well as an artist, pupil of Benjamin West, and painter of many famous historical paintings and portraits of Washington, has been followed by many engravers. There is a good collection of the work of some of these engravers in the Public Library exhibition, and the print by Blanchard, No. 138, in which a military cloak is thrown around the shoulders, is among the best engraved portraits of Washington, although the expression of the eyes and mouth is not that of the original, being made from a drawing by Couder, after Trumbull. Archibald Robertson, the Scotch painter, made a miniature of Washington, from which an

oil painting was made for the Earl of Buchan and of which engravings are shown in Nos. 161 and 163, inclusive. Giuseppe Ceracchi, pupil of Canova, made a bust of Washington, reproduced in Nos. 168 and 167. Williams's famous picture of Washington in Masonic dress, as past master, is reproduced by O'Neill in No. 168. Walter Robertson's miniature is shown in Nos. 172 and 173. Adolph Wertmüller, the Swedish artist, made a portrait, reproduced in Nos. 175 and 176.

Reproductions of the Washington portraits made by Gilbert Stuart, the famous portrait painter, occupy a large space in the Public Library exhibition, and when one has seen these he may well visit the Museum of Fine Arts to see the original paintings there; for it must be said that few of the engravings show the noble personification of the original. Heath's first engraving of the "Lansdowne portrait," No. 251, is perhaps the best of these, although it is not Heath's best work. Those by Andra (177) and Durand (268) are from the "Athenaeum" portraits, and are among the best specimens of engraved portraiture in

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While it is impossible at this time to give any extended description of the many interesting works which Mr. Fletscher has gotten together, there is one which is especially worthy of mention, both because of its antiquity and because the original engraving, done on steel, was owned by Washington himself.

The original was painted in 1788. In the middle distance of the design is a full figure of Washington on a pedestal. In his right hand is an open scroll inscribed "Friends and Fellow-Citizens." The left hand rests upon a sword at his side. On either side of the pedestal are army and navy emblems, and in front of it is a large funeral urn, on the tablet of which are the words "Sacred to Patriotism." In the background is a view of Bowling Green, New York, as it appeared a century ago.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898

WASHINGTON PORTRAITS

Fine Exhibition at the Public Library

Loan Collection of Steel Engravings of Washington Arranged According to Painters and Showing the Work of Every Artist Who Painted a Picture of Washington—Some Portraits with Histories—Washington Memorials

A remarkable collection of engraved portraits of Washington is exhibited today in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library, the collection being secured and arranged by Superintendent Fleischner of the fine arts department. It is remarkable not only for the wonderful variety of portraits shown, the almost perfect condition of many of the originals, and the intrinsic value of the collection, represented by thousands of dollars, but also for giving a glimpse into the treasure-room of an enthusiastic collector, Mr. George R. Barrett, who has loaned the larger part of the prints in the exhibition. In all there are more than four hundred different portraits of the great American, and these include steel engravings, memorials, and two miniatures by Peale. Fortunately, the portraits of Washington are limited to no individual painter, and while extending over the greater part of his life, they cover more particularly the years of his public service. Mr. Fleischner, in preparing this exhibition, has had in view the importance of making the collection instructive, and more than merely interesting to the library sign-seer, and has arranged the portraits by groups according to painters, enabling the visitor to comprehend the different types of portraits. Of the whole number shown, about 175 are in Baker's catalogue, and these are given the numbers in that work, to which the student may have access at the original, being made from a drawing by Couder, after Trumbull. Archibald Robertson, the Scotch painter, made a miniature of Washington, from which an

oil painting was made for the Earl of Buchan and of which engravings are shown in Nos. 161 and 165, inclusive. Giuseppe Ceracchi, pupil of Canova, made a bust of Washington, reproduced in Nos. 166 and 167. Williams's famous picture of Washington in Masonic dress, as past master, is reproduced by O'Neill in No. 168. Walter Robertson's miniature is shown in Nos. 172 and 173. Adolph Wertmüller, the Swedish artist, made a portrait, reproduced in Nos. 175 and 176.

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Of the works of Rembrandt Peale there is an original lithograph, very rare, numbered 279, and a reproduction, No. 280. Peale made sixteen attempts to paint a satisfactory portrait of Washington before he succeeded in making the one in the Capitol at Washington, from which engravings were made by Hall (381 and 382) and Walter (384). William Birch, an English painter and engraver, made a miniature in enamel, and his portrait is reproduced in Nos. 385 to 390, inclusive. James Sharpless made a pastel profile of Washington, which members of the family considered the best likeness extant, and the painter's wife made a miniature, reproduced by Hall as No. 394.

To Saint Memin, the French artist, we are indebted for the last portrait ever made of the first president. This was in crayon, and is reproduced by Dudensing in No. 397.

Of the silhouettes of the time few were made of Washington. Miss De Hart of Elizabethtown, N. J., made one which is unlike any known portrait of Washington, and there are examples in Nos. 398 and 399. There are also reproductions by Hall from Brown's equestrian statue, and by Moses from Canova's seated figure of Washington, but these are rather idealized figures than portraits.

By no means the least interesting features of the exhibition are the memorial designs which were issued after the death of Washington. These are in various forms, and generally of little artistic merit, while some approach the ridiculous in execution. Two are shown which are woven on cloth, one made in this country and its facsimile in London. Worthy of attention are Aiken & Harrison's "America Lamenting her loss at the tomb of Washington" (400); Gridley's "Pater Patrie," a monumental design with an oval medallion (403); Tanner's "Commemoration of Washington," a full figure surrounded by clouds, rising from a tomb (406); and Maverick's "General George Washington departed this life Dec. 14, 1799, a. 67, and the tears of a nation watered his grave," a full bust in uniform. Still another is the Plibout plate, of which there is a reproduction on cloth, as well as the engraving. Finally, there are two original signed miniatures, painted by Trumbull. The exhibition will last probably for two weeks.

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Joseph Wright, artist and die-sinker at the Philadelphia mint made several portraits of Washington, one of which was an etching.

Profile copies by Holloway, Murray and Roeding and a bust in three-quarters are from Wright's portraits. Parker's full-length figure and the busts and heads by Durand, Hall, Loney, Ormsby, Storm, Tardieu, and an unknown engraver, were all made from Houdon's statue for the general assembly of Virginia. Hall's bust is from a portrait by James Peale.

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PLAN OF THE "BOSTON MASSACRE," DRAWN BY PAUL REVERE.

One of the most interesting of the Chamberlain collection of autographs in the Public Library is a plan of the "Boston Massacre," made by Paul Revere. This was used at the trial of Capt. Preston and the soldiers, who, on the night of the 5th of March, 1770, fired on the townspeople, killing five men and wounding six others.

"Undoubtedly," said Judge Mellen Chamberlain, its former owner, to the writer, "it was made by order of the court." Revere being known as an expert engraver was pressed into service, and was probably one of the crowd present at the occurrence, although his name does not appear as a witness at the trial.

The drawing is on an ordinary sheet of linen paper measuring 13x8 inches, and, except that the ink is somewhat faded and the paper stained where it was creased and folded, is in a good state of preservation. It is mounted on gray cardboard, framed, and attached by hinges, as are all the others of this collection which are on exhibition, to the south wall of the children's room. The tablet is numbered XXIII and, beside the plan, bears on its reverse the autographs of the counsel and court, namely: Benj. Lynde, John Cushing, Peter Oliver and Edmund Trowbridge, the judges; Jonathan Bellow, attorney-general; Samuel Winthrop, clerk; Robert Treat Paine, Samuel Quincy, counsel for the crown; John Adams, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Sampson Salter Blowers, counsel for the soldiers.

The obverse of the adjoining tablet, No. XXIV, bears the original petition of the soldiers to the Honorable Judges of the Superior court, asking for their trial at the same time as Crispus Attucks, dated, Gosh. Oct. 24, 1770, signed: Hugh White, James Hartigan, Matthew Killroy (his mark). This petition, however, was denied, Preston's trial beginning (Oct. 2 and continuing till Oct. 30, when he was acquitted. That of the soldiers lasted from Nov. 17 to Dec. 6, Warren, Hartigan, McCauley, White, Warren and Carroll being found not guilty, and Killroy and Montgomery, guilty of manslaughter. These latter were sentenced to be hung in the end in open court, after which they were discharged. Edward Manwaring, John Munro, Hammond Green and Thomas Greenwood, who were charged by the grand jury with being present adding, abetting, assisting, etc., and William Warren for the murder of Crispus Attucks, were tried on the 12th of December, following, and all acquitted by the jury, without going from their seats.

John Adams in later life speaking of the trial said: "I never pitied any men more than the two soldiers who were sentenced to be branded in the hand for manslaughter. They were noble, fine-looking men; protested they had done nothing contrary to their duty as soldiers; and when the sheriff approached to perform his office, they burst into tears. At the present day it is impossible to realize the excitement of the populace and the abuse heaped upon Mr. Quincy and myself for our defense of the British captain and his soldiers; we heard our names execrated in the most opprobrious terms whenever we appeared in the streets of Boston."

It is somewhat singular to see the names of John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., as the defenders of the soldiers whom they had often denounced as the oppressors of their country, while Samuel Quincy, as attorney for the crown, was advocating the rights of the people as adverse to the soldiers; but in this they were all doing their duty faithfully to their clients, and rising entirely above their feelings without any sacrifice of principle or personal friendship.

A few years after their positions were reversed, Josiah Quincy had closed a life devoted to liberty and the rights of the colonies, and John Adams was in Congress, advocating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, while Samuel Quincy had abandoned his country to take sides with England, and to die, almost forgotten, an exile in a foreign land.

A brief review of the events of that memorable night in "which the formation of American independence was laid," again to quote John Adams, will give the reader a better understanding of the accompanying plan.

The popular dissatisfaction occasioned by the stamp act, and following its repeal in 1766, the appointment and payment by the crown of revenue officers, Governor and Judges, was further increased by the arrival in October, 1768, of a fleet of British men-of-war, with two regiments on board.

The officers expected to find provision made in the town for the troops; but the people vigorously protested that the government had no right in time of peace, to quarter soldiers on the inhabitants. The first night some found shelter in Faneuil Hall, while others were forced to camp on the streets and the Common.

Later, Gov. Bernard, without consulting the council, gave up to them the State House. Here they remained for some time in possession of all the chambers, with the exception of the council chamber, where the representatives of the province and courts of law held their meetings, much to the disgust and annoyance of these bodies. He tried, but without success, to obtain for a barracks the Manufactory House, an old building out of repair, belonging to the province, and occupying the site of what is now Hamilton place. Finally, private buildings were hired at an exorbitant rental to accommodate the soldiers.

After their quarters were settled, the main guard was posted at one of these houses, directly opposite the south door of the Old State House, and not 12 yards from it, with two field pieces pointed at this historic building, in which were sitting the General Court and all the law courts of the county.

So obnoxious was this state of affairs, that at the opening of the court in November, James Otis rose and moved that it should adjourn to Faneuil Hall. With laughing and scorn he observed: "that the stench occasioned by the troops in the representatives' chamber might prove infectious, and that it was utterly degrading to the court to administer justice at the points of bayonets and mouths of cannon." Gov. Bernard was requested to order a withdrawal of the cannon. This he refused, and the court, considering it a defiance of law and attack upon its liberties, thoroughly disgusted, adjourned to Cambridge, to the street inconvenience of the members.

This military surveillance of a naturally independent and free people, led to a feeling of restlessness, which further developed into resentment, and finally, under the impulse and abetment of the soldiers, culminated into open resistance on the night of the 5th of March.

"On this night, at an early hour, as though something uncommon was expected, parties of boys, apprentices and soldiers strolled through the streets, and their side was spared of insult. Ten or 12 soldiers went from the main guard in King street to Murray's barracks, in Brattle street, and another party came out of these barracks, armed with clubs and cutlasses, as if for a stroll. A little after 8 o'clock quite a crowd collected near Brattle Street Church, many of whom had canes and sticks. After wretched abuse on both sides, things grew into a fight. Some men lifted a boy into the windows of the Old Brick Meeting House, the site of which is now occupied by the Rogers building, on Washington street, and directed him to ring the bell. The people, thinking it an alarm of fire, hurried from their houses, armed with buckets and fire bags.

Shortly before this Capt. Goldfinch of the army crossed King street, near the Royal Custom House, in front of which a sentinel had been stationed. As he was passing, a harper's apprentice taunted him with being a mean fellow for not paying for dressing his hair. The sentinel ran after the boy and gave him a severe blow with his musket. The boy went away crying, and told several of the assault, while the captain went toward Murray's barracks and found the crowd pelting the soldiers with snowballs, and the latter defending themselves. He ordered the men into the barracks, and the gate shut, giving at the same time a promise that no more men should be let out that night.

For about 20 minutes there was quiet. The mob had adjourned to Dock square, where they were harangued by a "tall, large man, who wore a red cloak and a white wig," who has never been identified. As he finished there was a hurrah, and the crowd surged through Royal Exchange lane, now Exchange street, into King street, now State. Coming out in front of the sentinel, at the custom house, he was recognized as the assailant of the boy, and the crowd immediately pelted him with snowballs and missiles of all descriptions.

Warding them off as best he could, he backed up the steps, calling for help. Some one ran to Capt. Preston, the officer of the day, and told him of the attack. He hastened to the main guard on the opposite side of the street, and sent a sergeant with a file of seven men to protect the sentinel. These closed in around him, and Capt. Preston ordered them to prime and load. Amid the noise and confusion which prevailed, many cries of "Fire" were heard, so it is prob-

able that the soldiers supposed they were ordered to do so. Seven of the pieces were discharged, not simultaneously, but in quick succession.

The first shot killed Crispus Attucks, a mulatto, who was standing at a little distance, leaning on a stick. The second struck down Samuel Gray, who was near Attucks, and the next killed James Caldwell, a sailor, standing in the middle of the street. Samuel Maverick, a boy of 17, and Patrick Carr were mortally wounded as they were crossing the street. The former died next morning, and the latter nine days later.

People poured into the streets by the hundred, the alarm having been given by the pealing of the church bells, and the 29th regiment was called out and drawn up for platoon firing, when the arrival of Hutchinson, the Lieutenant-Governor, put an end to the uproar. He indignantly shouted to Preston: "What do you mean by firing on the people without an order from a civil magistrate?" The captain's reply was indistinguishable amid the noise. The surging of the crowd pushed Hutchinson through the door of the town house, where, ascending to the balcony overlooking the street, he addressed the people, who listened quietly and respectfully. A court of inquiry was immediately ordered, the soldiers were sent to their barracks, and Preston and his squad were arrested.

The following day the council advised the removal of the 29th regiment. In the afternoon an immense town meeting, called at Faneuil Hall, adjourned to the Old South Meeting House. A committee, headed by Samuel Adams, waited on the Lieutenant-Governor, and received his assurance that the offending regiment would be removed. They were not, however, satisfied with this. On the way back to the meeting, Adams, passing between the lines of people blocking the street, gave the watchword, "Both regiments or none." In the church the question was put, and carried unanimously. Adams, again, as spokesman, gave Hutchinson the answer of the populace. He, however, moved of the one regiment, but Adams was firm, declaring that if Hutchinson had power to remove one, he had power to remove both. His determination carried the day. Hutchinson weakened, and before sundown that day both regiments were ordered to Castle William. For many years after the 14th and 29th were known in Parliament as the "Sam Adams regiments."

The plan of Revere shows the seven soldiers closed in a quarter circle around the sentry, at his box in front of the custom house, at the corner of Exchange lane and King street. These are designated by small circles with a line passing through the center of each, presumably behind the muskets. A heavy dot behind the soldier nearest the corner is probably meant for Preston. Directly in front were the vaunted figures of Attucks and Gray, lettered A and G, while a little higher up in the middle of the shown prostrate in Carr, Caldwell, and Maverick's position is indicated by a circle numbered 2 in front of the Exchange Tavern, which was on the corner opposite the custom house. Mr. Payne, who was wounded while standing at his door, is to be discerned on the lower left-hand side of the plan.

An amusing story is told of this gentleman, that he exclaimed after being shot through the arm with two balls, "I declare! I think those soldiers ought to be talked to." Monk, Clark, Green, Patterson and Parker, the others who were wounded, are marked by the remaining circles. The key to the letters in the street is lost.

These trials seem to have been the first in the province which lasted more than a day, and proceeded with great care and patience on the part of the Chief Justice Hutchinson, Judge Lynde presiding. Quincy made an able and eloquent appeal, and Adams closed for the defence in an argument admirable for its learning, acuteness and strength. The latter, on being asked many years after if Preston expressed any gratitude for the eloquent defence which caused his acquittal, replied: "No, indeed; his object was to leave Boston as soon as possible. He immediately disappeared, and I never saw him again, except once, when I passed him walking in the street in London."

"Pete's Boy," a touching War Story, by Charles B. Lewis, complete in The Boston Sunday Herald of March 6.

East Boston Free Press.

W. C. R. WOODSIDE, Editor.

129 LONDON ST., EAST BOSTON.

SATURDAY, March 5, 1898.

A FINE SHOWING.

Art Exhibition of East Boston Artists.

At the Local Public Library
This Week.A Sight Worth Wit-
nessing.

Through the kindness of Miss E. O. Walkley of the local Public Library, who gave the information to the scribe, the Free Press is enabled to give the public a slight idea of the art exhibition, the production of East Bostonians now to be seen at the Library on Meridian street.

The scholars exhibit consists of pencil and charcoal sketches from the East Boston High school, pen and ink, water color and pencil sketches from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pen and ink and charcoal drawings from the Evening drawing school, charcoal and sepia sketches from the Normal Art school. In the collections there are many beautiful and unique creations. In the private exhibit, there is a crayon copy of Schreyer's "Battle in the Desert," beautifully executed by Mrs. John I. Bates; two pastels, a rustic scene and a marine view, an oil painting of a fish, and a plaster cast of a ram's head, all fine works of art, from Dr. H. A. Fraser; the superb paintings in oil, representing the "Old Man of the Mountains," a castle, Leighton's wharf, a mountain glen, with a stag in the foreground, and flowers, and two pretty water colors, a yacht scene, and a storm at sea, by Mrs. Emory D. Leighton; two fine crayons, and a pretty water scene in oil, by Miss Emma A. L. Busell; a winter pastel, by Mrs. A. M. Blackline; two oil colors, a cow and a puffy bouquet, by Miss Alice Dicker; a handsome oil painting of roses, by Mrs. Charles Jewett; three elegant paintings in oil, a dog, a child, and a sea view, by Mrs. Ernestine L. Smith; four fine oils, a load of hay, pansies, bunch of barberries and marine view, by Mr. Josiah Beadle; a beautiful oil painting of roses, by Miss Rachel Gerrold; four elegant "oils" a view of "An Old house at Gloucester," which has been exhibited at the Boston Art Club, a fishing shanty and two marine views, by Mrs. Horace E. Bragdon; a pretty oil still life, by Miss Henrietta Langle; well executed water colors, representing a bunch of blackberries, "scene at the beaches," white oxen, New England kitchen, yacht, beach scene, the work of Mrs. Nellie James Gurney, (deceased), kindly loaned by Mrs. James of Princeton street; two magnificent architectural drawings in water colors, one of a door of a colonial mansion and the other the approach and general view of a country residence and a landscape, by Mr. Walter Rice, the architect, of Lexington street; original designs, very pretty, of flowers, leaves, twigs, etc., from the local High school; a pastel, two water colors and an original composition in charcoal, representing a "Woman at a sewing machine," entitled "Labor," all by Miss Maud Day; several fine water colors of oak and ivy leaves and larches, two charcoal sketches, one a vase and figure, and the other a very delicate lace design and a number of pencil sketches, illustrative of the characteristics of Greek, Roman and Egyptian monumental design, the work of Miss Eleanor Pillsbury, a school teacher of East Boston.

The exhibition is very creditable to the artistic skill of East Boston ladies and gentlemen and should be seen to be appreciated.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

A visit to the room set apart for children in the Public Library will well repay a visit from a student of "young America." Saturday the tables were filled with tots whose feet dangled far above the floor but who were thoroughly engrossed in book or paper. In passing through the room I failed to see a head turned and faces showed happy contentment. This was more than could be said for the larger reading room, where the interest was not such that heads would not be raised at the advent of each new-comer—and by men and women in about like proportion.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1898

Public Library Pamphlet on the History of Women.

A pamphlet on the history of women has been issued with the March bulletin of the Public Library. It is a catalogue of the Galatia collection given to the library in 1893 by Colonel T. W. Higginson, whose desire it is that the collection form the nucleus of a department devoted to the subject. He suggested that such a department was a new departure for a public library, though one or two college libraries in the West have started such collections. Several large collections of books written by women have been made in Europe, but none, so far as known, about women. Another pamphlet dealing with the history of Boston and prepared by Edwin M. Bacon, is also of much value.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

Copley Square.

The Committee on Cities met in executive session this morning and adjourned at noon until 3.30 with the seal of secrecy on every lip. While it is understood that a bill in the matter of the height of buildings in Copley Square will not be drawn until this afternoon, there is conclusive evidence that a poll was taken and that the committee is practically unanimous in favor of 300 feet, with no section in the bill giving special damage to any parties. In the various conferences of counsel and committee which have been held it has been found that not only the committee, but the Mayor of Boston and all the interests, excepting the Westminster Chambers, will be satisfied with 100 feet, though of course the city would be better pleased if the height were fixed at 50. The bill will probably be reported tomorrow.

In joint session with the Committee on Drainage the committee voted to report favorably the bill asked for by the city of Lynn, that the work of constructing the outfall sewer be legalized, and its extension 1000 feet be permitted.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

It had been intimated to Mayor Quincy that the prince would pay a visit to the Public Library during the afternoon; and the mayor, in company with several friends, went to the library to wait for him.

The prince decided, however, that after his long ride to the Country Club it would be best for him not to go to the library, as others might take it in the nature of a semi-official visit, and so feel offended.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.

Criticism of Library Readers.

To the Editor.
BOSTONVILLE, March 7.—Recently there have appeared in some of the Boston papers articles describing the personal peculiarities and referring to the pecuniary condition of some of the people who frequent the Boston Public Library. It seems to me that this public criticism through the papers of people who enter the library for the purpose of reading or to enjoy the works of art displayed there, is in very poor taste, and not creditable to any gentleman, and if there are any attaches of the library who furnish these writers with information for their articles that their services in that capacity can be dispensed with by the public. If they are in any way responsible, let me say that the public does not employ them in the capacity of critics of the people, but to serve the people in other capacities. If there are not enough duties of the kind for which they are paid from the people's money to perform to occupy their time, the public funds had better be expended in some other way than to pay them for self-imposed tasks which they were not employed to perform. If the writers of these spicy articles are alone responsible for them, and collected their data from their own observation, made inside the library, without the assistance of the attaches, I recommend them to leave the library. There are some very good books there, written by eminent Anarchistic and Socialistic writers on the causes and remedies for involuntary poverty. An intelligent reading of these books would do much to enlighten them on the economic life that are in need of treatment. It would also do much to transform them into a more human sentiment that spirit of levity which is usually aroused by a reference to the "Wary Walkers" and the "Willie Wagglers." Yours truly,
PHILOSOPHICAL ANARCHIST.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898

EXHIBITION OF BOOK COVERS

Walter Rowland's Collection of Book and Magazine Covers Shown at the Public Library This Week

That "yellow-covered" is no longer a synonym for the bad in literature is shown by an exhibition which is made in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library this week. The exhibit is one of book and magazine covers, including some 550 specimens, most of which are from the private collection of Walter Rowland of this city, while the Brown Library, the Public Library and one or two individuals furnish a few specimens. The sober walls of the room are converted into a chromatic riot by the many colors used by designers of modern covers for paper-bound books and magazines, and there are specimens of the work of American, French, English, German, Italian and Swedish designers and illustrators. Those who know only the severe covers of old paper-bound books will find it a far cry from the "New England Primer" to the daring and dazzling covers designed by Jules Cheret for "Paris Illustré." Yet one need not go so far back, for it was not until Walter Crane began making attractive colored covers for children's picture-books in 1885, and the time of development of chromo-lithography, that the paper book-cover began to receive any consideration from artists. Now, in the collection shown by Mr. Rowland, there are hundreds of artistic designs. While perhaps most of them approximate the type which shows the alliance in chromatic decoration between the pictorial poster and the book-cover, there are also specimens of conventional design, black-and-whites, and here and there a dainty piece of drawing or lettering, strong and chaste in design and execution.

Among so many examples of art, it is difficult to select striking designs. Among those of American artists there is shown in one of the cases the cover designed by Margaret Nelson Armstrong for Christine Terhune Herrick's "Little Dinner;" R. Wagner's Clock Book cover; Outcault's and Emert Haskell's Truth covers; Edward Penfield's Harper's; Elhu Vedder's familiar Century cover and one for the Studio; Max Bachmann's figure of Electricity for the Illustrated American; Claude Bragdon's Chap Book cover; Will H. Bradley's covers for the 1895 Columbia catalogue, the Inland Printer and others; Howard Pyle's cover for the Ladies' Home Journal; Maxfield Parrish's cover for Book News and Harper's Round Table; Frank Beard's cartoon cover for the Ram's Horn; W. Vanderbilt Allen's "Sporting Incidents" cover, with its spirited scenes; F. Hopkinson Smith's gorgeous design for "Venice of Today;" Will H. Low's covers for the catalogues of the National Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists; E. N. Stein's illuminated cover for the Aldine Almanac, and others.

Local artists have made noteworthy contributions to the collection. E. B. Bird being represented by a cover for a book of songs; E. S. Fisher's cover for the "Queen of the Ballet" libretto is shown; A. C. Fernald's cover for the Architectural Club Exhibition of last year is one of the good things in black and white. Bertram Gardner Goodhue's covers for the "Red Letter" the handbook of the Boston Public Library and the ill-fated "Knight Errant" are shown, the latter strongly resembling Selwyn Image's cover for the Century Guild, another sect of seekers. T. B. Hapgood, Jr., is represented by conventional designs on covers for the Inland Printer, and a poster catalogue for Ned Arden Flood.

It is in the French designs that the artists become more daring in the use of colors, and Steinlen's famous cats and H. Giacomelli's birds are shown in two large cover designs. Jules Cheret has striking cover designs for the Paris Illustré, and in one of the cases has a design for the cover of the libretto of "Monsieur," from the Brown Library. A Gaidon's two types of women, shown in designs wrought in collaboration with C. Delort and H. Gerbault, shown on the covers of "Paris-Noel" are interesting. Carlos Schwabe has also a striking cover for "Noel."

English artists are represented by many good things. L. F. Day, the art writer, showing covers for the Magazine of Art and the Art Journal. Dudley Hardy shows two impressive female heads in designs for the covers of "The Sketch" and "The Album." John Leighton's cover for the Scott centenary number of the Graphic cannot be overlooked. Randolph Caldecott's "Queen of Hearts" and other covers are also among the English designs shown.

Of the German covers Marcus's "Moderne Kunst;" Franz Stuck's Pan; L. Zumbusch's humorous cover for Jugend; F. Rohs's pretty winter scene on the cover of Gartenlaube; and Caspar's pretty nixie in glaucous robes, are among the attractions. Swedish and Italian artists are also represented in the collection, the former by Almqvist's cover for the Teknisk Tidsskrift, Carl Larsson's "Strand" and E. Rosenstrand's pretty women on the cover of "Jule Roser," and the latter by De Nitt's "La Vie Moderne," Edvard Dalbon's "Illustrazione Italiana" and L. Marchetti's "Parla-fachia," with its rich Venetian coloring.

Among the book covers belonging to the library and shown in one of the cases, in addition to those mentioned, are the rare Aubrey Beardsley cover for the Savoy; Phil May's and Caldecott's Graphic Pictures, Kate Greenway's little men and women, Nicholson's vigorous old-style drawing, Lemaitre's characteristic cover for the catalogue of the Koman's Building at the World's Fair, G. Rochegrosse's "Couronne de Carté," F. Kirchbach's "Lull Ties" libretto cover, and Steinlen's "dans la rue," one of the gems of the exhibit. The collection will remain on exhibition the rest of this week.

The News.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
Opp. Railroad Station, Bartlett Square,
Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

R. S. BARROWS, PROPRIETOR.

TELEPHONE . . . 160 JAMAICA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

BRANCH LIBRARY AT WOOLEY SQUARE.

To the Editor of the News:

The news has advocated many improvements in the West Roxbury district, for which we all feel grateful; but the field is broad and there is still room for suggestions for further improvements. The improvement I intend to speak of through your columns, is one the need of which has become apparent to many; but, strange to say those who ought to be most interested in it, have failed to come forward and advocate it, so, I suppose it remains for an old settler and campaigner like myself, to initiate the movement. Well, I'll do it.

Jamaica Plain has a library and we old inhabitants know about it. It is in Curtis Hall, a place well suited for those who reside in its vicinity. The hall is all right, but the location is not. Now, what I'm going to advocate today is the establishment of a branch library at, or near the Jamaica Plain station. This is a central point, and people from all sections naturally gravitate to it. Now, then, here is where a branch library ought to be established. I will not even suggest that the Curtis Hall branch be abolished—not at all, but as the eastern side of Jamaica Plain is somewhat foreign (geographically) to the western side, you will see the urgency of catering somewhat to the necessities of the people of the eastern side.

Forest Hills, East Jamaica Plain, Eggleston Square and Boylston Station form a large proportion of the population of this district, and would be better accommodated with a branch library at Jamaica Plain than any where else in the district. It is a necessity, because people who used to avail of the Boston Public Library before it was removed from its central location now look for something of the kind in their new homes. Business is centering in and around Green Street depot, and those who work in the factories and stores are familiar with the location, and would prefer a short walk after supper to a library near the scenes of their labor, rather than a long and tedious walk to the jumping off place of ward 22.

We must, Mr. Editor, be prepared to meet the growing necessities of this section, just as we did years ago, when we used to call this 11½ square miles of territory—the garden ward. We knew it was destined to become a great centre of population, and so prepared to meet its wants. No doubt some suitable and inexpensive place can be found, and I would here respectfully call the attention of our gentlemen to this matter. Jamaica Plain is the business centre of ward 22 and as such, needs better library accommodations.

By giving insertion to this in your next issue, you will oblige an old settler and attentive reader.

A. A. Bostwick.

172 Green St., Jamaica Plain.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 85.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

MANY NOVEL DESIGNS.

Most Interesting Exhibition of Book and Magazine Covers in the Boston Public Library.

An exhibition of book and magazine covers, most of them from the private collection of Walter Rowland of Boston, has been placed in the Barton room of the Public Library, and will be closed April 4.

There are about 400 examples, many of them very striking in color and bold design. In addition to Mr. Rowland's display, there are exhibits from the Boston Public Library, the Brown Library, and one or two individuals.

Local artists are well represented, and there are specimens of English, French, German, Swedish and Italian artists.

The French are, as usual, remarkable for brilliant coloring. English artists are represented by many good things.

In Mr. Rowland's collection, most of the examples approximate the type which shows the alliance in chromatic decoration between the poster and the book-cover. There are also specimens of conventional design, black-and-whites and a few pieces of drawing or lettering, strong and chaste in execution and invention.

Among the book covers belonging to the Public Library are covers by Aubrey Beardsley, Phil May, Caldecott, Nicholson, Lemaire, G. Rochegrosse, F. Kirchbach and Steinlen's "Dans La Rue," which is particularly notable.

The chief merit of the exhibition, besides its usefulness as indicating the contemporary standards in paper cover designs, lies in the inventiveness and occasional eccentricity manifested in the color schemes. Some of them are very curious and are certainly worth a visit to the library.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1898.

EXHIBITION OF COVERS.

An exhibition of book and magazine covers, most of them from the private collection of Walter Rowland of Boston, has been placed in the Barton room of the Public Library, and will be closed April 4.

There are about 400 examples, many of them very striking in color and bold design. In addition to Mr. Rowland's display, there are exhibits from the Boston Public Library, the Brown Library, and one or two individuals.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 30, 1898.

REAL ESTATE.

Old Public Library is
Reported Sold.

Philadelphia Syndicate Said to
be the Purchaser.

Purpose is to Improve the
Property.

Nos. 13 and 15 Winter St Sold
to Real Estate Trust.

Other Deals Recorded in City
Proper and Suburbs.

It was reported on the "street" today that the old public library building on Boylston st had been sold to a well-known syndicate of Philadelphia gentlemen, who have purchased for the purpose of improving the property.

The report further states that the negotiations for the transfer of the property will be closed in a few weeks, just as soon as certain matters have been adjusted.

The property had been the scene of many changes since it was vacated by the city of Boston for the handsome new structure in Copely sq. For a long time the sale of this valuable estate has been in the hands of Messrs Alex. S. Porter and Meredith & Gray.

They had a number of offers, but none seemed to be sufficient for the trustees to let the property go, although some months ago the estate came very near changing ownership, the intending purchaser having decided to pay the price set by the trustees, but the terms could not be arranged, and so this deal fell through.

It is not stated what price the new owner will pay for the property, should he succeed in obtaining control, but it is stated that the consideration is in the vicinity of the asking price, \$1,000,000.

The property is taxed for about \$845,000, of which \$713,000, or about \$36 per square foot, is on the 22.45 square feet of land, and \$72,000 on the building.

This is an increase of about \$6 per square foot since the new hotel Tott-raine was erected, and report says that if the syndicate can come to suitable terms, they will erect thereon one of the finest as well as one of the handsomest hotels in the United States.

For a long time the building has been occupied as a Zoo, but this was terminated a few days ago, although the Zoo management holds a lease on the property until September.

It has been known for a long time that the trustees have been desirous of disposing of the property, but it has been the price set that has caused the real estate operators to refuse to figure on the same, except a few, and these have not offered anywhere near the figure wanted, except the party mentioned above.

The sale of this valuable parcel at this time would mean considerable to real estate in Boston, and especially in the vicinity of the old public library. Not only would it mean the selling for a large sum of this estate, but also the improvement of the property at a large figure.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1898

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS

Book Covers, Photographs of Madonnas and Rare Works from the Deane Library

Preparations are being made at the Public Library for two exhibitions which will be of interest. In the first room of the fine arts department the wall shelves have been removed, and the walls have been covered with dark red canvas. This room will be used for public exhibitions in future, and the tables and periodicals on them will be removed to the inner room where readers may use them without interruption from the sightseers. Superintendent Fleischner is preparing for an exhibition of the rare Americana which were secured at the Deane sale, and in which there is a great deal of interest and value. While the total sum expended by the Public Library at the sale was about \$1000, drawn, of course, from its special trust funds, the library was fortunate in securing a number of valuable works which it should have had before, but had no opportunity to acquire. Mrs. John A. Lewis, who established a special fund for the library, gave \$200 additional to be used at this sale. No part of the city appropriation for the library was used, as it is at present all too small for the regular needs of the institution. The Old South Society bought a manuscript fragment of Prince's annals, which is added to the Old South collection in the Public Library.

For Easter Mr. Fleischner is arranging for an exhibition of photographs of all the famous Madonnas in the world, including all schools of painting. The exhibition of book-cover designs, now in the Barton-Ticknor room, will be kept in place this week, owing to the visit of the Pratt Institute and Albany Library schools next Friday. The collection has been augmented by some fine specimens from the collection of Miss Minns, which have been placed with the Walter Rowland collection and in cases. The Albany Library school class of twenty-two members will inspect the library next Friday morning, and the Pratt Institute class of seventeen will visit the institution on Friday afternoon.

Library Classes to Meet in Boston

Plans are being made for an interesting meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club to take place in this city April 11. Visiting classes will be here from the New York State Library School and from the Pratt Institute School. There will be an exhibition of library appliances in the afternoon, and in the evening James L. Whitney will read an account of the post-conference trip of the American librarians in England and Scotland. A reception by the library bureau will follow.

H. C. Wellman, who has been superintendent of branch libraries of the Boston Public Library, has been selected as librarian of the Brookline Public Library, to succeed Charles K. Bolton, who goes to the Boston Athenaeum.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898

It is a matter of congratulation that the Boston Public Library secured a share of the rare Americana which were in the library of the late Charles Deane. The works acquired rank among the early American histories, in which the library has been weak, not only because it has not large funds available for the purchase of such works, but because an opportunity to secure them does not come often. The purchases at the Deane sale were made out of the special trust funds provided for such purposes, aided by a generous gift, and no part of the city appropriation was used, as that is not enough for the regular buying of the library and the maintenance of the central library and branches. The report of the city treasurer makes it appear that the library had a balance last year of about \$900, and on this showing the library appropriation for the current year was reduced by that amount. As a matter of fact, it should be stated that all of the city appropriation was used last year, and the balance was one remaining from the income of trust funds provided to meet such opportunities as the recent Deane sale. As a result, the library is short of the amount actually needed to carry on its present work, and with the city appropriation reduced, the library work has increased twenty per cent. The Boston Public Library has now 65,000 card holders, a greater number than any other library in the world, and unless its regular growth is provided for, it will be necessary to suspend book buying, and possibly cut off some of the branches. It is hardly fair to the institution to curtail its appropriation because it has a balance from the trust fund provided for a specific purpose.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898

STUDYING TO BE LIBRARIANS

Students of the New York State Library School Will Spend the Next Ten Days Visiting the Libraries of Boston and Vicinity

A visit was paid by Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild and about twenty-five students of the New York State Library School to the Boston Public Library this morning. There they were met by Librarian Putnam, who conducted them through the building and showed them everything of interest.

The Library School is located in the State Library at Albany, and the course is two years of careful and thorough training for the librarian's profession. The director is Melvil Dewey, who is also one of the directors of the New York State Library. Visits to libraries have, from the first, ranked as an important feature of the course, and both classes spend ten days at Easter in visiting alternately the leading libraries of New York and Boston, and of the vicinity of those cities, where a profitable field for comparative study of methods and systems is found.

The Itinerary, as it affects Boston and vicinity, is in brief as follows:

Today—Boston Public Library and Boston Athenaeum.

Saturday—Riverside Press, Cambridge; Boston Book Company, Beacon street; and a reception from 4 to 6 at the Grundmann Studios, with the College Club as hosts.

Sunday—Boston Public Library.

Monday—Holiday in forenoon; in the afternoon visit to the Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic avenue; and in the evening, meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at which special papers will be read and a reception given.

Tuesday—Harvard University Library, W. C. Lane; Cambridge Public Library, W. L. R. Gifford, and Episcopal Theological School, Miss Edith Fuller. The school will take luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, and in the evening will visit the Brookline Public Library.

Wednesday—The senior class will work on original bibliographies in various libraries, and the junior class will visit the public libraries at Medford and Woburn.

Thursday—The Salem Public Library, Gardner M. Jones; Essex Institute, Miss Alice G. Waters; Peabody Academy of Science, John Robinson, and Salem Athenaeum, Mrs. Alice H. Stone, will be visited.

Friday—An inspection will be made of the A. L. A. publishing section at the Boston Athenaeum, Miss Nina E. Browne; and a call will be made at the Massachusetts State Library, C. B. Tillinghast.

The first party will leave for home on Friday afternoon, and the second party on Monday afternoon.

DIFFICULT TO DRAW BOOKS ON CUBA

Officials at the Public Library Say That There is an Unprecedented Demand for Literature on This Subject

For a long time the officials of the Boston Public Library have noticed a steady increase in the calls for all classes of books relating to Cuba. But in the last two months the demand has increased to such an extent that now it is almost impossible to secure anything on this subject. It was said today that there are no special books that are asked for, in preference to others, but that all books relating to Cuba are being eagerly sought for. Books on Spain do not seem to be quite as popular, but there are more calls for literature on this country than there have been for a long time.

There are many maps of Cuba at the library, and each day visitors in large numbers ask for these and study them carefully, thus showing to what an extent the interest of the public is being aroused, and how anxious people are to become familiar with this much-talked-of part of the world.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898.

What Boston Reads.

Psychology and the Mystic Favorite Topics of the Public.

POETRY NOT CALLED FOR.

Periodicals Always in Demand and Men Four Deep Before The World.

(Special to The World.)

BOSTON, April 7.—The literary centre of New England—the Hub of the Universe, is it?—has lost its taste for poetry, and is rather given over to the mystic and the occult, while there be many there as in less cultivated cities who seem to find their only mental food in fiction. This is the inference to be drawn from an interview with Mr. Knapp, one of the attendants at the beautiful new public library in Copley Square, who came with the books from the old building, where he had been for a long time. The attendance at the new building has steadily increased, he told The World correspondent.

"It is not unusual to see two hundred readers at one time seated in Bates Hall," he continued, "while readers in other rooms and visitors in general have often amounted to five thousand daily."

"Do the people mostly read fiction?" "Counting readers in general, yes."

"What counts next in popularity after fiction?"

"It is not safe to make positive assertions in regard to that. We do not keep statistics."

"But the Boston Public Library did keep statistics."

"Yes."

"Then, why not now?"

"Because they are considered to be misleading. They are only valuable when all librarians keep them and then compare results. It is impossible to make all librarians keep them, therefore we have given up doing so."

"Will you, however, have a fair knowledge of what is most read?"

"Yes."

"Does the reading of history increase?"

"Decidedly; steadily, I should say."

"And biography?"

"Very much. This is an age of biography."

"It is also an age of printed gossip, and biography is only a sort of sublimated gossip?"

No reply, save a nod.

"How about works on higher thought, philosophy and so forth?"

Psychology a Favorite.

"Of all such reading psychology takes the lead. Its increase is more marked of late than any other kind of serious reading and among all classes of readers."

"How do you account for that change?"

"I don't undertake to account for it. Various causes are at work, no doubt, but chiefly, perhaps, the decline in a belief in religious dogmas. People have lost their grip on many things handed down to them, but they are as anxious as ever in regard to their chances of immortality. That may account for their desire to learn the last word on psychic science."

The shrewd purveyor of mental food to the public only smiled. It was evidently a question on which he did not care to commit himself to an opinion.

"Don't you think that after fiction, which is only the study of human motives and passions, the average human being is most deeply concerned in the chances of his after life?"

Another comprehensive nod and "It seems so."

"In regard to more mystic works, those dealing wholly with the psychic and occult, those which seek to touch the borderland between this and another world, is there much call for those?"

"More than ever before. They are called for in about the ratio that a knowledge of their existence increases among the people."

Very Little Poetry Read.

"What kind of reading is least of all in demand?"

"Poetry. There is scarcely any call for it. The decline is marked, decided."

Such being the results among adult readers and frequenters of Bates Hall it seemed worth while to ask how the tastes of the younger generation tallied with their elders. Similar questions were therefore put to the most experienced attendant in the room for juveniles. There two stories were, of course, most in demand.

"Do children read history?"

"Yes, a good deal."

"Fairy tales or mythology?"

"A great deal in fairy tales and wonder books; very little in mythology. They don't seem to understand or care for that."

"Do they read poetry?"

"Scarcely any. But I ever asked for except Whittier, Holmes and Bryant, and there were some in demand."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII., NO. 99.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

FUTURE LIBRARIANS.

Students of New York Library Schools
Sightseeing in Boston Until
Next Tuesday.

Twenty-six students of the New York Library school, on their seventh annual visit, under direction of Vice-Director Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, arrived in Boston Thursday night and inspected the Public Library yesterday morning under the guidance of Librarian Herbert Putnam. In the afternoon the company looked through the Athenaeum.

At the Public Library the students were distributed in the various departments according to their individual preferences or special work in library science. Some of them gave particular attention to the children's room, or the catalogue or loan or other departments. Also yesterday afternoon 15 students of the Pratt Institute library school of Brooklyn visited the Public Library.

The New York library school delegation will inspect two local publishing houses today, and attend a reception in the afternoon at the Grundmann studios, Clarendon street, tendered by the College Club.

On Sunday the company will make a brief visit to the Public Library. Monday the New York visitors, also the Pratt Institute people, will attend a meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in this city.

The New York company will on Tuesday visit the Harvard University and Cambridge Public libraries, the Episcopal theological school and the Brooklyn Public Library.

BOSTON HERALD.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

SPECIAL LIBRARY CARD.

Applications for Books Needed in Connection with Business Recognized.

The trustees of the Public Library have recognized applications from publishing houses, periodicals, state and city departments and others for the special loan of books needed in connection with their business.

Henceforth books will be issued on presentation of a special blank that reads as follows:

We hereby request a special card, on which books, to the number of (not exceeding six), to be retained weeks (not exceeding four), may be loaned to persons in our employ, on the issue of such a card by the authorities of the library we agree that—

1—Only such books shall be drawn as are needed in connection with the affairs of our office.

2—Only such of our employees as can properly use such books shall be permitted to use them.

3—No books drawn shall be taken outside the city limits without permission specially given in each case.

4—All books drawn shall be carefully used and promptly returned within the time specified.

5—In case of breach of any of the above provisions we will submit to such reasonable penalty as the trustees may impose.

LIBRARY STUDENTS.

Visitors from New York and Brooklyn
Institutions Entertained in
This City.

Students from the New York State Library and the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn visited some of the library institutions in Boston this morning.

The party comprises 27 members of the New York Library and 16 from the Brooklyn institution.

The students from the New York Library visited the establishment of Houghton & Mifflin this morning, while the Brooklyn students spent the time at the Boston Athenaeum.

At 1 o'clock luncheon was served to both delegations at the rooms of the Boston Book Company on Beacon street.

An address was made by Charles E. Soule, president of the company, on Library Architecture, and Frederick W. Faxon, superintendent of the library department of the company, spoke on "The Use of Periodicals in the Library."

This afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, a reception will be given the representatives of both schools by the College Club at the Grundmann studios on Clarendon street.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1898

VISITING LIBRARY STUDENTS

Some Went to Wellesley Today While Others Took a Bicycle Trip Into the Suburbs

Visiting members of the New York State Library school had a half-holiday this forenoon, as is the custom of that school, and a number of the young ladies went to Wellesley College, while another group took a bicycle trip into the suburbs. Others remained at the headquarters, Hotel Bellevue. All reassembled this afternoon for a visit to the Library Bureau at 630 Atlantic avenue, where they passed several hours studying the processes of manufacturing library materials. They were escorted through the several departments of that establishment. The principal feature of the day will be an informal reception this evening at the Library Bureau. James I. Whitney, one of the officials at the Boston Public Library, will read an account of the "Post-Conference Trip of American Librarians in England and Scotland" last summer after the international conference at London. This has been arranged by the Massachusetts Library Club and an invitation to attend has been sent also to the Pratt Institute Library School of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Many of the library students visited the Public Library yesterday, observing the class of readers to be seen there on Sunday, and tomorrow they will start for Cambridge at an early hour to visit the Harvard University Library, the Cambridge Public Library and the Episcopal Theological School. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast will entertain them at luncheon at noon.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

MUST HAVE MONEY.

Library Trustees in Special Session
Urge Need of Cash for Completing Building.

The Trustees of the Public Library have written to Mayor Quincy and communicated the result of a special meeting, held Tuesday. They say that the need of completing the central library building is imperative. They beg for an application to the Legislature for an act enabling the city to borrow \$100,000 for the work, and they point out the fact that the money is not asked for in order to ornament or decorate, but that it is designed "simply to utilize properly present space."

The trustees add that there are other improvements which should be provided for, notably in East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston and at the South End, but, in the opinion of the trustees, "the need for the perfection of the central library building appears to us to stand by itself in its urgency and as regards the number of persons affected and the reputation of the city."

Appended to the communication is a schedule showing how the money is to be expended, if obtained, upon the central building. Over \$14,000 is wanted for money already expended on account of construction, and claims outstanding in excess of building appropriation.

drawn from an interview with Mr. Knapp, one of the attendants at the beautiful new public library in Copley Square, who came with the books from the old building, where he had been for a long time. The attendance at the new building has steadily increased, he told The World correspondent.

"It is not unusual to see two hundred readers at one time seated in Bates Hall," he continued, "while readers in other rooms and visitors in general have often amounted to five thousand daily."

"Do the people mostly read fiction?"
"Counting readers in general, yes."
What counts next in popularity after fiction?"

"It is not safe to make positive assertions in regard to that. We do not keep statistics."
"But the Boston Public Library did keep statistics."

"Yes."
"Then, why not now?"

"Because they are considered to be misleading. They are only valuable when all libraries keep them and then compare results. It is impossible to make all libraries keep them; therefore we have given up doing so."

"Still you must have a fair knowledge of what is most read."

"Yes."

"Does the reading of history increase?"

"Decidedly; steadily, I should say."

"Very much. This is an age of biography."

"It is also an age of printed gossip, and biography is only a sort of unlimited gossip?"

No reply, save a nod.

"How about works on higher thought, philosophy and so forth?"

Psychology a Favorite.

"Of all such reading psychology takes the lead. Its increase is more marked of late than any other kind of serious reading and among all classes of readers."

"How do you account for that change?"

"I don't undertake to account for it—various causes are at work, no doubt, but chiefly, perhaps, the decline in a belief in religious dogma. People have lost their grip on many things handed down to them, but they are as anxious as ever in regard to their chances of immortality. That may account for their desire to learn the last word on psychic science."

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"Don't you think that after fiction, which is only the study of human motives and passions, the average human being is most deeply concerned in the chances of his after life?"

Another comprehensive nod and "it seems so."

"In regard to more mystic works, those dealing wholly with the psychic and occult, those which seek to touch the borderland between this and another world, is there much call for these?"

"More than ever before. They are called for in about the ratio that a knowledge of their existence increases among the people."

Very Little Poetry Read.

"What kind of reading is least of all in demand?"

"Poetry. There is scarcely any call for it. The decline is marked, decided."

Such being the results among adult readers and frequenters of Bates Hall it seemed worth while to ask how the tastes of the younger generation tallied with their elders. Similar questions were therefore put to the most experienced attendant in the room for juveniles. There, too, stories were, of course, most in demand.

"Do children read history?"

"Yes, a good deal."

"Fairy tales or mythology?"

"A great deal in fairy tales and wonder books; very little in mythology. They don't seem to understand or care for that."

"Do they read poetry?"

"Scarcely any poet is ever asked for except Whittier, Holmes and Bryant, and they always it seems in connection with school studies. If the teachers did not request it, I don't think they would be read."

This information placed the children curiously in touch with their elders. Fairy tales with the young evidently supplied the place of psychology among the older people.

The World's Favorite.

The periodical rooms tally closely with the tastes displayed by the patrons of Bates Hall. The latest magazines dealing with psychic subjects are much better thumbed than unobtrusive people might imagine. Even Mr. Stead's "Borderland" is hardly ever to be seen in its place on the shelf. Works on antiquities, and even genealogists, are in high demand, and the most recent data on electric science especially, are eagerly sought for. Among the popular magazines of the first class the race seems to be for the Century and Harper's, and they stand about even. The Atlantic appeals to readers more especially literary, while the Cosmopolitan and Munsey's again seem to vie with each other in demand, and are favored by readers who scarcely glance into either of those above mentioned.

But the most interesting study of all in the popular taste for reading is to be made in the newspaper room, where every paper of any importance in this country is on file, and papers in every foreign tongue lie upon the tables set apart for them. Here Frenchmen and Germans sit amiably side by side; also Scandinavians of every shade of politics. Russians and Poles, Jews and Gentiles.

Masses of people are always waiting for the New York papers, especially to arrive. It is a question among the attendants whether or not they read fully as much as the Boston papers themselves. Every daily in New York is represented except one.

It is most interesting to watch the daily opening and closing on file of The World. A group is always waiting for it and when it is placed men stand three and four deep reading over and between one another's shoulders. In the evenings especially this is one of the features of the newspaper room.

Next after The World the Sun, perhaps, comes in for attention; then the Tribune, Herald, Times follow in about the ratio named. The Western papers, too, are well read, especially those from new recruits in which Eastern people have immigrated.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 99.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1899.

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On the issue of such a card by the trustees of the library we agree that—

1.—Only such books shall be drawn as are needed in connection with the affairs of our office.

2.—Only such of our employees as can properly use such books shall be permitted to use them.

3.—No books drawn shall be taken outside the city limits without permission specially given in each case.

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LIBRARY STUDENTS.

Visitors from New York and Brooklyn Institutions Entertained in This City.

Students from the New York State Library and the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn visited some of the library institutions in Boston this morning.

The party comprises 27 members of the New York Library and 16 from the Brooklyn institutions.

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At 1 o'clock luncheon was served to both delegations at the rooms of the Boston Book Company on Beacon street.

An address was made by Charles E. Soule, president of the company, on "Library Architecture," and Frederick W. Faxon, superintendent of the library department of the company, spoke on "The Use of Periodicals in the Library."

This afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, a reception will be given the representatives of both schools by the College Club at the Grundmann studios on Clarendon street.

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Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1899.

MUST HAVE MONEY.

Library Trustees in Special Session Urge Need of Cash for Completing Building.

The Trustees of the Public Library have written to Mayor Quincy and communicated the result of a special meeting, held Tuesday. They say that the need of completing the central library building is imperative. They beg for an application to the Legislature for an act enabling the city to borrow \$100,000 for the work, and they point out the fact that the money is not asked for in order to ornament or decorate, but that it is designed "simply to utilize properly present space."

The trustees add that there are other improvements which should be provided for, notably in East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston and at the South End, but, in the opinion of the trustees, "the need for the perfection of the central library building appears to us to stand by itself in its urgency and as regards the number of persons affected and the reputation of the city."

Appended to the communication is a schedule showing how the money is to be expended, if obtained, upon the central building. Over \$14,000 is wanted for money already expended on account of construction, and claims outstanding in excess of building appropriation.

WANT \$100,000.

**Trustees of Public Library
Write Mayor Quincy.**

**Say Sum is Needed for Completion
of Administrative Departments.**

**Not Intended to Augment
Present Building.**

**His Honor's Attention Called
to Condition of Branches.**

**Bill Authorizing Loan Outside
Debt Limit Presented Today.**

The trustees of the public library have addressed a communication to the mayor setting forth the reasons why an appropriation of \$100,000 should be made for improvements in the library. They have been urging such an appropriation for the past two years. A bill authorizing a loan for that amount, outside the debt limit, was presented to the legislature today.

The work for which the money is needed, the trustees say, is the completion of the administrative departments of the building in order that it may furnish adequate accommodations for books and administration and proper service and accommodation for the public.

It does not propose to modify the present scheme of the building nor to augment the present building. It is designed simply to utilize properly present space in order to enable the library to cope with the work that it is now called upon to do.

The demand upon it has outrun all expectation and requires immediate increase of facilities, the adaptation of certain space to the new uses and the completion and equipment of other space that had not been presumed to be necessary for use for some time to come.

For the most important of the improvements to be made, plans have already been drawn and estimates secured.

"The urgency of the need," the trustees say, "has been indorsed by the examining committees of the past two years, and will be explained in such further detail as your honor may desire."

"In view of this urgency, we beg that an application shall be made to the legislature for an act to enable the city of Boston to borrow the sum of \$100,000 for the completion of the central library building. We submit a draft of a bill for such purpose, which follows the acts previously passed with reference to the central library building in placing such a loan outside the debt limit of the city."

"We are aware that the date for the introduction of new matter into the legislature is past, but we deem the need so pressing that we beg to urge an immediate application, in the hope that unanimous consent may be secured for its consideration."

"We set this need before your honor at this time because it seems to stand by itself in urgency and in importance to the public."

"There are, to be sure, other directions in which permanent improvements in the library system are desirable. If funds can be provided, the need of a new library building in East Boston has already been brought to your attention, and, by your honor's direction, plans have been drawn and estimates secured for such a building, the estimate already submitted for land, building and equipment being \$94,350."

"The branch library at Charlestown is inadequately provided for in unsuitable rooms over a police station; that at South Boston is in rooms whose rent costs the city \$250 per year—the equivalent of 3 percent on a principal sum of \$8,000; that at the South end is retaining with difficulty rooms in the high school building, inadequate in themselves and urgently demanded for school uses; that at West Roxbury is in a building which should be remodelled for its accommodation according to the plans proposed by the public buildings department at your request. A branch reading room and delivery station is urgently desired in ward 17, and miscellaneous improvements of a minor character are needed at the various other existing branches."

"From time to time, as your honor is aware, orders have been introduced into the city council looking to improvements such as the above."

"It is no doubt the case that where a mass of such improvements are to be made, it is an economy that they should be planned for upon one comprehensive system, and that if possible the funds should be determined at one time upon a consideration of the needs of the entire city instead of piecemeal upon consideration of the needs of a particular district."

"But as we have stated above, the need for the perfection of the central library building appears to us to stand by itself in its urgency and as regards the number of persons affected and the reputation of the city. We accordingly press this upon your attention without venturing to complicate it with provisions for the further development of the external library system."

The details of the improvements suggested are set forth in a memorandum accompanying the communication to the mayor.

TO COMPLETE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Trustees Write to Mayor Quincy Asking That the Legislature Be Urged to Appropriate \$100,000 for the Purpose

A communication has been sent to Mayor Quincy by the trustees of the Boston Public Library as follows:

"At a special meeting held today, the trustees of the Public Library determined that the following representation should be made to your honor:

"The need for the completion of the Central Library building is imperative. This need has been set before you in various communications during the past two years and a half. The work to be done of a structural character may require the expenditure of \$100,000, and this is the sum which has been repeatedly asked for. The work to which we particularly refer is not ornament or decoration, but the completion of the administrative departments of the building in order that it may furnish adequate accommodations for books and administration and proper service and accommodation for the public. It does not propose to modify the present scheme of the building nor to augment the present building; it is designed simply to utilize properly present space in order to enable the library to cope with the work that it is now called upon to do. The demand upon it has outrun all expectation and requires immediate increase of facilities, the adaptation of certain space to new uses and the completion and equipment of other space that had not been presumed to be necessary for use for some time to come. For the most important of the improvements to be made, plans have already been drawn and estimates secured."

"The urgency of the need has been indorsed by the examining committees of the past two years and will be explained in such further detail as your honor may desire. In view of this urgency we beg that an application shall be made to the Legislature for an act to enable the city of Boston to borrow the sum of \$100,000 for the completion of the Central Library Building. We submit a draft of a bill for such purpose, which follows the acts previously passed with reference to the Central Library Building in placing such a loan outside the debt limit of the city. We are aware that the date for the introduction of new matter into the Legislature is past, but we deem the need so pressing that we beg to urge an immediate application in the hope that unanimous consent may be secured for its consideration. We set this need before your honor at this time because it seems to stand by itself in urgency and in importance to the public."

"There are, to be sure, other directions in which permanent improvements in the library system are desirable. If funds can be provided, the need of a new library building in East Boston has already been brought to your attention, and by your honor's direction plans have been drawn and estimates secured for such a building, the estimate already submitted for land, building and equipment being \$94,350. The branch library at Charlestown is

inadequately provided for, in unsuitable rooms over a police station; that at South Boston is in rooms whose rent costs the city \$250 per year—the equivalent of three per cent on a principal sum of \$8,000; that at the South End is retaining with difficulty rooms in the High School Building, inadequate in themselves and urgently demanded for school uses; that at West Roxbury is in a building which should be remodelled, for its accommodation, according to the plans prepared by the Public Buildings Department at your request. A branch reading-room and delivery station is urgently desired in Ward 17. And miscellaneous improvements of a minor character are needed at the various other existing branches."

"From time to time, as your honor is aware, orders have been introduced into the City Council looking to improvements such as the above. It is no doubt the case that where a mass of such improvements are to be made, it is an economy that they should be planned for upon one comprehensive system and that if possible the funds should be determined at one time upon a consideration of the needs of the entire city instead of piecemeal upon consideration of the needs of a particular district. But, as we have stated above, the need for the perfection of the Central Library building appears to us to stand by itself in its urgency and as regards the number of persons affected and the reputation of the city. We accordingly press this on your attention without venturing to complicate it with provisions for the further development of the external library system."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 104.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

MAYOR APPROVES IT.

**Central Library Building, Public Library,
May Be Completed Soon.**

For two years and a half, and especially during the last year, the trustees and the librarian of the Public Library have been advising the mayor and the people that the administrative departments of the central library building should be completed, in order that they may furnish adequate accommodations for books and proper service. The sum of \$100,000 has been determined on by the trustees as necessary to increase essential facilities, and an important request for this amount, with full examples of expenditures to be provided for, has gone to the Legislature.

Mayor Quincy indorses this request of the library trustees, who voted on it unanimously at a special meeting on Tuesday.

During the last two years The Herald has many times called public attention to the growing demand on the administrative departments of the central library, pointing out particularly the fact that the work to be done in the interest of library patrons is of an essential structural character, and not a matter of ornament or decoration. As Librarian Herbert Putnam says, and has declared repeatedly, it is important that there should be no misunderstanding of the intention of the trustees. They do not in any sense propose to change the scheme of the great library building. The scheme is admirable. They do wish to extend the facilities of the present scheme, in pursuance of the original architectural plans.

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

PUBLIC LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS

Trustees Ask for an Appropriation of \$100,000 for the Purpose.

The trustees of the public library have addressed a communication to the mayor setting forth the reasons why an appropriation of \$100,000 should be made for improvements in the library. They have been urging such an appropriation for the past two years. A bill authorizing a loan for that amount, outside the debt limit, was presented to the legislature yesterday.

The work for which the money is needed, the trustees say, is the completion of the administrative departments of the building, in order that it may furnish adequate accommodations for books and administration and proper service and accommodation for the public.

It does not propose to modify the present scheme of the building nor to augment the present building. It is designed simply to utilize properly present space in order to enable the library to cope with the work that it is now called upon to do.

The details of the improvements suggested are set forth in a memorandum accompanying the communication to the mayor.

WANT \$100,000.

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Write Mayor Quincy.

Say Sum is Needed for Completion
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Not Intended to Augment
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The demand upon it has outrun all expectation and requires immediate increase of facilities, the adaptation of certain space to the new uses and the completion and equipment of other space that had not been presumed to be necessary for use for some time to come.

For the most important of the improvements to be made, plans have already been drawn and estimates secured. "The urgency of the need," the trustees say, "has been indicated by the examining committees of the past two years, and will be explained in such further detail as your honor may desire. In view of this urgency, we beg that an application shall be made to the legislature for an act to enable the city of Boston to borrow the sum of \$100,000 for the completion of the central library building. We submit a draft of a bill for such purpose, which follows the acts previously passed with reference to the central library building in placing such a loan outside the debt limit of the city.

"We are aware that the date for the introduction of new matter into the legislature is past, but we deem the above needs so pressing that we beg to urge an immediate application, in the hope that unanimous consent may be secured for its consideration.

"We set this need before your honor at this time because it seems to stand by itself in urgency and in importance to the public.

There are, to be sure, other directions in which permanent improvements in the library system are desirable if funds can be provided. The need of a new library building in East Boston has already been brought to your attention, and, by your honor's direction, plans have been drawn and estimates secured for such a building, the estimates already submitted for land, building and equipment being \$94,350.

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"From time to time, as your honor is aware, orders have been introduced into the City Council looking to improvements such as the above. It is no doubt the case that where a mass of such improvements are to be made, it is an economy that they should be planned for upon one comprehensive system and that if possible the funds should be determined at one time upon a consideration of the needs of the entire city instead of piecemeal upon consideration of the needs of a particular district.

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"The need for the completion of the Central Library building is imperative. This need has been set before you in various communications during the past two years and a half. The work to be done of a structural character may require the expenditure of \$100,000, and this is the sum which has been repeatedly asked for. The work to which we particularly refer is not ornament or decoration, but the completion of the administrative departments of the building in order that it may furnish adequate accommodations for books and administration and proper service and accommodation for the public. It does not propose to modify the present scheme of the building nor to augment the present building; it is designed simply to utilize properly present space in order to enable the library to cope with the work that it is now called upon to do. The demand upon it has outrun all expectation and requires immediate increase of facilities, the adaptation of certain space to new uses and the completion and equipment of other space that had not been presumed to be necessary for use for some time to come. For the most important of the improvements to be made, plans have already been drawn and estimates secured.

"The urgency of the need has been indicated by the examining committees of the past two years and will be explained in such further detail as your honor may desire. In view of this urgency we beg that an application shall be made to the legislature for an act to enable the city of Boston to borrow the sum of \$100,000 for the completion of the Central Library Building. We submit a draft of a bill for such purpose, which follows the acts previously passed with reference to the Central Library Building in placing such a loan outside the debt limit of the city. We are aware that the date for the introduction of new matter into the legislature is past, but we deem the above needs so pressing that we beg to urge an immediate application in the hope that unanimous consent may be secured for its consideration. We set this need before your honor at this time because it seems to stand by itself in urgency and in importance to the public.

"There are, to be sure, other directions in which permanent improvements in the library system are desirable if funds can be provided: the need of a new library building in East Boston has already been brought to your attention, and by your honor's direction plans have been drawn and estimates secured for such a building. The estimate already submitted for land, building and equipment being \$94,350. The branch library at Charlestown is

inadequately provided for, in unsuitable rooms over a police station; that at South Boston is in rooms whose rent costs the city \$2500 per year—the equivalent of three per cent on a principal sum of \$50,000; that at the South End is retaining with difficulty rooms in the High School Building, inadequate in themselves and urgently demanded for school uses; that at West Roxbury is in a building which should be remodelled, for its accommodation, according to the plans prepared by the Public Buildings Department at your request. A branch reading-room and delivery station is urgently desired in Ward 17. And miscellaneous improvements of a minor character are needed at the various other existing branches.

"From time to time, as your honor is aware, orders have been introduced into the City Council looking to improvements such as the above. It is no doubt the case that where a mass of such improvements are to be made, it is an economy that they should be planned for upon one comprehensive system and that if possible the funds should be determined at one time upon a consideration of the needs of the entire city instead of piecemeal upon consideration of the needs of a particular district. But, as we have stated above, the need for the perfection of the Central Library building appears to us to stand by itself in its urgency and as regards the number of persons affected and the reputation of the city. We accordingly press this on your attention without venturing to complicate it with provisions for the further development of the external library system."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 104.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

MAYOR APPROVES IT.

Central Library Building, Public Library, May Be Completed Soon.

For two years and a half, and especially during the last year, the trustees and the librarian of the Public Library have been advising the mayor and the people that the administrative departments of the central library building should be completed, in order that they may furnish adequate accommodations for books and proper service. The sum of \$100,000 has been determined on by the trustees as necessary to increase essential facilities, and an important request for this amount, with full examples of expenditures to be provided for, has gone to the Legislature.

Mayor Quincy indorses this request of the library trustees, who voted on it unanimously at a special meeting on Tuesday.

During the last two years The Herald has many times called public attention to the growing demand on the administrative departments of the central library, pointing out particularly the fact that the work to be done in the interest of library patrons, is of an essential structural character, and not a matter of ornament or decoration. As Librarian Herbert Putnam says, and has declared repeatedly, it is important that there should be no misunderstanding of the intention of the trustees. They do not in any sense propose to change the scheme of the great library building. The scheme is admirable. They do wish to extend the facilities of the present scheme, in pursuance of the original architectural plans.

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

PUBLIC LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS

Trustees Ask for an Appropriation of \$100,000 for the Purpose.

The trustees of the public library have addressed a communication to the mayor setting forth the reasons why an appropriation of \$100,000 should be made for improvements in the library. They have been urging such an appropriation for the past two years. A bill authorizing a loan for that amount, outside the debt limit, was presented to the legislature yesterday.

The work for which the money is needed, the trustees say, is the completion of the administrative departments of the building, in order that it may furnish adequate accommodations for books and administration and proper service and accommodation for the public.

It does not propose to modify the present scheme of the building nor to augment the present building. It is designed simply to utilize properly present space in order to enable the library to cope with the work that it is now called upon to do.

The details of the improvements suggested are set forth in a memorandum accompanying the communication to the mayor.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898

EXHIBIT OF RARE AMERICANA

Works from the Deane Sale and Rare Broad-sides from the Bancker Collection Now Displayed

At the Boston Public Library today a collection of works of especial interest to students of early American history is exhibited, most of them being from the library of the late Charles Deane. These books were purchased with the special funds of the library, given to the institution for this special purpose, and with a fund of \$200 given by Mrs. John A. Lewis for the purchase of Americana from this particular sale. With the collection is also the manuscript fragment of Prince's Annals, in Prince's handwriting, bought by the Old South Society, and put in the Prince collection in the Public Library. The total value of the books exhibited is slightly in excess of \$1000, and some of them are exceedingly rare. Among the works bought with the special fund given by Mrs. Lewis are Davenport's "Profession of Faith," a New York edition of the New England Primer, some numbers of the New England Magazine, John Cotton's "True Constitution of a Visible Church," 1642; Cotton's "Sixteen Questions," 1644; John Robinson's "Justification of Separation" and his "Second Manuduction;" Cotton's "Letter to Mr. Williams;" Moody's "Sin of Formality," 1691, and other early imprints or works relating especially to Boston.

Of the works in the general collection among the most interesting is the Vesputius-Hylacomylus, the first work in which the word "America" appears in print, published in 1507. The book cost \$210 and is a beautiful specimen of early printing. Of Captain John Smith's writings there are three works: the "True Travels," bought for \$180; the "Sea Grammar," for which \$170 was paid, and the "Map of Virginia," with the historical and descriptive text, for which the library paid \$110. Raphe Hamor's "True Discovery of the Present Estate of Virginia," published in 1612, is another interesting work shown. Of Huygen Van Linchoten's "Voyages" there is a fine black-letter copy, with quaint and interesting maps and a colored title-page. In all there are 101 volumes, and the collection forms a valuable addition to the library.

Besides the works from the Deane sale, there are also exhibited several Revolutionary broadsides, purchased in New York at the sale of the Gerard Bancker collection. This collection of broadsides and early American and London newspapers was made by Gerard Bancker, who was the provincial treasurer of New York, and the sale was at the order of the executors of Jacob Bancker, one of his descendants. The gem of the collection was a broadside entitled "News of the Battle of Bunker Hill. New York, June 24th, 1775. Last night Arrived an Express from the Provincial Camp near Boston with the following interesting account of an Engagement, at Charlestown, between about Three thousand of the King's Regular Forces and about half the number of Provincials, on Saturday, the 17th inst." Fifty dollars could not buy the work for the Boston Public Library. Among those secured were the "Express from Gen. Washington's Camp at Cambridge," dated Oct. 24, 1775. "Fresh News from Gen. Wooster," an official circular detailing the progress of the Revolution, and the Endicott manuscript. The collection will remain on exhibition for some time.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII. NO. 108.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

PLACED ON EXHIBITION.

Valuable Books Purchased for the Public Library Put Where All Can See Them.

To satisfy a very general demand, the Public Library authorities have put on exhibition for a few days the books purchased at the auction sale of the historical library of the late Charles Deane of Cambridge.

A certain amount available from trust funds was appropriated by the trustees for this purpose several months ago and a list made of the most desirable books in the Deane library, and although some of the important books lacking in the library were not purchased on account of the high price they sold for, the library was still fortunate to secure the larger portion of the items selected. The books purchased all relate to the history of America, and especially New England, the Puritans, Pilgrims, persecution of the Quakers, etc.

Several important controversial tracts by Rev. John Cotton, the first minister in Boston, and other early historical works relating to Boston were purchased from a fund especially donated by Mrs. John A. Lewis, and will be added to the John A. Lewis Library.

Another interesting item is a fragment of the original manuscript of the "Annals of New England," by Rev. Thomas Prince, containing some matter not published; this was purchased by the Old South Society, and will be added to the Prince Library.

The collection of Madonnas which was exhibited in the newly arranged fine arts room on the special libraries floor, will be taken down on Monday to make room for a collection of photographs and books on Assyrian life, history and art, to illustrate a lecture to be given by Prof. D. G. Lyon of Harvard College, on April 21, at 8 o'clock. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Unity Art Club, and will, of course, be free to the public without formality of tickets or preliminary application.

The usual exhibition of pictorial material for Patriots' day will be dispensed with this year, as an exhibition of more than usual importance is contemplated for Bunker Hill day.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898

ASSYRIAN LIFE AND ART

Free Lecture to Be Given by Professor Lyon of Harvard at the Boston Public Library

The collection of Madonnas which was exhibited in the newly arranged Fine Arts room of the Boston Public Library will be taken down Monday to make room for a collection of photographs and books on Assyrian life, history and art, to illustrate a lecture to be given by Professor D. G. Lyon of Harvard College on April 21, at eight o'clock. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Unity Art Club, and will, of course, be free to the public without formality of tickets or preliminary application.

The usual exhibition of pictorial material for Patriots' Day, will be dispensed with, this year as an exhibition of more than usual importance is contemplated for Bunker Hill day.

Much interest is taken in the collection of rare Americana secured at the Deane sale, which are shown in the cases in the Barton-Ticknor room. A certain amount available from trust funds was appropriated by the trustees for this sale several months ago and a list made of the most desirable books in the Deane library. Although some of the important books lacking in the Public Library were not purchased on account of the high price they sold for, the library was still fortunate to secure the larger portion of the items selected.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII. NO. 108.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898.

While the committee was waiting for Beverly petitioners, Mr. Hammond of Boston explained his action in moving amendments to the Copley square bill without a vote of the committee. He explained that the society of architects had pointed out that to permit roofs at an angle of 80 degrees, as required in the bill, would make it possible to erect buildings on Copley square at a height of 140 feet to the ridgepole, 15 feet higher than the law now permits. Everybody was satisfied with the bill as amended except Sherman Hoar and Corporation Counsel Bailey. Supt. Blanford of the Beverly schools was then heard in favor of the petition from that city, which met with no opposition.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1898.

DEANE BOOKS ON EXHIBITION.

To satisfy a very general demand, the Public Library authorities have put on exhibition for a few days the books purchased at the auction sale of the historical library of the late Charles Deane of Cambridge.

A certain amount available from trust funds was appropriated by the trustees for this purpose several months ago and a list made of the most desirable books in the Deane library, and although some of the important books lacking in the library were not purchased on account of the high price they sold for, the library was still fortunate to secure the larger portion of the items selected.

The books purchased all relate to the history of America, and especially New England, the Puritans, Pilgrims, persecution of the Quakers, etc.

Several important controversial tracts by Rev. John Cotton, the first minister in Boston, and other early historical works relating to Boston were purchased from a fund especially donated by Mrs. J. A. Lewis, and will be added to the J. A. Lewis Library.

Another interesting item is a fragment of the original manuscript of the "Annals of New England," by Rev. Thomas Prince, containing some matter not published; this was purchased by the Old South Society and will be added to the Prince Library.

The usual exhibition of pictorial material for Patriots' day will be dispensed with this year, as an exhibition of more than usual importance is contemplated for Bunker Hill day.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898.

Gift to the Boston Public Library.
Lillian Whiting, literary executrix of the estate of the late Kate Field, has presented to the Boston public library a number of manuscripts and literary material, together with autograph letters from distinguished literary personages, left by Miss Field. Miss Whiting has also donated a sum sufficient to care for the material, which she will renew each year. The collection will be known as the Kate Field literary memorial.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

CENTENARY OF VESPUTIUS.

Exhibition at the Public Library of Valuable Books and Maps.

The city of Florence is celebrating during the month of May the centenary of Amerigo Vesputius, the navigator, and Paolo Toscanelli, the inventor of the quadrant. All the countries of North and South America have been invited to take part in the celebration.

During the celebration an exhibition of valuable unpublished documents relating to the discovery of America will be held.

To call attention to this important anniversary the public library authorities have arranged in the exhibition room, on the third floor of the library, a small collection of books and maps relating to Vesputius and the discovery of America, similar to the exhibition held in connection with the Cabot celebration of last year.

The most interesting and important book shown is the "Cosmographie Introductio," published at St. Die in 1507, which was recently acquired at the disposal of the Deane Library.

The book was compiled by Waldsee-Muller, and contains the Latin version of Vesputius' epistle to his friend Soderini, giving a brief account of his four voyages.

The tract contains the first suggestion to name the newly discovered world "America," in words of which the following is a translation: "But now that these parts have been more extensively examined, and another fourth part has been discovered by Amerigo Vesputius, I do not see why we should rightly refuse to name it America, namely, the land of Amerigo or America, after its discoverer Amerigo Vesputius." Among the maps showing the successive discoveries and the development of the cartography of America are:

Rehaim's Globe, 1492; the La Cosa map of 1500; Cantino map, 1502; Ruysch's map, published in the Ptolemy of 1597-8, the first engraved map showing the new world; the Sylvanus Ptolemy of 1511; the Strassburg Ptolemy of 1513, showing the discoveries of Vesputius; Apian's map, published in the Solinus Polyhistor of 1520, for a long time thought to have been the first map containing the name America, etc.

Among the other material are facsimiles of Vesputius' letter to his school-fellow Soderini, facsimiles of his handwriting and that of Soderini; portraits of Vesputius, including portraits of his family from the newly discovered fresco by Ghirlandajo in the church of Ognissanti at Florence, etc.

The exhibition will continue during the month of May.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898

Relics of Amerigo Vesputius

For the purpose of assisting those who are interested in the celebration in honor of Amerigo Vesputius, now in progress in his native city, Florence, a collection of relics has been arranged on the third floor of the Public Library. Facsimiles of the discoverer's letters, several autographs, portraits of his family, and accounts of his voyages toward the New World, are in the valuable collection. The most important book shown is the "Cosmographie Introductio," published at St. Die in 1507, which was recently acquired at the disposal of the Deane Library. The book was compiled by Waldsee-Muller, and contains the Latin version of Vesputius' epistle to his friend Soderini, giving a brief account of his four voyages. The tract contains the first suggestion to name the newly discovered world, as follows: "But now that these parts have been more extensively examined, and another fourth part has been discovered by Amerigo Vesputius, I do not see why we should rightly refuse to name it America, namely the land of Amerigo or America, after its discoverer, Amerigo."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 136.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898.

MANILA IN BOSTON.

Books to Be Consulted in the Public Library About That Port and the Philippine Islands.

The following bulletin just issued from the Boston Public Library giving a list of books and periodicals relating to the Philippine Islands, now on its shelves, is very apropos and of exceeding interest and value.

Most of the works relating to these islands are, of course, in foreign languages. In the volume by Martinez de Zunaga (3044.123.2), a list of publications covering more than 250 pages can be consulted by those who wish to make an extended study of the subject. Two of these selected titles of recent Spanish works are given below:

"El Archipiélago Filipino (3088.62), published in Madrid in 1886, and Historia General de Filipinas (3088.60), Madrid, 1887, both by J. Montero y Vidal.

"Estadismo de las Islas Filipinas, o Mis Viajes por esta Pais. Por J. Martinez de Zunaga, Madrid, 1883, two vols. (3044.123)."

A very concise account, with an excellent map of the islands, can be found in the second volume of Australasia, in Stanford's compendium of geography and travel, edition of 1884 (3048.178.2).

One of the latest and most comprehensive works is "The Philippine Islands," by John Forman, a member of the Royal Geographical Society (3048.120). This was published in London in 1894, has a large map, and is a review of all that would interest a reader seeking to gain a general idea of the affairs of these islands.

The following books of travel would be of interest to Herald readers: "Rambles in Eastern Asia, Including Manila," by E. L. Ball, Boston, 1885 (3943.64 and 3946.68); "Visit to the Philippine Islands," by Sir John Bowring, London, 1859 (3046.14), though somewhat out of date, still worth reading; "Travels in the Philippines," by F. Jagor, London, 1875 (3046.58), a very valuable work, though somewhat old; "The Philippine Islands," by B. Kneeland, New York, 1881 (3012.102). This was first published in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, and is largely devoted to the physical characteristics of the islands. The author has an illustrated article on Manila in Harper's Magazine for March, 1896. "A Lady's Visit to Manila," and Japan," by Anna D'Almeida, London, 1892 (3017.19). "Twenty Years in the Philippines," by F. P. de la Gironiere, London, 1883 (3049.69). A brief and very readable narrative of the author's adventures in those islands, in "Le Tour du Monde," for 1886 is a series of finely illustrated articles on the Philippine Islands (3231.1.1086).

The following are among the latest magazine articles on the Philippine Islands: "Cuba of the Far East," in the North American Review for February, 1897; "Martial Law in the Philippines," in Chambers' Journal, April 11, 1897; "The Rebellion in the Philippines," in National Review, February, 1897; "Spanish Rule in the Philippines," in Cosmopolitan, October, 1897. A map, on a very large scale, of Manila harbor and Cavite can be seen posted in the patent room.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 136.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exhibition at the Public Library for the Celebration of Memorial Day.

As is customary, the Public Library has arranged an exhibition of war photographs in celebration of Memorial day, but in recognition of the war excitement several new features have been added this year which make the exhibition interesting for grown people and suggestive for the young.

Besides the large collection of Brady's and Gardner's photographs of the incidents of the war, the following series of pictures are introduced: Uniforms of the United States army, flags of the nations, designating flags of the United States army carried during the civil war, battleflags of the army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, illustrations of the life on a modern man-of-war.

An especially interesting addition to the exhibition is a valuable collection by Charles B. Brooks of Boston. These of 30 silk flags loaned for this occasion include a large United States flag, the Union Jack, United States revenue flag, flag of Massachusetts, the infantry and artillery flags of the regular army, and 14 brigade flags, which represent every Massachusetts volunteer regiment engaged in the battle of Gettysburg.

Massachusetts had 18 infantry regiments, one regiment of cavalry and four batteries in the battle. Brigades were rarely made up of regiments from one State exclusively, and these 14 flags represent 53 infantry regiments, five of cavalry and 18 batteries, from 13 States, nearly one-fourth of the volunteer regiments on the Union side.

To the maps of the seat of war in the periodical room the following have recently been added: Military map of Cuba and Porto Rico, published by the Adjutant General's office; hydrographic map of Cuba and the harbor of Havana, published by the United States Hydrographic office; hydrographic map of Manila and other harbors in the Philippines, published by the Spanish Hydrographic office.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

Memorial Day at the Public Library.

As is customary, the Public Library has arranged an exhibition of war photographs in celebration of Memorial Day, but in recognition of the war excitement, several new features have been added this year which make the exhibition interesting for grown people and suggestive for the young.

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To the maps of the seat of war in the periodical room the following have recently been added:

Military maps of Cuba and Porto Rico, published by the Adjutant General's office.

Hydrographic map of Cuba and the Harbor of Havana, published by the United States Hydrographic office.

Hydrographic map of Manila and other harbors in the Philippines, published by the Spanish Hydrographic office.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 142.

SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1898.

LIBRARY'S FLAG.

Displayed in Fine Arts Exhibition Room
with Photographs of
War Scenes.

Flags everywhere, but nowhere more strikingly displayed than at the Public Library.

At the head of the fine arts exhibition room in the library a framed artist's proof engraving of the picture by Bachelder of the battle of Gettysburg is surrounded by silk banners, gracefully grouped, of the various corps engaged in the fight. There is to be seen on one side of the white flag of the commonwealth the yellow flag with the crossed cannon in the center of the 2d artillery, and on the other the blue flag with the eagle of the 11th infantry, while grouped in between are the others, blue, white and red, with their various devices of crossed swords and crescents.

On the opposite wall colored plates of the "Flags of the army of the United States, carried during the war of the rebellion to designate the headquarters of the different army corps, divisions and brigades," with lists of commanders, dates of command and various divisions, make a great display of color.

Colored plates of the flags of all nations also lend their vividness to the general color which makes a setting for the 250 photographs of war scenes. These give an actual idea of what war really is. Many groups of officers taken at their quarters catch the eye, among them Grant, Sherman and his generals, Sheridan and his staff, and of the naval officers Dahlgren and his staff on the Pawnee. One interesting picture is that of President Lincoln in Gen. McClellan's tent.

Portraits of Gen. Custer, Kearney, Sickles and others of the Union; Gen. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson and more of the southern side, are in the near vicinity, while a striking one is that of Allan Pinkerton, chief of the secret service, on horseback.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1898.

Our Boston Public Library, whose magnificent quarters at Copley square are the admiration of all who behold them, dates from 1851, when it started with a few thousand volumes. Today it possesses about half a million volumes, and through the central library and its various branches it is estimated that fully a million books are circulated annually among its patrons. Yet probably few among the residents of this city are at all aware of the vast amount of Catholic literature that is gathered within its walls, and which ought to be widely known and used. One difficulty in the way of such knowledge and use is that this Catholic literature is so scattered and so difficult to find. A recent writer has described, in terms of glowing enthusiasm, the splendid showing made in the British Museum by the great tomes of Catholic theology, rising tier upon tier, shelf upon shelf, and which were the special pride of the late well known librarian, Antonio Panizzi. Our collection of Catholic theological works may not equal this, but it would make a far better showing than it does if the trustees would have the books carefully classified, so that they might be viewed as a whole and readily found.—Sacred Heart Review.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 113.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS ON CUBA.

At the regular meeting of the trustees of the Public Library, presided over yesterday afternoon by the Hon. F. O. Prince, an interesting statement was received concerning the books now in the library on Cuba and the West Indies. It appears that a list of books on Cuba in the state and congressional libraries has been compiled by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin, and a comparison of this with the volumes on Cuba in the Boston library shows that this institution possesses copies of nearly the whole of them. The Boston library is also remarkably strong in books on the West Indies, the donor, a gentleman named Hunt, of Philadelphia, having made a specialty of collecting them.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898

Publications Issued by the Public Library

In the Branch Finding List, just issued for free distribution at the branches and stations of the Boston Public Library, are contained the titles of books added from June 1 of last year to the present month. At present, such books as are thought worthy to be placed in any branch are purchased for all. By a uniform system of shelving, this list is made to answer for all branches in an economical and convenient manner. To the pamphlet descriptive of the Chamberlain autographs, issued last year, is now added a supplement, which may be had on application. It contains the full and accurate texts of the four great documents of American history, namely, the Address to the King, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. To teachers and school children who are seeking to understand the unsensational and truthful side of American history, this pamphlet should be valuable in studying the fac-similes of the great documents as they hang in the children's room of the library, enriched as they are by the autograph signatures of all the signers.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

THEFTS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Evil Had Become So Great That Officers
Were Put on Watch—One Arrest Made
Last Evening on Suspicion.

There have been many complaints lately about pickpockets working at the public library. The manifold shows that no less than a half dozen persons lost their pocket books while deeply interested in some book. To stop this Capt. Dawson of the Back Bay station detailed Inspector Cogan and special officer Drake to keep a watch for pickpockets.

Last evening the officers saw a man who was acting suspiciously and watched him. They saw him follow women as if looking for an opportunity to steal a "leather," and Cogan thought it best to place him under arrest. They took him to the station. There Cogan recognized the prisoner as John F. Ryan, who was arrested in Boston a number of years ago for picking pockets, and who was sent to prison for the crime. His photograph is in the rogues' gallery.

Although identified as Ryan, he claimed that his name was Abraham Levi. In his pocket was found a gold watch and chain, which the police claim was stolen. He is charged with taking the watch from some person unknown, and will be held pending an investigation of the thefts at the library.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.

REPLICA FOR LIBRARY.

American Interest in Bust of Sir
Walter Scott for Westminster
Abbey Will Be Rewarded.

The Sir Walter Scott Memorial Association, through whose efforts a bust of Scott was placed and recently unveiled in Westminster Abbey, desires to present a replica of that bust to the Boston Public Library, and the Secretary of the association, Richard Lees, Esq., has communicated the desire of the association to John Hay, the American Ambassador. In enclosing Mr. Lees's letter to Mayor Quincy, Ambassador Hay writes as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have the honor to inclose a letter I have received from Richard Lees, Esq., who is the honorary Secretary of the Sir Walter Scott Memorial Association, proposing to present to the Boston Public Library a replica of the bust of Sir Walter Scott recently unveiled in Westminster Abbey, in recognition of the interest taken in America in that memorial.

"Awaiting your pleasure in the matter, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,"

"JOHN HAY."

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIII, NO. 143.

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1898.

BUST OF SCOTT.

Offer of One for the Boston Public
Library Made Through Am-
bassador Hay.

The Sir Walter Scott Memorial Association, through whose efforts a bust of Scott was placed and recently unveiled in Westminster Abbey, desires to present a replica of it to the Boston Public Library, and the secretary of the association, Richard Lees, communicated the desire of the association to Ambassador Hay. In enclosing Mr. Lees's letter to Mayor Quincy, Ambassador Hay writes as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have the honor to inclose a letter I have received from Richard Lees, Esq., who is the honorary secretary of the Sir Walter Scott Memorial Association, proposing to present to the Boston Public Library a replica of the bust of Sir Walter Scott recently unveiled in Westminster Abbey, in recognition of the interest taken in America in that memorial.

"Awaiting your pleasure in the matter, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant."

In the letter from Mr. Richard Lees to Ambassador Hay, he states: "The committee are not forgetful of the part which your excellency took in the ceremony of the unveiling of the bust in Westminster Abbey, and they trust that this recognition of the interest taken by yourself and by so many of your fellow-citizens in the national tribute to the memory of Sir Walter Scott may not be unacceptable. May I request your excellency to favor the committee by communicating to the mayor of Boston, or whoever may be the proper authority, the purpose of these resolutions, and if they meet with a favorable reception immediate steps shall be taken to forward the bust, which is now completed."

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.

Library Committee.

This is the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library for the year 1898-99.

Dr. J. Bate Blake, 212 Beacon Street.
Henry W. Briggs, 9 Mt. Vernon Street, Charlestown.
Patrick A. Collins, 535 Tremont Building.
Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, 365 Centre Street, Roxbury.
Rev. E. Winchester Donald, Back Bay.
Dr. William H. Ensworth, East Boston.
C. W. Ernst, Commonwealth Avenue.
Miss Gretchen Field, Rutland Square.
Alfred Hemenway, Beacon Street.
Thomas Hills, South Boston.
John Homer Lee, Brighton.
A. Lawrence Lowell, Marlboro Street.
Miss E. F. Mason, Walnut Street.
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Parker, Marlboro Street.
William L. Putnam, Marlboro Street.
James Jeffrey Roche, Brookline.
Charles P. Searle, Commonwealth Avenue.
Mrs. Sarah H. Williamson, Marlboro Street.
Frank Wood, Dorchester.
The committee will meet for organization tomorrow afternoon.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898

Students at work on social problems will have in the Public Library's June Bulletin, in addition to the usual titles of new books, the last two sections of a list of books on social reform; the first two parts appeared in the May Bulletin. The main divisions of the subject are: Early industrial and social conditions; present industrial and social conditions; schemes of social reform; the State and its functions. Author and subject indexes are added; and, although no attempt has been made to put forth a complete bibliography of this complex and pervasive subject, it is believed that the material here presented fairly covers this important question in its diverse phases and relations. The list will be reissued later as an independent publication.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
CILL, NO. 165.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXAMINERS.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have appointed the following board of examiners for the year. Mr. Alfred Hemenway is chairman and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Parker secretary.

Dr. J. Bate Blake, 212 Beacon Street; Henry W. Briggs, 9 Mt. Vernon Street, Charlestown; Patrick A. Collins, 535 Tremont Building; Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, 365 Centre Street, Roxbury; Rev. E. Winchester Donald, 222 Clarendon Street; Dr. William H. Ensworth, 40 Princeton Street, East Boston; G. W. Ernst, 298 Commonwealth Avenue; Miss Gretchen Field, 43 Rutland Square; Alfred Hemenway, 17 Beacon Street; Thomas Hills, 187 E. Street, South Boston; John H. Lee, 10 Parsons Street, Brighton; A. Lawrence Lowell, 111 Marlboro Street; Miss E. F. Mason, 4 Walnut Street; Mrs. Elizabeth F. Parker, 338 Marlboro Street; William L. Putnam, 67 Marlboro Street; James J. Roche, 630 Washington Street; Charles P. Searle, 280 Commonwealth Avenue; Mrs. Sarah H. Williamson, 379 Marlboro Street; Frank Wood, 24 Albany Street, Dorchester.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
CILL, NO. 162.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

The next time the city council undertakes to instruct the Public Library in parliament it will do well to make a preliminary investigation as to whether there is anything of this sort lacking in that quarter. The order instructing the library authorities to hang out a flag had been anticipated by several weeks.

BOSTON HERALD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CHANGES.

Internal Arrangements to Be Considerably Altered.

Delivery of Books to Be Facilitated and Increased Accommodations in Several Departments—Conference Concerning Federal Street—Concerts by the Municipal Band—Hall Gossip.

Important changes are being made in the internal arrangements of the Public Library building, Copley square, with the idea of greatly facilitating the delivery of books and affording increased accommodations to those who utilize the several departments of the library. They include the following, and those which affect in any way the general architectural aspects of the building have been suggested or approved by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, the architects.

Enlargement of the space for the issue of books by removal of the partition which separates the present librarian's office from the issue room and from the waiting room so that the whole space now included in the librarian's office shall be available for the issue department.

A new librarian's office and executive room is to be constructed in a part of the book stacks directly in the rear of the issue room and reached from it through a lobby.

A rapid electric service elevator is to be placed in the service stairs on Blagden street.

A system of intercommunication between the stacks is to be introduced.

Additional space is to be adapted for the use of the ordering and receiving department and for a division which has charge of the issue of books from the central library through the branches and stations.

The collection of patent reports and specifications is to be removed from the present patent room, next the children's room, and provided for in a room in the rear wing.

The present patent room will be given up to the children's room for the use of a children's reference library and teachers' and mothers' library.

The Boylston street driveway, at present waste space, is to be utilized with a room adjacent, as a periodical reading room. The front room, now used for periodicals on the ground floor, will be given up to the newspapers now in the lecture hall on the second floor.

Various improvements are to be made in the ventilating system, including an endeavor to improve the ventilation of the public lavatories now painfully defective.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

Public Library Receives a Gift of Important Statistical Collections.

The public library has just received the gift of the collections of the American statistical association. These consist of thousands of books, periodicals and pamphlets, which have been accumulated by the association as the result of purchase and exchange. The material has been at the headquarters of the association, the institute of Technology. By recent vote of the association it is transferred to the public library.

The material itself is of very great importance, and a most valuable acquisition to the library, in the fact that it duplicates but very slightly what is already here.

The receipt of this gift is the occasion for the establishment of a new department, a department which shall undertake the systematic acquisition, classification, cataloging and interpretation to the public of statistics and of all that related material which contributes statistics to the student of political and social economy and political science. An enormous mass of this material is already in this, as in other libraries, but in this, as in other libraries, a large proportion of perhaps the most valuable of it is submerged in reports and other publications little known, and is at present practically inaccessible to the ordinary student or even to the expert. An immense mass more is published which does not fall into the hands of libraries in ordinary course, but can be acquired only by positive and laborious effort.

It will be the purpose here to organize the acquisition of this material upon a systematic basis, to round out the present collections, and to make the entire mass conveniently accessible to the inquirer in a manner and to a degree not perhaps existing in any library.

For the organization of this work the library has secured for a year the services of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, late chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department at Washington.

Mr. Ford begins his work about the middle of July.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

Important Changes in the Boston Library.

Plans by Which Work Can be Done More Expeditiously.

Alterations All Approved by Architects.

Conference Relative to the Closing of Federal St.

Concert of Municipal Band on Common Tomorrow.

Important changes are being made in the internal arrangements of the public library with the idea of facilitating the delivery of books to the public and affording greater accommodations to those who utilize the several departments of the library. Under an act passed by the legislature this year, the trustees are authorized to expend \$100,000 for making alterations in the building which have long been needed, the money to be raised outside of the debt limit of the city.

Almost since entering the building the trustees of the library realized that, if the best service was to be rendered to the public, changes would have to be made in the internal arrangements of some of the rooms. Several requests were made to the city council for the money needed to make them, but, as it was not forthcoming, an appeal was made to the legislature, and the loan for the sum named was authorized.

Work on the improvements is already under way. It consists of the enlargement of the space for the issue of books by the removal of the partition which separates the librarian's present office from the issue room and from the waiting room, so that the whole space now included in the librarian's office shall be available for the issue department. This will enable the doubling of the issue desk and the bringing of the registration department, now in the children's room, and also the fine desk to this point, so that issue, fine and registration work can be carried on in close proximity to one another.

Incidentally, the pneumatic tube terminal, now strung out in a long line, will be grouped in a circle so that they may be handled by an attendant without moving. Improved terminals are to be substituted throughout for the present ones, which have proved noisy, ineffective and wasteful in service.

A new office and executive room for the librarian is to be constructed in a part of the bookstacks directly in the rear of the issue room, and reached from it through a lobby.

A rapid electric service elevator is to be placed in the service stairway on Blagden st. It will be used for attendants, books and attendants with books, and will greatly facilitate the moving of books in masses, for which there had been no provision except manual labor. The elevator will connect with the floor of every stack and also with every main landing of the staircase.

A system of intercommunication between the stacks is to be introduced, which will consist of a special staircase, a small booklist and an independent system of pneumatic tubes, which will enable a slip to be sent from one stack to any other.

Additional space is to be adapted for the use of the ordering and receiving department and for a division which has charge of the issue of books from the central library through the branches and stations.

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The present patent room will be given up to the children's room for the use of a children's reference library and teachers' and mothers' library.

The Boylston st. driveway, at present waste space, is to be utilized with a room adjacent, as a periodical reading room. It will, of course, have to be partitioned in for this purpose, but externally will have architecturally the same appearance as at present. The same themselves, the arches and the reveals of the arches being retained, the exterior of the room presenting the aspect simply of heavy doors.

This new room will be connected with the room now existing adjacent and will form the two periodical reading rooms. The front room, now used for periodicals on the ground floor, will be given up to the newspapers now in the lecture hall on the second floor. For this purpose it will be restored to its original dimensions by the removal of the partition which now cuts off nearly one-fifth of it next the main Dartmouth st. vestibule. It will then form a room larger than the present newspaper room directly accessible from the main vestibule, and in convenient relation with the periodical reading rooms, with whose use a newspaper room has natural interdependence.

Various improvements are to be made

Street, Roxbury.
Rev. E. Winchester, Donald, Back Bay.
Dr. William H. Ensworth, East Boston.
C. W. Ernst, Commonwealth Avenue.
Miss Gretchen Field, Rutland Square.
Alfred Hemenway, Beacon Street.
Thomas Hills, South Boston.
John Homer Lee, Brighton.
A. Lawrence Lowell, Marlboro Street.
Miss E. F. Mason, Walnut Street.
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Parker, Marlboro Street.
William L. Putnam, Marlboro Street.
James Jeffrey Roche, Brookline.
Charles P. Searle, Commonwealth Avenue.
Mrs. Sarah H. Williamson, Marlboro Street.
Frank Wood, Dorchester.
The committee will meet for organization tomorrow afternoon.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1898

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
CIII, NO. 155.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXAMINERS.
The trustees of the Boston Public Library have appointed the following board of examiners for the year. Mr. Alfred Hemenway is chairman and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Parker secretary.
Dr. J. Baptist Blake, 212 Beacon street; Henry W. Briggs, 9 Mt. Vernon street, Charlestown; Patrick A. Collins, 535 Tremont building; the Rev. Arthur C. Connolly, 308 Centre street, Roxbury; the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, 528 Clarendon street; Dr. William H. Ensworth, 40 Princeton street, East Boston; C. W. Ernst, 298 Commonwealth avenue; Miss Gretchen Field, 45 Rutland square; Alfred Hemenway, 17 Beacon street; Thomas Hills, 157 E street, South Boston; John H. Lee, 10 Parsons street, Brighton; A. Lawrence Lowell, 171 Marlboro street; Miss E. F. Mason, 1 Walnut street; Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, 325 Marlboro street; William L. Putnam, 67 Marlboro street; James J. Roche, 630 Washington street; Charles P. Searle, 298 Commonwealth avenue; Mrs. Sarah H. Williamson, 579 Marlboro street; Frank Wood, 34 Alban street, Dorchester.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
CIII, NO. 152.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

The next time the city council undertakes to instruct the Public Library in parliament it will do well to make a preliminary investigation as to whether there is anything of this sort lacking in that quarter. The order instructing the library authorities to hang out a flag had been anticipated by several weeks.

Conference Concerning Federal Street—Concerts by the Municipal Band—Hall Gossip.

Important changes are being made in the internal arrangements of the Public Library building, Copley square, with the idea of greatly facilitating the delivery of books and affording increased accommodations to those who utilize the several departments of the library. They include the following, and those which affect in any way the general architectural aspects of the building have been suggested or approved by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, the architects:
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A new librarian's office and executive room is to be constructed in a part of the book stacks directly in the rear of the issue room and reached from it through a lobby.
A rapid electric service elevator is to be placed in the service stairs on Blagden street.
A system of intercommunication between the stacks is to be introduced.
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Various improvements are to be made in the ventilating system, including an endeavor to improve the ventilation of the public lavatories now painfully defective.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

Public Library Receives a Gift of Important Statistical Collections.
The public library has just received the gift of the collections of the American statistical association. These consist of thousands of books, periodicals and pamphlets, which have been accumulated by the association as the result of purchase and exchange. The material has been at the headquarters of the association, the Institute of Technology. By recent vote of the association it is transferred to the public library.
The material itself is of very great importance, and a most valuable acquisition to the library, in the fact that it duplicates but very slightly what is already here.
The receipt of this gift is the occasion for the establishment of a new department, a department which shall undertake the systematic acquisition, classification, cataloging and interpretation to the public of public documents, of the material of statistics and of all that related material which contributes statistics to the student of political and social economy and political science. An enormous mass of this material is already in this, as in other libraries, a large proportion of perhaps the most valuable of it is submerged in reports and other publications little known, and is at present practically inaccessible to the ordinary student or even to the expert. An immense mass more is published which does not fall into the hands of libraries in ordinary course, but can be acquired only by positive and laborious effort.
It will be the purpose here to organize the acquisition of this material upon a systematic basis, to round out the present collections, and to make the entire mass conveniently accessible to the inquirer in a manner and to a degree not perhaps existing in any library.
For the organization of this work the library has secured for a year the services of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, late chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department at Washington. Mr. Ford begins his work about the middle of July.

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Almost since entering the building the trustees of the library realized that, if the best service was to be rendered to the public, changes would have to be made in the internal arrangements of some of the rooms. Several requests were made to the city council for the money needed to make them, but, as it was not forthcoming, an appeal was made to the legislature, and the loan for the sum named was authorized.

Work on the improvements is already under way. It consists of the enlargement of the space for the issue of books by the removal of the partition which separates the librarian's present office from the issue room and from the waiting room, so that the whole space now included in the librarian's office shall be available for the issue department. This will enable the doubling of the issue desk and the bringing of the registration department, now in the children's room, and also the fine desk to this point, so that issue, fine and registration work can be carried on in close proximity to one another.
Incidentally, the pneumatic tube terminals, now strung out in a long line, will be grouped in a circle so that they may be handled by an attendant without moving. Improved terminals are to be substituted throughout for the present ones, which have proved noisy, ineffective and wasteful in service.

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Various improvements are to be made in the ventilating system, including an endeavor to improve the ventilation of the public lavatories now painfully defective.
All of the changes which in any way affect the general architectural aspects of the building have been suggested or approved by McKim, Mead & White, the architects of the building.

BOSTON HERALD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Boston Receives Books of the Statistical Association.

New Department of Public Documents to Be Established on Account of the Present—Worthington C. Ford Will Organize This Newly Acquired Material.

The Boston Public Library has just received the gift of the collections of the American Statistical Association. These consist of thousands of books, periodicals and pamphlets, accumulated by the association by purchase and exchange. The material has been at the headquarters of the association, the Institute of Technology. But two conditions attach to the gift, neither of which is onerous, one that the material so far as strictly statistical, shall be kept together; the other that it shall be accessible to members of the association. It will be placed for the present in open alcoves on the rear wing of the special libraries floor.

The material itself is of great importance. There is no present catalogue. The exact number of books and pamphlets will be made known a little later, when they have been arranged and examined.

The receipt of this gift is the occasion for the establishment of a new department, which shall undertake the systematic acquisition, classification, cataloguing and interpretation to the public of public documents, of the material of statistics, and of all that related material which contributes statistics to the student of political and social economy and political science.

For the organization of this work, the library has secured for a year the services of Worthington C. Ford, late chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department at Washington. Mr. Ford was born in 1858, the son of Gordon Ford of Brooklyn, N. Y., was educated at Columbia College; served on the editorial staff of the New York Herald; was chief of the bureau of statistics in the department of state at Washington for four years under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department from 1888 until a few weeks ago. He is considered among the foremost of American statisticians. He has a reputation beside as a student of economic and political science and of American history, and as a writer in all three of these fields. Mr. Ford is a brother of Paul Leicester Ford, the author of important bibliographical works in American history and literature, and of "Peter Skirring." Mr. Ford begins his work about the middle of July.

It is strange that no effort has been made by the Boston Public Library or the Harvard Musical Association to secure the A. W. Thayer collection of relics of Beethoven, which is now at the house of Mr. Thayer's niece at Cambridge. The collection includes eight autograph letters, several sheets of music in manuscript (among them the trombone parts of the 9th Symphony), two oil paintings, books, articles of wardrobe, photographs, etc. These things were given to Mr. Thayer while he was collecting material for his "Life of Beethoven"—which, alas, is unfinished and un-Englished. Mrs. Fox thinks of sending the collection to London, for Sir George Grove has assured her that he can dispose of them there to her advantage.

There are also in this collection letters by Schumann, who finished Mozart's Requiem, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Chopin, Berlioz, Brahms, von Bülow, and other famous musicians, and manuscript music by Schubert.

Why should these interesting things be allowed to cross again the Atlantic? The room in the Public Library Building that now contains Mr. Allen A. Brown's noble gift to the city of Boston might draw many pilgrims from afar if it were known that a shirt of Beethoven—properly washed, starched and ironed—were on exhibition beneath glass.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1898.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Facilities Are to Be Greatly Increased.

The facilities for the prompt delivery of books at the Boston Public Library are to be greatly increased by changes which are now under way, and which have been suggested or approved so far as the general architectural aspects of the building are concerned by the architect, McKim, Mead & White.

The legislature this year authorized the trustees to expend \$100,000 for the changes which have long been needed.

The space for the issue of books is to be enlarged by the removal of the partition which separates the present librarian's office from the issue room and from the waiting room, so that the whole space now included in the librarian's office shall be available for the issue dept. This will enable the issue desk to be doubled in length. The registration dept. now in the children's room is to be brought to this point, and also the fine desk, so that the issue, registration and fine work can be carried on in close proximity to one another.

The pneumatic tube terminals now strung out in a long line will be grouped in a circle, so that they may be handled by an attendant without moving. Improved terminals will be substituted for the present ones, which have proved noisy, wasteful in service and ineffective.

A rapid electric service elevator is to be placed in the service stairs on Blagden st., and will greatly facilitate the moving of books in masses, for which there had been no provision but manual labor.

The present patent room will be given up to the children's room for the use of a children's reference library and teachers' and mothers' library, and a new patent room will be provided in the rear wing.

The Boylston st. driveway, at present waste space, is to be utilized, with a room adjacent, as a periodical reading room, and the front room, now used for periodicals, on the ground floor will be given up to the newspapers, now in the lecture hall on the second floor. For this purpose it will be restored to its original dimensions by the removal of the partition which now cuts off nearly one-fifth of it next the main Dartmouth st. vestibule.

It will then form a room larger than the present newspaper room, directly accessible from the main vestibule and in convenient relation with the periodical reading rooms.

Various improvements are to be made in the ventilating system.

fairly successful. They indorse the

Statistics is given, and the percentage of card holders to the inhabitants of each ward. This classification shows that our Public Library is by no means utilized to the extent that it should be. In some of the wards a large proportion of people hold cards enabling them to draw books out, while in other wards the proportion of card holders is exceedingly small. The lowest showing in this respect is in ward 6, at the North end, where only 4 per cent. of the population are holders of Public Library cards. The other extreme is found in ward 10, where 34 per cent. of the population are card holders. In the East Boston wards, the card holding ranges from 5 per cent. in one ward to 8 per cent. in another; in Charlestown, from 5 per cent. in one ward to 8 per cent. in two others; in South Boston, from 7 per cent. in two wards to 10 per cent. in the third, these localities making, with the exception of ward 6 in Boston, the poorest showing. Yet in each of these sections branches of the Public Library have been established. In Dorchester, the percentage of card holding is 19 per cent., in West Roxbury 15 per cent., in Brighton 19 per cent., in the lower Roxbury district from 7 to 10 per cent.; at the South end the card holdings are 23 per cent., and on the Back Bay 22 per cent. This exhibit makes it clear that our Public Library system is chiefly availed of by the more intelligent of our citizens, those who may be said, in fact, to need it the least. East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston, the North end and the districts on the former border line between old Boston and Roxbury have their respective wards largely populated by those who have not lived long in this country, and who have not enjoyed the stimulating intellectual benefits of interested American citizenship. It should be the effort of our municipal authorities to see if it is not possible to build up and cultivate in the minds of the people of these districts a greater interest in, and fondness for, the intellectual feast which the Public Library has to offer to all of our citizens.

of the previous year. During 1897, 1,100,000 books were circulated for home use—a gain of 194,639 volumes, or 19 1/2 per cent over those used in 1896. It will be seen by the foregoing that the immense home use of the books of the central library (to which should be added those of the branches and reading rooms), the great use of the books and other matter in Bates Hall, in the children's room, in the periodical and newspaper room, and generally throughout the central building, show that the people appreciate the benefits of this great educational institution. This anticipated appreciation led to its organization and made it an object of constant solicitude on the part of the citizens from the beginning. The money required for its maintenance has always been readily given, and the trustees indulge the hope that whatever is needed in the future to supply its wants will also be granted.

The popular interest in the library, the trustees say, is further shown "by the many endowment donations during the year. We gratefully mention that of the Twentieth Regiment Association of Massachusetts volunteer infantry of \$300, the income of which is to be expended in the purchase of books of a military and patriotic character; that of \$1000 from the estate of the late Caleb D. Bradley, D. D., for any library purpose deemed proper by the trustees; that of \$1000 from the estate of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, the income to be used 'for the purchase of books'; that of \$1000 from the estate of the late John C. Todd, pursuant to his intention expressed in his letter of June 16, 1893, paid to us in October last the sum of \$50.00, the income of which is to be appropriated to the purchase of current newspapers, domestic and foreign, for the use of all, whether citizens or strangers, who desire to read them—a valuable addition to our library which is well appreciated.

"The bequest of the late John C. Paige, whether or not it result in a substantial addition to the funds of the library, is noticeable for the wise humanity of its purpose and for the generosity of its terms. It is unfettered by condition, but accompanied by the expression of a desire that it shall be used, so far as may be in the judgment of the trustees, be expedient for the purposes of the children's reading room. The trustees gratefully commend to prospective benefactors of this institution the phraseology of the above provision. It indicates how a donor, interested in a special department of the library, may direct his gift to the benefit of that department, which is certain to be respected, without imposing an absolute restriction which, under later conditions, may nullify the very benefit which he purposed, or prevent a larger benefit than he could have foreseen.

"As the selection of books which shall suit the tastes and supply the demands of those who use the library requires careful consideration, the difficulty of judicious purchases of nearly 20,000 books in a year is apparent, and the trustees are pleased to know that in the opinion of the examining committee, expressed in their recent report, the work has been fairly successful. They enforce the policy we have adopted of uniting the four great libraries of Boston and Cambridge and the several special libraries of Boston, to avoid unnecessary duplication, and 'develop certain lines of subjects in which each should endeavor to be exhaustive.' By such action the benefits of all these libraries would be enhanced and their usefulness promoted."

On the use of the library the trustees say:

"Since the library is properly regarded as the crown of the city's educational system, it is with great pleasure that the trustees call attention to the extensive use which has been made of its collections by classes and clubs of students as recorded in the librarians' report. It is the desire of the trustees to furnish every facility to teachers who thus seek to utilize the material of the library for the purpose of systematic instruction. In this connection should also be mentioned the exhibits of library material and of loan collections which have been held from time to time during the year. The enumeration of these exhibits by the librarians shows their varied character and their interesting nature. The educational value of such exhibitions would, of course, be greatly enhanced by explanations of the material exhibited, given by competent lecturers. One such explanatory lecture, on 'The Art of Ancient Greece,' which has been already delivered, proved so attractive that it had to be repeated in order to accommodate all who desired to hear it.

"It is obvious that this is a direction in which the work of the library may be extended to the great advantage of the public. To facilitate the presentation of such subjects to large audiences it has been proposed to have lantern slides prepared which may, under proper restrictions, be also loaned for the illustration of lectures given outside of the library building. The photographic room of the library affords an excellent opportunity for the preparation of such slides without removing any of the material from the building.

"The classes and audiences thus seeking instruction have been assembled, not on the second floor, but in the portion of the building is very imperfectly adapted to the purpose.

"The need of small class rooms in which instruction can be given without

Kind of Art Works Suitable for "Preservation."

To those interested in the Boston public library the annual report of the board of trustees, which is just out, will be an interesting study. It is a document of almost 200 pages, containing, as it does, information relating to the main library and all the branches, the report of the examining committee, gifts to the library, statistics relating to the use of the contents of the library and finances.

Considering the immense work that is being done by the library and the satisfaction it gives to so many people, it is one of the cheapest departments of the city viewed financially.

The statistics in the report show that the city council, in making the appropriation for this great department of the public service, is anything but liberal. It cost during the past year \$259,098 to maintain the library, though the appropriation was but \$235,000, the balance of the cost being derived from trust funds, rents from the old library building, receipts from the sale of catalogs, fines, etc.

The number of books in all the departments of the library on Jan 31, 1898, was 698,888, of which 538,079 were in the central library—an increase of 25,129 over the number on Jan 31, 1897.

The total number of active cards outstanding Jan 31, 1898, was 64,972, a gain of 19,397 over those of the previous year.

During 1897, 1,194,638 books were circulated for home use—a gain of 194,639 volumes, or 19 1/2 percent over those used in 1896.

Regarding these statistics the trustees say:

"It will be seen by the foregoing that the immense home use of the books of the central library (to which should be added those of the branches and reading rooms), the great use of the books and other matter in Bates Hall, in the children's room, in the periodical and newspaper room and generally throughout the central building, show that the people appreciate the benefits of this great educational institution. This anticipated appreciation led to its organization and made it an object of constant solicitude on the part of the citizens from the beginning. The money required for its maintenance has always been readily given, and the trustees indulge the hope that whatever is needed in the future to supply its wants will also be granted.

"The popular interest in the library, the trustees say, is further shown "by the many endowment donations during the year. We gratefully mention that of the Twentieth Regiment Association of Massachusetts volunteer infantry of \$300, the income of which is to be expended in the purchase of books of a military and patriotic character; that of \$1000 from the estate of the late Caleb D. Bradley, D. D., for any library purpose deemed proper by the trustees; that of \$1000 from the estate of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, the income to be used 'for the purchase of books'; that of \$1000 from the estate of the late John C. Todd, pursuant to his intention expressed in his letter of June 16, 1893, paid to us in October last the sum of \$50.00, the income of which is to be appropriated to the purchase of current newspapers, domestic and foreign, for the use of all, whether citizens or strangers, who desire to read them—a valuable addition to our library which is well appreciated.

"The bequest of the late John C. Paige, whether or not it result in a substantial addition to the funds of the library, is noticeable for the wise humanity of its purpose and for the generosity of its terms. It is unfettered by condition, but accompanied by the expression of a desire that it shall be used, so far as may be in the judgment of the trustees, be expedient for the purposes of the children's reading room. The trustees gratefully commend to prospective benefactors of this institution the phraseology of the above provision. It indicates how a donor, interested in a special department of the library, may direct his gift to the benefit of that department, which is certain to be respected, without imposing an absolute restriction which, under later conditions, may nullify the very benefit which he purposed, or prevent a larger benefit than he could have foreseen.

"As the selection of books which shall suit the tastes and supply the demands of those who use the library requires careful consideration, the difficulty of judicious purchases of nearly 20,000 books in a year is apparent, and the trustees are pleased to know that in the opinion of the examining committee, expressed in their recent report, the work has been fairly successful. They enforce the policy we have adopted of uniting the four great libraries of Boston and Cambridge and the several special libraries of Boston, to avoid unnecessary duplication, and 'develop certain lines of subjects in which each should endeavor to be exhaustive.' By such action the benefits of all these libraries would be enhanced and their usefulness promoted."

On the use of the library the trustees say:

"Since the library is properly regarded as the crown of the city's educational system, it is with great pleasure that the trustees call attention to the extensive use which has been made of its collections by classes and clubs of students as recorded in the librarians' report. It is the desire of the trustees to furnish every facility to teachers who thus seek to utilize the material of the library for the purpose of systematic instruction. In this connection should also be mentioned the exhibits of library material and of loan collections which have been held from time to time during the year. The enumeration of these exhibits by the librarians shows their varied character and their interesting nature. The educational value of such exhibitions would, of course, be greatly enhanced by explanations of the material exhibited, given by competent lecturers. One such explanatory lecture, on 'The Art of Ancient Greece,' which has been already delivered, proved so attractive that it had to be repeated in order to accommodate all who desired to hear it.

"It is obvious that this is a direction in which the work of the library may be extended to the great advantage of the public. To facilitate the presentation of such subjects to large audiences it has been proposed to have lantern slides prepared which may, under proper restrictions, be also loaned for the illustration of lectures given outside of the library building. The photographic room of the library affords an excellent opportunity for the preparation of such slides without removing any of the material from the building.

"The classes and audiences thus seeking instruction have been assembled, not on the second floor, but in the portion of the building is very imperfectly adapted to the purpose.

"The need of small class rooms in which instruction can be given without

interfering with the general readers in the library, and can be only very inadequately supplied by screens or movable partitions in the large hall. The whole portion in the large hall, containing the most precious treasures of many of the most precious treasures of the library, and, owing to the character of its collections, should be reserved for the use of special students. One of the fine art rooms has therefore been recently fitted up as an exhibition room, but without lack a hall suitable for the accommodation of audiences likely to be drawn to the explanatory lectures above alluded to.

Continuing, the trustees suggest that if the high educational functions of the library are to be properly developed additional accommodations must be provided, and they appeal to the city government for the means. The gifts to the library, they say, since the erection of the present building have equaled in value approximately one-twelfth of its entire cost.

The trustees mention the following as works of art suitable for preservation in the library:

Portraits, busts and statues of men eminent in literature, science and art, of patrons of learning, and of men prominent in the history of the country, state or city.

Paintings or engravings illustrative of historical events.

Works of art not belonging to either of the above classes should be received only in association with special libraries, or as completing existing art collections.

Among the most interesting gifts of books may be mentioned the entire library of the Browning society and of the Numismatic society, the latter accompanied by a gift of \$50 "for the benefit of the study of numismatics." Gifts of this sort are always welcomed by the trustees, especially when unaccompanied by restrictions as to their use.

Concluding their report, the trustees recommend that a definite policy be adopted with reference to the treatment of Coplay sq. They say:

"A public square, around which such magnificent public and private buildings have been erected, should certainly be laid out in a manner worthy of its surroundings. At present the fine architectural features of the square will fail to teach the lesson in aesthetics they are so well fitted to impart."

The report is illustrated with plans of the several floors of the central library and half-tone plates of the branch libraries.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIV., NO. 12.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1898.

EDUCATOR OF THE PEOPLE.

Boston Public Library and Its Work for Enlightenment.

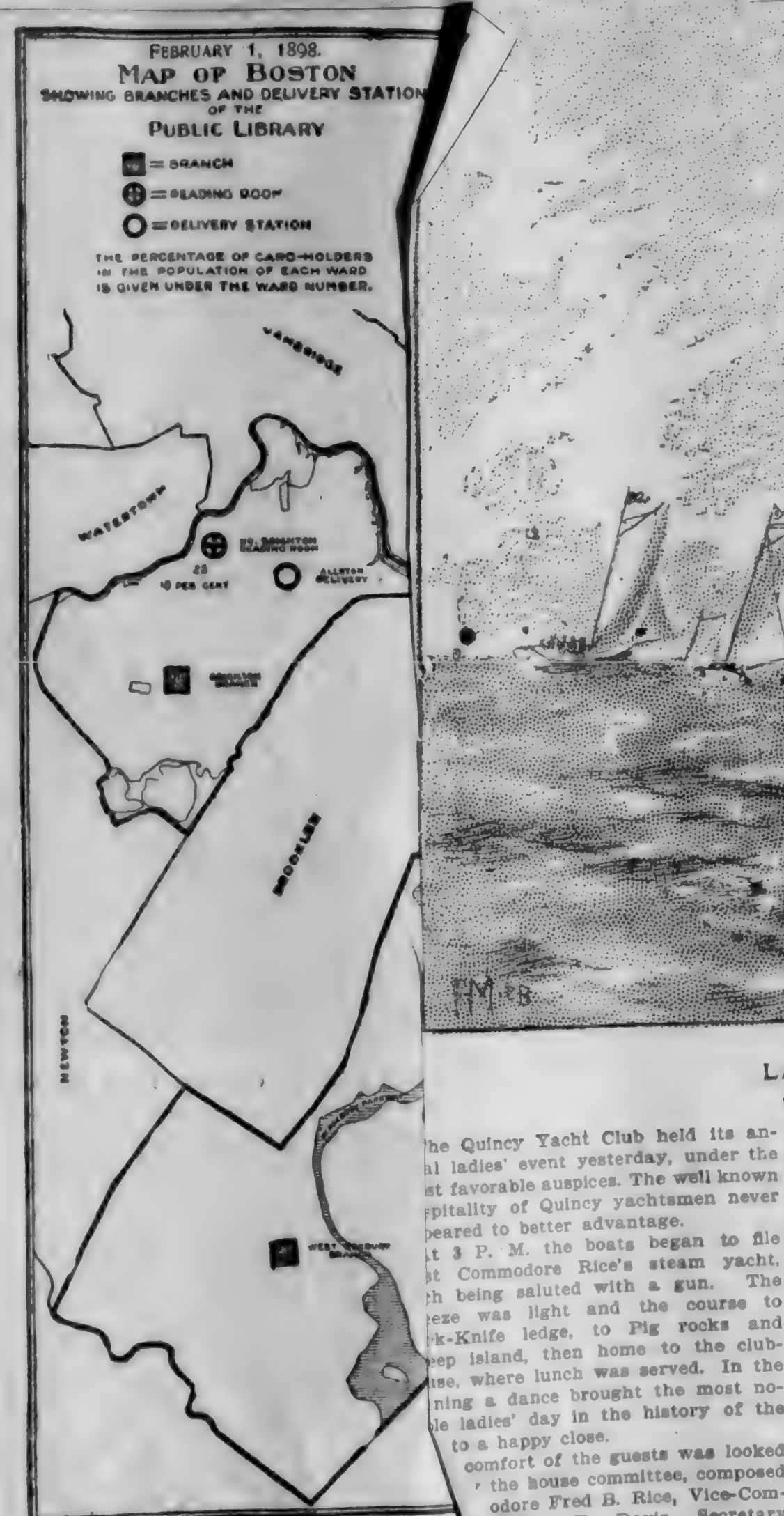
The 46th Annual Report Just Issued by the Trustees—Large Increase in Circulation of Books—Endowments in 1897—Notable Improvements of the Year.

Another year of progress in the splendid library facilities provided for readers by the city of Boston finds its record in the 46th annual report of the Public Library, just issued by the trustees of that institution. The report appears in the

popular feature, the work being done in a very successful manner by the editor of library publications, seconded by the chief of the printing department. The number of publications distributed free of charge by the library during the year has reached \$3,282 copies. This includes 536 copies of annual reports and 11,242 of the rules and regulations. The total amount realized from sales during the year was but \$41.30.

The statistics of attendance given show that on 12 Sundays of the year an account was taken of the persons entering the central library building, between 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M. The smallest number on any one day was 1541 (July 19); the largest one day was 5302 (Feb. 27, 1898); the count began with March 7, 1897, and overran the fiscal year. The average per Sunday was 3598, and the total for the 12 Sundays was 43,176. Of these 33,643 were adults and 9133 children.

A count for a single week has been



form of an elegantly printed brochure of nearly 200 pages, illustrated with maps, plans and half-toned photographs. It is addressed to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston, but is really a public document, containing statements of vital interest to all who have the educational welfare of the city at heart.

The report deals, first, with statistics of expenditure and circulation. The cost of maintaining the library during the year was \$239,000, of which the city appropriated \$235,000, and the trust funds yielded \$10,400, the balance of the cost, \$13,600, being obtained from rents of the old library building, receipts from sale of catalogues, fines and miscellaneous gifts. The number of books in all the departments of the library has now reached 638,886, of which 538,079 are in the central building, showing an increase of 36,129 volumes since Jan. 31, 1897.

The number of books now issued annually shows that the people abundantly appreciate the privileges which are brought within their reach. Since last year, for example, there has been an increase of 19,367 in the number of active cards outstanding, the actual figures on Jan. 31, 1898, being 64,913. There has also been an enormous increase in the home use of books, the figures for 1897-1898 representing an advance of 194,000 volumes in circulation, or 104 per cent.

Popular interest in the library is also shown by the many endowments which have been received during the year, the most notable being especially made by the trustees of the gift of the Twentieth Regiment Association of Massachusetts, the Volunteer Infantry of 1864, and the

Quincy Yacht Club held its annual ladies' event yesterday, under the most favorable auspices. The well known hospitality of Quincy yachtsmen never failed to better advantage.

At 3 P. M. the boats began to file at Commodore Rice's steam yacht. The vessel was light and the course to the Knave ledge, to Pig rocks and Deep Island, then home to the clubhouse, where lunch was served. In the evening a dance brought the most notable ladies' day in the history of the to a happy close.

Comfort of the guests was looked after by the house committee, composed of Fred B. Rice, Vice-Commodore, Edwin E. Davis, Secretary, and others.

taken for the week ending March 5, 1898. It resulted as follows:

	Adults	Children
Sunday	5,323	1,744
Monday	3,895	462
Tuesday	4,145	258
Wednesday	3,380	387
Thursday	3,424	314
Friday	3,553	333
Saturday	4,748	1,069
Totals	29,677	4,457
Total adults and children, 34,064.		

Deductions must be made for more visitors, but the proportion of such on week days is not, in fact, very great. The week selected was in a season of heavy use, but an inference that, on the average the year round, 20,000 persons a week enter the central library building, and that of these the large majority come to use in some way the collections in the library would not be unjust.

The use of the newspaper room is as large and as nearly constant as that of almost any other single reference department. The number of readers at one time now exceeds 300 (on March 23, 1897, e. g., at 6 P. M. it was 225 persons, of whom 150 were reading the American papers and 75 the foreign, while in the Hall the maximum at one time, Jan. 23, 4 P. M. was 260; and the attendance is surprisingly large during hours when the other departments are comparatively deserted.

The number of papers now currently taken is 118. Of these, 11 are published in America in English; 39 published here in foreign languages; 35 are English papers, published in English outside of England and the United States. The remainder, 67, are foreign papers, in foreign languages. The librarian mentions that the total number of books missing from the library shelves is 6 out of some 600,000 volumes. The loss from the open shelves in the circulating department the chi-

The News.

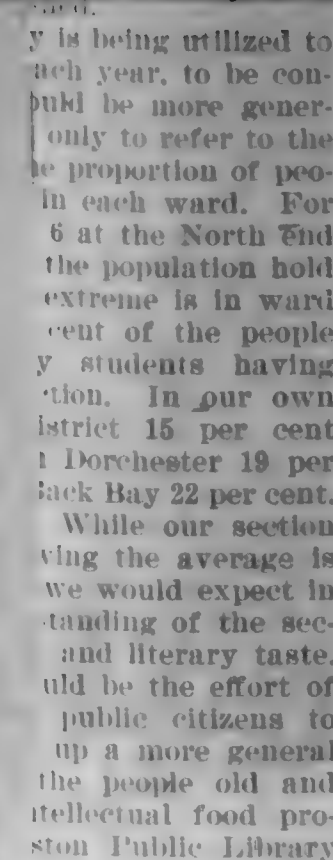
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
Opp. Railroad Station, Bartlett Square,
Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

R. S. BARROWS, PROPRIETOR.
TELEPHONE 180 JAMAICA.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Parents have been reminded through our columns that among the pleasant and profitable places for children to spend some of the leisure of their summer vacation are the rooms of the branch libraries of the Boston Public Library. In this connection the recent report of Mr. Herbert Putnam the Librarian, contains interesting facts. The report shows that the number of visitors and the number of cards taken out both at the main building and the various branches has steadily increased. Practically 60,000 cards are now out, and there is evidence that an average of about 30,000 people use the reading rooms of the central library each week. These devote their time largely to the reference libraries and the newspaper reading room. The increase in the use of reference books at local branches by school children is especially noticeable. All of which is very encouraging and shows that the people appreciate the splendid library facilities provided by the city, and that through this means a grand educational work is being accomplished.

While the library is being utilized to a greater extent each year, to be convinced that it should be more generally used one need only to refer to the figures showing the proportion of people holding cards in each ward. For instance, in Ward 6 at the North End only 4 per cent of the population hold cards. The other extreme is in ward 10, where 34 per cent of the people hold cards, many students having rooms in that section. In our own West Roxbury district 15 per cent hold cards, and in Dorchester 19 per cent, and in the Back Bay 22 per cent, are card holders. While our section makes a fair showing the average is hardly as high as we would expect in view of the high standing of the section in intelligence and literary taste. At any rate it should be the effort of both private and public citizens to nurture and build up a more general fondness among the people old and young for the intellectual food provided by the Boston Public Library and its branches.



The cards in the various catalogues at the central library no. number 92,782. The annual list of additions to the library, selected from the monthly bulletins, has proved an attractive and

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1898.

OUR BUSY LIBRARY.

WE all know that we have the finest Public Library building in America. With its actual work in the community most of us are not familiar and the latest annual report just issued has facts and figures of general interest. The report shows what Boston receives for the \$230,000 which was spent last year for the library.

Last year 1,109,658 books were circulated, a gain of 19 per cent. over 1897. The number of active cards outstanding when the report was made up was 64,973, a gain of 30 per cent. in a year. The number of books in all departments of the library is 698,888, an increase of 35,600 in a year. The branch system comprises ten permanent collections, five reading rooms, 12 delivery stations, and other minor institutions, such as engine houses and schools, making a total of 57 outlying agencies.

Of the many departments of the library we have not the space to speak, but the figures showing how much the central library is used are of general interest. On 12 Sundays the average number of persons entering between 2 and 6 P. M. was 3560, varying from 1541 to 5309. A count for a single week showed the number of visitors to comprise 29,607 adults and 4457 children. The Librarian sets 30,000 persons as a fair average for visitors per week. These few fragmentary extracts from the annual report by no means so much as suggest the manifold interests of the library, but they may serve to inform our readers about the scope of the work carried on from the handsome structure in Copley Square.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIV., NO. 19.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.

HAWAIIAN EXHIBIT.

Fine Collection of Pictures, Maps, Etc., at the Public Library.

There is an excellent collection of pictures and other things Hawaiian now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. It is in the fine arts room on the top floor. It was arranged by Mr. Otto Fleischner, who is the custodian of the special library, and was loaned by the Hon. Gerrard D. Gilman, the Hawaiian consul in this city. There are about 150 pictures and maps to be seen, comprising views showing the manners and customs of the natives, portraits of former rulers, of members of the present republican government, and of many other persons.

The rear of the room in which the exhibition is given is draped with handsome Hawaiian flags, one of which was formerly used as the consulate flag.

The exhibition is in accord with the endeavor of Mr. Fleischner to have something of interest to show on matters that claim the attention of the public from time to time.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898

NEW FEATURE IN LIBRARY WORK

Plan to Systematically Assist Study Clubs Is Being Tried in Cambridge—Reasons Why It Has Not Been Adopted in the Boston Public Library

Attention has been attracted recently to the Public Library of Cleveland, where a new plan has been put into operation. It is for the purpose of assisting, in a systematic manner, in the work of study clubs, with written lists, references, etc., to aid the members in their research. The trustees have, furthermore, arranged an alcove, filled with books such as are likely to be called for by members of twenty or more clubs of that city.

The idea of systematically assisting clubs engaged in literary work has also been carried out successfully by Mr. Gifford, Librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, in the organization known as the Economy Club, a society of about seventy-five young men who meet once a fortnight to discuss economic and political questions. The club issues a prospectus at the beginning of each of its two terms, giving the subject to be considered at each meeting, the subjects of one or more essays, and the resolve upon which there will be a debate. Mr. Gifford and his assistants follow this list, and for the two weeks preceding each meeting keep a selected list of books and back numbers of periodicals designed to furnish the information needed on the subject specially reserved for the members of the club in the "Cambridge room." The plan has been of great assistance to the club. In his last annual report Mr. Gifford expressed a willingness to give the same assistance to any other clubs desiring it, but this is the only one so far that has taken advantage of the opportunity, although the various sections of the Cambridge Club and other organizations have been frequently assisted on special occasions. The library has an admirable reference room, so that doubtless much studying of this kind is done which does not come under the immediate notice of the Librarian and his staff.

These two cities having inaugurated a plan that is, undoubtedly, an excellent one, it will naturally be asked why the Boston Public Library has not done the same thing. It might truthfully be said that this idea is being carried on all the time within the Copley-square building, and yet, following the same exact plan would be utterly impracticable, as one can readily understand after pausing to think of the demands of so large a population on the library, and whether or not the general public might not be inconvenienced by such methods.

To set aside certain books on such topics as history and literature, on which such masses of reading matter have been compiled, into one room, would not be practicable, and yet Bates Hall, with its eight thousand volumes, answers such a need, if need there is for club study. The attendants there are trained to be of the most valuable assistance to those in searching along certain lines, and every facility is afforded students. The regular bulletins often have special reference lists that are part of the Bates Hall equipment.

Up in the fine arts department, this idea has long been tried with much success, the field being of smaller range. When those in charge are notified in advance of the topics to be looked up, by teachers, lecturers, clubs or schools, the material is laid out, bulletins hung up to that effect, and all means taken to make the study satisfactory. The children's room, too, where there are six thousand books, is a constant example of this feature. In fact, one who had his mind bent on looking up any matter recorded on printed pages must go to work in a singularly obtuse fashion if he is not led in the right way by the Boston Public Library.

It is right here that the library officials see good reason why this manner of assisting readers can be carried too far. They cannot help noticing how little the average person knows regarding the use of references and catalogues. Wide and careful reading is of little avail, if one is searching for something out of his line, unless he has acquired the art of knowing how to search further. Such knowledge, says one who knows whereof he speaks, should precede all study. Here is a student, for example, surrounded by thousands of volumes—a forest of books. If he asks someone to help him, has a path blazed for him, so to speak, he has missed one of the most important steps in his educational journey. The habit of having material put within easy reach is disastrous. This, all earnest observers know to be true, and that fact is in the mind of the Boston Librarian, who, at the same time, wants everyone to understand that when inquiries are made, the most courteous and helpful assistance is promptly and cheerfully given.

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BOSTON POST.
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

SCIENTISTS VISIT LIBRARY.

Nearly 1000 People Inspect the Building
—Many Prominent Guests Present.

Last evening, for the second time in the history of the new Public Library, its doors were open after 9 o'clock—this time to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, now in convention in this city.

Through the courtesy of the library trustees this was made possible. From roof to basement the building was brilliantly illuminated and thoroughly inspected by nearly 1000 persons. Outside, the triangles in Copley square were strung with Chinese lanterns, rows of which surrounded the Technology building, making a very pretty scene.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, and various gentlemen connected with the library acted as hosts and cordially welcomed all.

The Hon. Frederick O. Prince and the Rev. James de Normandie, representing the trustees, received the guests in Bates Hall.

A delegation from the Symphony Orchestra, led by Max Zach, contributed selections during the evening, the first hour from the balcony overlooking the court, and later from the broad landing at the head of the stairs.

There was no formality and evening dress did not prevail. Refreshments were served from tables placed in various rooms.

Among the members and guests were Sir Dominic Colnaghi, the British consul; Dr. Frank Baker of the National Zoological Park, Mr. John Murdoch, Mr. Lindsay Swift, Miss Ruth Putnam, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Mixer, Mr. James L. Whitney, Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks, Dr. and Mrs. Youmans, Mr. A. M. Knapp; Professor F. W. Putnam of Harvard, the newly elected president of the association; Dr. Harry W. Tyler, Mr. John Ritchie, Jr., Professor and Mrs. Gaetano Lanza, Mr. Albert White Vorse, Mr. Chevalier, Mrs. F. A. Wilson, Mrs. F. W. Putnam and Miss Carvet.

Mr. Putnam made mention to a guest that when the alterations in the library are completed a special opportunity will be given the citizens of Boston for a thorough inspection of the building, including many rooms the general public do not see.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY EMPLOYE DEAD.

Private Michael F. Leonard of Co C, 9th Mass Volunteers, Passed Away at the City Hospital Last Evening.

Michael F. Leonard, a private in Co C, 9th Massachusetts volunteers, who died last evening at the city hospital, as a result of his hardships in Cuba, had been an attendant in the fine arts department of the public library.

He occupied this position for the past three years. When war was declared, Mr Leonard left to go to the front with his regiment, receiving a "great send-off" from his associate workers at the library. He was liked by all, and his absence will be sadly missed.

While in Cuba he often wrote to Mr Putnam, the librarian, who had the letters posted on the official bulletin board for all his associates to read.

Out of respect to his memory, the librarian has placed a mammoth wreath at the head of the grand staircase in the main hall, and has ordered the flag to be placed at half-staff until after the funeral. A delegation of his co-workers from the library will attend the services in a body.

He was 21 years of age, and lived at 831 Albany st.

125

The Boston Traveler

Seventy-sixth Year—Vol. LIV. No. 106.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DEFECTS

**\$100,000 Will Be Spent
In Correcting Them.**

When you visit the Public Library look out that you don't stub your toes against the brass work inlaid in the floor. The brass has endured better than the pavement, and as a result the floor is "wob- bly."

But that is only a minor evil compared to the extensive alterations going on in other parts of the building. You don't need to go there either to hear the sound of the hammer and the clatter of lumber, for you can hear it by telephone.

When the Public Library was com- pleted it was thought to be one of the most magnificent and the best arranged libraries in the country. But, alas for the vanity of hope and the dim insight into the future. Experience taught that there were many and serious defects, and to remedy these the Legislature au- thorized the expenditure of \$100,000.

As a result the librarian's quarters have moved up one flight, and the room for- merly occupied by him is to be thrown into the general delivery room by remov- ing the partitions. The issue desk will be doubled in length, and the "fine" desk will be brought to this room. The registration desk, formerly in the chil- dren's room, will also be brought to the issue room and thus the business will be expedited by having these important departments together.

The pneumatic tube terminals will be grouped together in a circle where they can be attended by one person and the system will be improved, the present sys- tem having been found noisy, wasteful in service and ineffectual.

An electric elevator will also be placed in the service staircase on Blagden street to facilitate the moving of books in masses, this service being now done by hand.

The patent room will be given up to the children for a children's reference library, and the new patent room will be in the rear wing.

The Boylston street driveway, which was more ornamental than useful, and was in reality waste space, will be changed so that in connection with the room adjoining it will form a large peri- odical room. The present periodical room on the ground floor will be devoted to newspapers. The partition which cuts off nearly one-fifth of the room will be re- moved and access will be had to the room on the ground floor next to the Dart- mouth street entrance.

Important alterations and improvements will also be made in the ventilation.

CHARLESTOWN ENTERPRISE

Issued by the Charlestown Enterprise Com- pany every Saturday morning from 8 o'clock square—Two dollars a year in advance—En- tered at the Boston Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

The Charlestown Branch.

Frank S. Mason, the president of the Charlestown Improvement Association, has interviewed Librarian Putnam of the Boston Central Library with a view to ob- taining his opinion as to the feasibility of inaugurating a movement for the transfer of the Charlestown Branch Library to a new location.

The interview showed clearly that Mr. Putnam was in touch with the needs of the Charlestown Branch. He said that en- larged space was one of the imperative needs here, and it would first be necessary to secure other quarters for the Charle- town Branch before there could be any considerable addition made to the number of books, as there was no unused space in the present rooms.

The item of rent does not enter into the expense of maintaining the Charlestown Branch in the present location, and this undoubtedly has much to do with the non- action of the trustees in securing larger quarters.

Regarding the transfer of the Harris col- lection to the Public Library in Copley square, Mr. Putnam expressed himself as heartily in favor of the project, and stated that if the main library could have the ad- vantage of the income of the Harris fund that he in turn would see his way clear to expending \$1200 a year in the purchase of "live" books for the Charlestown Branch.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CII., NO. 114.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1898.

The Public Library trustees have in- creased the following salaries: Philip H. Savage, librarian's secretary, \$23.50 to \$28.75 per week; Adelaide A. Nichols, auditor, \$24.93 to \$28.75 per week; Mar- garet D. McGuffey, chief of issue de- partment, \$24.93 to \$28.75 per week; Fran- cise W. Lee, chief of printing depart- ment, \$23 to \$25 per week; Lindsay Swift, editor of library publications, \$23 to \$25 per week; Edward B. Hunt, catalogue department, \$23 to \$25 per week, each be- ginning Oct. 1; and Otto Fleischner, cus- todian of special libraries, \$28 to \$40 per week, beginning Dec. 1.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898.

Salary Raising.

Although the city's finances were never in a more regrettable condition, and although all sorts of projects have been resorted to for the purpose of saving the law which limits the bor- rowing capacity of the municipality, there are continual and successful ef- forts to obtain increases of salaries. Among the "pay raises" most recently reported are these by the Trustees of the Public Library: Philip H. Savage, Librarian's Secre- tary, \$23.50 to \$28.75 per week. Adelaide A. Nichols, Auditor, \$24.93 to \$28.75 per week. Margaret D. McGuffey, chief of issue department, \$24.93 to \$28.75 per week. Francis W. Lee, chief of printing de- partment, \$23 to \$25 per week. Lindsay Swift, editor of library publi- cations, \$23 to \$25 per week. Edward B. Hunt, catalogue depart- ment, \$23 to \$25 per week. Otto Fleisch- ner, custodian of special libraries, \$28 to \$40 per week.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIV. NO. 118.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1898.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

M. De Chavannes Broke His Vow to
Accept the Commission—
His Pictures.

In accepting the commission to adorn the Boston Public Library, M. de Chavannes broke a vow made many years ago never to send his works abroad. Having accepted the commission, he sought to represent under symbolic form and in a single view the intellectual treasures collected in this beautiful building. He said: "The whole seems to me summed up in the composition entitled, 'The Muses of Inspiration Hall the Spirit, the Harbinger of Light.' This is the large panel on the upper landing to Bates Hall. "Out of the composition," he continued, "others have developed, which answer to the four great expressions of the human mind, Poetry, Philosophy, History, Science." On the right hand wall of the staircase are the panels representing Pastoral,



THE LATE PIERRE PUVIS DE CHAVANNES

Dramatic and Epic poetry. On the left hand are those picturing History, Astronomy and Philosophy. On the end wall to the right and left of the windows are the representations of Chemistry and Physics.

The nine pictures which compose this cycle make the stairway of the Boston Public Library one of the most notable known to modern art.

4 BOSTON POST. The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

"Effluence," as it were, of the gray walls.

The Boston Library Panels.

The contributions by de Chavannes to the Boston Public Library decorations are to be seen by the beholder as he lifts his eyes in turning at the second landing of the grand stairs. The display is one of unusual beauty—a beauty not so much of form, of color, or even of composition, as of ensemble. It seems to belong there by nature. It takes its place so quietly, quite as a matter of course, with its aspect of serene joyousness that brings something of the glorious calm of the exterior into the atmosphere of the magnificent staircase.

The exquisite apparition of Genius is the first thing to claim the eye. It thus meets its intention as the central idea of the composition. Then the aerial, floating figures of the Muses gradually engage the attention, and finally the extraordinary union of the work as a whole declares itself.

Briefly described, the composition has for a scene the undulating ground of a grassy upland by the sea. In the turf here and there are heather and small seedlings of oak, and the slender trunks of young laurel trees stand with their sparse leafage in delicate relief against the strong ultramarine blue of the calm open sea, untroubled by a breath of wind, and with the greenish and golden sky of dawn occupying a comparatively narrow band above the high horizon line.

High in the centre there emerges from a luminous cloud the form of Genius, a naked youth, with wings expanded, invoking the light of which he is the messenger. His arms are raised, and the intense glow that fills the air above him seems to be flooding the scene through his coming.

Everything in the scene suggests youth, genesis, the awakening of real life. The young world and the new day are expressed in the pristine landscape, in the little oak seedlings prophetic of future strength, in the slender young trees, in the virgin aspect of brooding nature, in the dewy freshness of morning, and in the slumbering sea. Genius, the light of the intellect, descending upon the world, calls into conscious being the Muses that are to express his different manifestations. As they awaken to their first realization of animate existence and hail the source of their being as they float upward from the earth, they seem to have but little of the differentiation that later they will assume as abstract potentialities.

Two representations of statues, the seated female figures that flank the doorway to Bates Hall, "Contemplation" and

likewise reported by telegraph to the chief signal officer the fact that the entire fleet had been destroyed, which information was conveyed to the President and the country four hours in advance of any other official advice.

General Greely gives an account of the operations of the signal corps in Porto Rico, adds some suggestions as to the telegraph lines in Cuba and Porto Rico and strongly advocates an increase in the signal corps.

and our suffering army have had the work for nothing; Spain is still on deck prepared to run things in the United States if the elections are decided the fall contrary to the wishes of Senate Lodge. American intelligence never has a worse insult than that.

"There is not time this evening to continue the discussion as I would like. My opponent has laid himself open to attack in so many different directions that I cannot be thoroughly handled in the time devoted to one speech. As a corporation lawyer and an enemy of labor he has achieved greatest distinction in his legislative career, and his actions in this respect constitute a legitimate subject for critical discussion. It is his ambition to represent the industrial community of Lynn in Congress, and the workingmen of that city may be assured that if he lands there they have nothing to expect from him in the way of support of their interests or protection of their rights."

Colonel William Allen Swain, candidate for the Senate, also spoke.

BID HIGH FOR HORSES.

Bonnets o' Blue Brought \$560 at Combination Park Yesterday.

The first day of Hicks's horse sale was held at Combination Park yesterday. The highest price of the day was fetched by a roan mare from "Joe" Mooney.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIV. NO. 118.

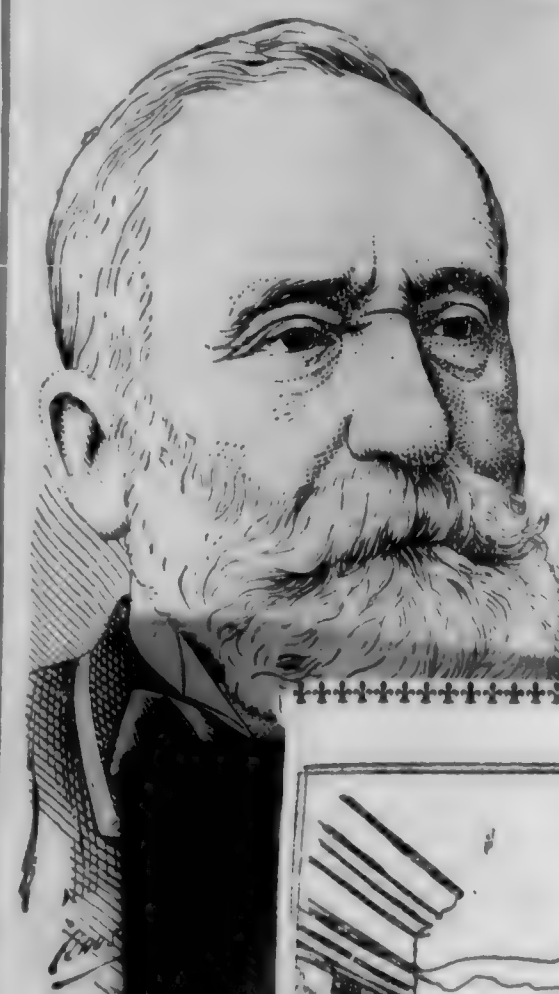
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1898.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

M. De Chavannes Broke His Vow to
Accept the Commission—
His Pictures.

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PHILOSOPHY.



HISTORY.

Two of the series of allegorical paintings by the late Puvis de Chavannes in the staircase hall of the Boston Public Library.

"Study," unite with their plastic charac-
ter the mural decoration with the archi-
tecture of the hall.
The whole idea seems strikingly appro-
priate for the embellishment of the en-
trance to a great library. The promi-
nence given to the sea appears a felici-
tous recognition of Boston's character as
a maritime city.

BOSTON POST. The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

effluence, as it were, of the gray
walls.

The Boston Library Panels.

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tialities.

Two representations of statues, the seated female figures that flank the door-
way to Bates Hall, "Contemplation" and

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898

To Be Open for the Issue of Books on Sunday

It is announced that the Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston branches of the Boston Public Library are to be open this season on Sunday from 2 to 10 P. M., beginning Nov. 6, for the issue of books as well as for reference and reading. This means that the branches may be used on Sunday for all purposes during the hours mentioned, the same as on week-days. Last year there was no issue of books on Sunday, and this extension of activity is in the nature of an experiment. It remains to be seen if the full opening meets a public demand, as is believed. The central library, the West End branch, the West End branch and the stations in Broadway Extension and Tremont street are used largely on Sunday, and it seems that the people of the other metropolitan districts must value the freedom of the local branch on their day of rest and leisure. It is hoped that the news of this opening will be widely circulated in Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIV, NO. 125.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1898.

BOOKS ISSUED ON SUNDAYS.

Public Library Branches to Be Open from 2 O'Clock to 10 P. M.

The Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston branches of the Boston Public Library are to be open this season on Sundays, from 2 to 10 P. M., beginning next Sunday, for the issue of books, as well as for reference and reading. This means that the branches may be used on Sunday for all purposes, during the hours mentioned, the same as on week days. Last year, there was no issue of books on Sunday, and this extension of activity is in the nature of an experiment. It remains to be seen if the full opening meets a public demand, as is believed. The central library, the West End branch and the stations on Broadway extension and Tremont street are used largely on Sunday.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1898.

BRANCH LIBRARIES OPENED SUNDAY.

The Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston branches of the Public Library are to be open this season on Sunday from 2 to 10 P. M., beginning Nov. 6, for the issue of books as well as for reference and reading.

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It remains to be seen if the full opening meets a public demand, as is believed.



work. Since 1891 Stevens had no inside office in which they did the counting. Stevens' predecessors always had an office in the same building, but he had never regarded the propriety of having his office in that building. The new court house where he moved into the old, as matter of fact, had no office outside. Mr. Stevens admitted, however, that he was a Democrat. He had my predecessors, he said, no more thought of it being anything but a right to it, and if I have just as good a right to it, support it. The aldermen authorized the appropriation, he said. I have no explanation to give.

ncoln, Gaston, Stevens, and others who do not differ from Morgan's Allegations.

DIST. ATTY. MONDAY MORNING

East Boston Free Press.

W. C. R. WOODSIDE, Editor.

COLUMBIA BUILDING,
20 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5 1898.

OPEN SUNDAY

The East Boston Branch of the Boston Public Library is to be open this season on Sunday from 2 to 10 p. m., beginning November 6 for the issue of books as well as for reference and reading.

The Branch can be used on Sunday during the hours mentioned, the same as on week days. Last year there was no issue of books on Sunday and this is in the nature of an experiment, to see if the full opening meets a public demand.

It would seem, as if the people of East Boston must value the freedom of the local Branch on their day of rest and leisure.

Let our readers circulate above news.



INAUGURATION OF DELIVERY OF BOOKS ON SUNDAY FROM BRANCHES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

working people and others whose business pursuits prevent them from using the libraries on weekdays promise to be eagerly and largely availed of.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIV. NO. 130.

MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1898.

OPENED TO SUNDAY READERS.

Branches of Public Library
Afford New Privileges.

Citizens of South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown Can Avail Themselves of the Same Privileges Provided at the Central Library—Experiment a Success.

Sunday at the Public Library is a day of intelligent enjoyment to hundreds of Bostonians whose avocations prevent them from visiting the great treasury of knowledge on week days.

On Sunday afternoons the tables and chairs in Bates Hall are almost constantly in use. The regular habitués of the library are, as a rule, conspicuous by their absence, though an occasional bookworm whose use of the library is unintermitted throughout the week, seizes upon the opportunity afforded on Sunday to add a seventh day's labor to his quest of knowledge.

So popular has the central library become with those who have only Sunday leisure, that the trustees have given quite a good deal of thought to the subject of opening the branch libraries to Sunday readers. Yesterday the citizens of South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown were given an opportunity to enjoy the same privileges that are accorded to the frequenters of the central library on Sunday.

The branch libraries in the three districts named were thrown open to the public from 2 to 10 P. M., and the success of the experiment was immediately demonstrated by the large number of visitors to the reading rooms.

These branches will be kept open each Sunday during the afternoon and evening, and the facilities thus afforded the

DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

Official Paper of the State.

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MORNING, NOV. 7, 1898.

BRARIES OPENED SUNDAY.

South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown of the Public Library this season on Sunday from beginning Nov. 6, for the last as well as for reference and

that the branches may be used for all purposes, during the same as on week-days, there was no issue of books, and this extension of the nature of an experiment, to be seen if the full opening demand, as is believed.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898

To Be Open for the Issue of Books on Sunday

It is announced that the Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston branches of the Boston Public Library are to be open this season on Sunday from 2 to 10 P. M., beginning Nov. 6, for the issue of books as well as for reference and reading. This means that the branches may be used on Sunday for all purposes during the hours mentioned the same as on week-days. Last year there was no issue of books on Sunday, and this extension of activity is in the nature of an experiment. It remains to be seen if the full opening meets a public demand, as is believed. The central library, the West End branch and the stations in Broadway Extension and Tremont street are used largely on Sunday, and it seems that the people of the other metropolitan districts must value the freedom of the local branch on their day of rest and leisure. It is hoped that the news of this opening will be widely circulated in Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston.

BOSTON

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
VOL. CIV. NO. 130

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1898

BOOKS ISSUED

Public Library Branch

from 2 O'Clock

The Charlestown, South Boston branch Public Library are to be open on Sundays, from beginning next Sunday books, as well as for reference. This means that be used on Sunday for the hours mentioned on week days. Last issue of books on Sunday, an experiment. It remains to be seen if the full opening meets a public demand, as is believed. The central library branch, and the extension and Tremont street are used largely on Sunday.



TAKING OUT BOOKS
AT THE
SOUTH BOSTON BRANCH

East Boston Free Press.

W. C. R. WOODSIDE, Editor.

COLUMBIA BUILDING,
20 MERIDIAN ST., EAST BOSTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1898.

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Let our readers circulate above news.



AT THE CHARLESTOWN
BRANCH

INAUGURATION OF DELIVERY OF BOOKS ON SUNDAY FROM BRANCHES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

working people and others whose business pursuits prevent them from using the libraries on weekdays promise to be eagerly and largely availed of.

CHARLESTOWN ENTERPRISE

Issued by the Charlestown Enterprise Company every Saturday morning from 8 City square—Two dollars a year in advance—Postage paid at Boston Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.

Reopening of the Library.

Tomorrow, the Charlestown Branch of the Boston Public Library in the old City Hall will reopen for the accommodation of the public on Sundays, from 2 till 10 p. m.

Not only will the privileges of the reading room be extended, but those who desire to take out books for home use can do so on week days. There was no issue of books on Sundays last year, and the privilege is this year in the nature of an experiment.

It is believed that the reopening of the Charlestown Branch meets a public demand.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1898.

....A few days ago a well dressed, intelligent-looking woman stepped up to one of the attendants in the Boston Public Library and said: "Is there such a book as 'Even How' in this library?" The attendants are used to such conundrums and it was only a second or two before it was ascertained that Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe" was what was wanted.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1898.

Sunday at the Public Library.

Promptly at 2 o'clock on last Sunday the doors of the Charlestown Branch Library were thrown open to the public, to remain open every Sunday from 2 until 10 p. m. during the winter season.

Walter L. Harrington, the sub-master of the Frothingham School, is in charge of the library on Sundays this year and has as assistants John B. W. Day and Thomas F. Chrostwaite. These gentlemen are more than usually interested in their work. They feel that the opening of the reading room and the library will fill a much-needed want among the residents of this district, more particularly to the young men. To the young men Mr. Harrington and his assistants will give special attention, with the aim to aid them as far as may be possible in the selection of books.

It should be borne in mind that not only is the reading room opened to the public on Sunday this year, as in recent years, but books may also be taken out by card as on week days.

Last Sunday there were seventy-three applications for books to be taken home, this number being fully up to the average of the ordinary week day.

The reading room was comfortably filled with adults during the afternoon and evening up to the hour of closing. If Librarian Putnam of the Central Library could have been in attendance during the evening he would have been thoroughly satisfied with the outlook for the success of his project.

MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1898.

HABITUES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Army of Literary Workers Sifted
Into Squads of Definite Types.

The occasional visitor at the Public Library may carry away the impression that every day simply calls together a heterogeneous class of people, but to the regular habitue the army of workers are distinctly sifted into squads of definite types, so definite that he might easily stand at the door and check them off as they enter.

The girl who trips lightly up the main stairway with a diminutive notebook under her arm, and confides to her friend, "Positively there is a legend current that I have no home, I come here so much," is not, after all, the true habitue, but only one of the "spasmotics."

If she has just finished school, and is halting between finishing and coming out, she comes with some frequency for a time. She means to "keep up" her studies. She selects a table in Bates Hall, where the light comes from the left, and sends in her slip for "Histoire de la Hinde" or Heine's poems in the original.

The books do not always claim her full attention; a friend comes in presently, and they whisper at first in a subdued way, but after a little, youth overmasters discretion and they grow more noisy. They pass a little silver bon-bon holder back and forth, and the callow youth behind them begins to frown. He is studying versification, and has a volume of Swinburne and one of Austin Dobson before him. His pencil hangs fire at a line beginning "Lady Lenamore, tall and fair," and as he searches for a couplet his neighbor rattles the silver box. "Take a pink one," she says; "you haven't had a pink one!"

Then there is an older type—old enough,



THE SCHOOLGIRL, THIRSTING FOR KNOWLEDGE



THE JOURNALIST, GATHERING IMPORTANT FACTS.

draws this conclusion because everything about her shows little thought given to selection and preparation. In no case does her coat correspond with her skirt, nor does her hat harmonize with either. At a side table, well out of the draft, is always to be found the aged reader of neat habits, but shabby clothing. His own library was sold at auction years ago. Sometimes he goes up stairs, and in the quiet of the "special library" reads some of the books that he himself presented the association in other days.

He generally comes in the morning, because the dear solicitous ones at home do not like him to be coming home later in the day, when the crossings are crowded. This man is usually greeted by another aged crony, of simple, courtly speech and ways, who shows himself accustomed to the atmosphere of laboratories and libraries. He makes a place for the late comer, bending on him the kindly but somewhat vacuous eye of the old, saying, "You're a little late, sir," and then they settle themselves, agreeing that it is "just as pleasant as the Athenaeum used to be." Here they may read in quiet, and even dose a little undisturbed.

There are always students in every corner; they dash about with an air of freshness and vigor, gaining their facts like greedy animals at feed, and slip away again. There is always, too, the man who finds the room a congenial place in which to compose. One sees him sitting, staring ahead with vacant, unseeing eyes, or two, the one fully reads and edits his work, the other, that says "good work, sir," goes away, one feels sure, to treat himself to a good dinner as a reward of merit.

Now and then a person of note drops in, a physician or a scholar, or the editor of one of our most long since, the papers called for a prosperous year. As it was out



say, to have found whole heaps of sawdust leaking from her dolls. She comes in the early afternoon, and is very grave and business-like. The slim attendant staggers down the aisle with her pile of books surmounting his breast, over which his obliging face appears purple and distended with the strain. She ranges them about her, and at the top of her neat white pad she writes, "Surgenic Art; the History of the Horseshoe Arch." The whole page is copied in her best handwriting unreadable to the eye. At 4 she goes away to some tea, where she tells the girls what a resource her "scribbling" is. Her individual day is brief, but her place is never long vacant.

An observant person will soon pick out the regular workers. There is the keen, nervous journalist, whose fountain pen seems to keep pace with his thought, and whose leaflets are cast off around him to dry like mud thrown from a fast-revolving wheel. With vulture-like descent he swoops down to a musty volume, pecks his fugitive fact, then back to his scratching again. At intervals he draws out his watch with his left hand, mechanically scans it, but being too busy to look at

these forest, those who have no social come in to while away the evening. Here comes, as well, the eager mechanic, who means to learn the cliche of the science with which he himself surrounded all day. He knows the meaning of the lever, the ley, the keystone or the hydraulic, in the magazine and newspaper, there is a more shifting set of and the types more varying. There is always a vast number of unemployed. You see such men fully reading such articles as "Immigration and its Effects on the Wage Man," or "The Rights of the Wage Man." Often he surreptitiously a marginal note on the side of the in a cramped, unsteady hand: "Politicians want foreigners to create skilled workmen!" or "Back Bay holders is to blame for this business." There is another class of men, sent here sometimes that are also to marginal notes and annotations while it is often the froth of a heart history and bitterness of makes one heart sick. These are the "reclaimed." With low and mouth shut firmly, such as his marginal comment: "I saw a 'Prison Reform' or 'Work and Pauperism.' It is usually often it is superlatively charitable as 'Some men are sick in body, sick in morals,' or, 'Sometimes you save a man by believing in him.' By thank heaven, does one find a derivative written beside a be thought.

To this room often comes the "unliterary" young woman, still and bungled. She rustles about as fensively as a dainty moth, seeking fashion papers—Le Mode and You! dies' Journal. To her the Sargent's are superior to Chavannes, they have prettier colors in them. In the children's room one finds, perhaps, the greatest food for reflection. Around the circular tables they sit, ing over the picture books, many hardly able to touch the floor with feet. Many, too, who have been down to "wash up" before given. Now and then a little head reclin

of books on Sundays last year, and the privilege is this year in the nature of an experiment.

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Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1898

...A few days ago a well dressed, intelligent-looking woman stepped up to one of the attendants in the Boston Public Library and said: "Is there such a book as 'Even How' in this library?" The attendants are used to such conundrums and it was only a second or two before it was ascertained that Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe" was what was wanted.

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MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1898.

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THE SCHOOLGIRL, THIRSTING FOR KNOWLEDGE.



THE JOURNALIST, GATHERING IMPORTANT FACTS.

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There is always, too, the man who finds the room a congenial place in which to compose. One sees him sitting, staring ahead with vacant, unseeing eyes, and most invariably living way meanwhile to some nervous habit, such as biting his nails, or something like beard. But presently you see his face soften, a whim in a celebrated piece of the latter, not an editor, the editor of one of our most long-lived papers called for a subject. As it was out book on a certain subject, he says, "It is over called for, and is the best one on that subject in the library."

After a few minutes the book was brought and deposited before the litterateur. He smiled the surest flattery. "Boy, this is the best of this book!" In the evening he seems in Bates Hall and the evening seems in Bates Hall and the evening seems in Bates Hall.

Not less energetic is the woman worker, who scratches on and on over interminable sheets. She is of uncertain age, and her rather severe under lip is tightly drawn in. One wonders at her endurance, and feels sure her lunch has been something haphazard and rapid. One

see forest, those who have no social ties come in to while away the evening. Here comes, as well, the eager-faced mechanic, who means to learn the principle of the science with which he finds himself surrounded all day. He will know the meaning of the lever, the pulley, the keystone or the hydraulic press. In the magazine and newspaper room there is a more shifting set of people, and the types more varying.

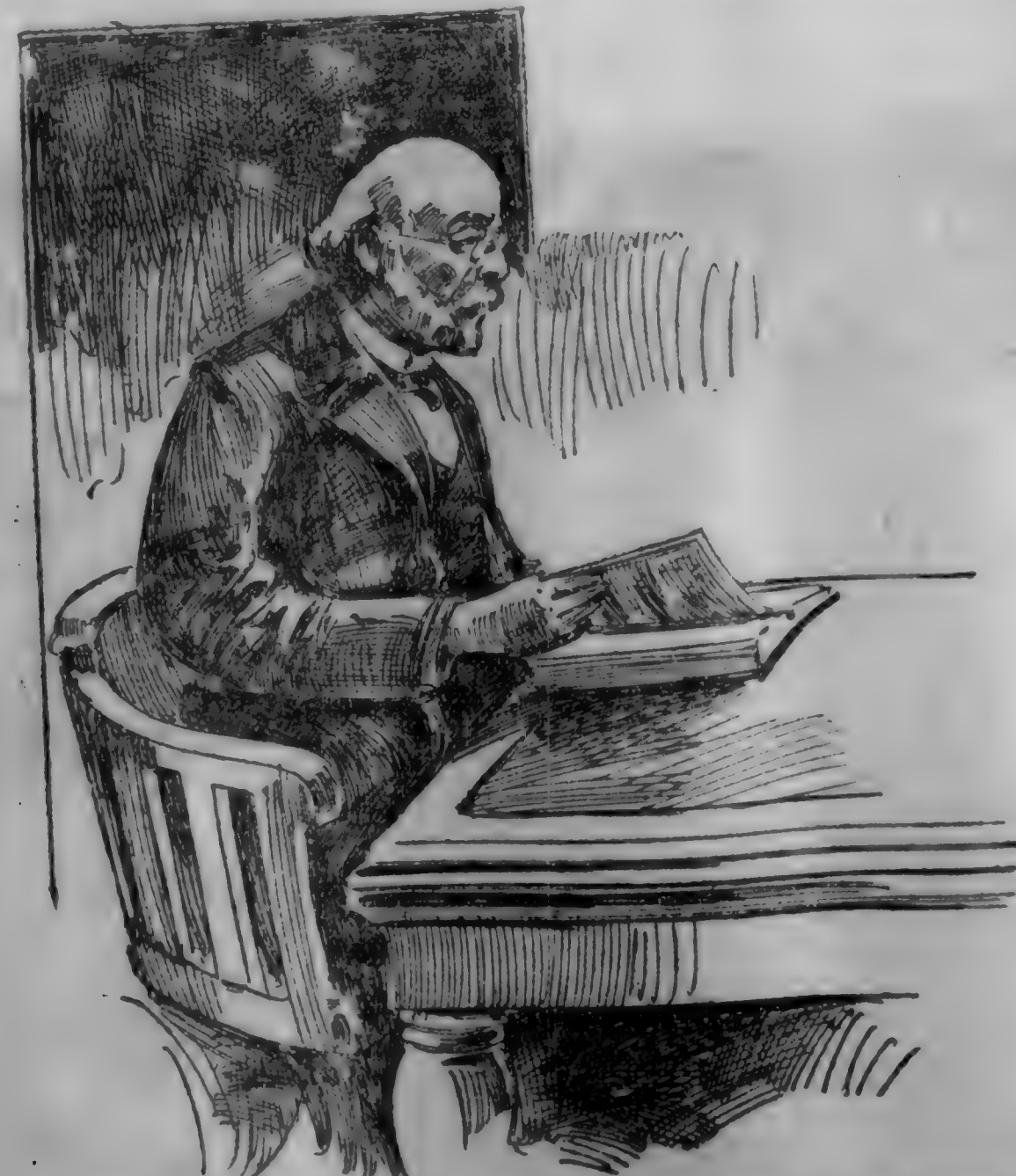
There is always a vast number of the unemployed. You see such men carefully reading such articles as "Imperialism and the Effects on the Laboring Man" or "The Rights of the Working Man." Often he surreptitiously scrawls a marginal note on the side of the page in a cramped, unsteady hand. "N. B.—Politicians want foreigners to crowd out skilled workmen!" or "Back Bay Boarders is to blame for this business!" There is another class of men, more sent here sometimes that are also given to marginal notes and annotations, and while it is often the froth of a diseased mind, it is frequently an index to some heart history and bitterness of soul that makes one heart sick.

These are the "reclaimed." With head low and mouth shut firmly, such a one adds his marginal comment to some article on "Prison Reform" or "Workhouses and Pauperism." It is usually practical, often it is superlatively charitable, such as "Some men are sick in body, others are sick in morals," or, "Sometimes you can save a man by believing in him." Rarely, thank heaven, does one find anything derogative written beside a beautiful thought.

To this room often comes the flagrantly "unliterary" young woman, silk lined and bungled. She rustles about as inoffensively as a dainty moth, seeking the fashion papers—Le Monde and Young Ladies' Journal. To her the Sargent paintings are superior to Chavannes, because they have prettier colors in them.

In the children's room one finds, perhaps, the greatest food for reflection. Around the circular tables they sit, poring over the picture books, many of them hardly able to touch the floor with their feet. Many, too, who have been sent down to "wash up" before given a book. Now and then a little head reclines on a dainty perspiration—"It is so long waiting for brother." And so they come and go, many only seeing the surface, the comfort, the convenience and the pleasure of entertainment coming easily to hand; but the majority of those who regularly toll up the broad staircase the meaning of the whole is plain, and the great worth of this tremendous reservoir, that is theirs to draw from, appreciated even to the full.

EDNA A. FOSTER.



THE AGED ENTHUSIAST, DELVING INTO ABSTRACT SUBJECTS.

BOSTON'S CAST-OFF BOOKS.

Public Library Patches Its Volumes Many Times.

When Condemned, They Find Readers Among the Poor and the Remote.

Work of the Library's Big Bindery and Repair Shop for Hurt Books.

A book in the Boston public library must be damaged seriously before it is thrown away. The average reader takes good care of the volume loaned by the library, but there are accidents, even in the best regulated families, which befall books as well as men, and seem to put an end to their usefulness and serviceability. But, like men, a book is capable of a good deal of repair, and will stand a lot of patching and still have use in the world.

So when a book is returned to the library with its cover hanging by a thread or a leaf missing, or several pages torn, the doctors of volumes do not despair. The book is sent to the hospital immediately and young ladies with the lightest and deftest of fingers take the case in hand, if it is not too bad. If it is very serious it is given over to the doctors in the bindery, where 16 experienced bookbinders, with all the tools and instruments of their craft at hand, constantly are engaged in mending to the needs of hurt volumes and doing lots of other work.



SCENE IN THE HOSPITAL FOR HURT BOOKS.

To the repair division, where the young ladies are, with their surgical instruments, in the form of pasteboards and shears, books that need comparatively slight attention are sent. Leaves are inserted here, broken backs are mended, and all the little patching is done that careless hands make necessary. In a little while the damaged books are almost as good as new and are sent back to the place from which they may be distributed anew.

Just to show what a vast amount of care books require to keep them in condition, it may be mentioned that in the course of last year nearly 5000 volumes were repaired. These figures have nothing to do with the statistics relating to the bookbinding work of the library, which is on a very much larger scale.

The bindery of the library last year bound more than 100 books, pamphlets and newspapers, and beside an immense amount of other work, more than 80,000 library publications were stitched and folded. These figures include the work on 700 copies each month of the library bulletin.

The best binding that is done for the library—done by the library, and the outside contract work consists of binding in cheaper forms of certain kinds of books reserved for certain uses. Nearly 14,000 books were bound outside for the library last year, and the cost was less than \$4000.



EXAMINING THE CONDEMNED BOOKS FOR USE IN INSTITUTIONS.

A good many books are destroyed every year at the library, notwithstanding the utmost care is taken to preserve them as long as possible. Whenever a book, for example, has gone into a home, where there has been at the time, or a little before, any form of contagious disease, that volume instantly is destroyed when it returns to the library. More than 80 books were thus destroyed last year. Some libraries disinfect their infected books with a fumigating gas, but the Boston public library burns every book about which there is suspicion of danger.

Books that grow old, and are too worn for further service, are consigned finally to the waste bin. One enterprising and well-disposed gentleman in Boston has obtained the privilege of purchasing at nominal prices many of the condemned books of the library, and has organized a system of distribution, after certain necessary repairs to the volumes, in remote hamlets in the far north and west, where books almost never are seen. An account of this work has appeared in The Globe. The gentleman who conducts this unique philanthropy is showered with letters of thanks from all over the country.

NEWS IN STRANGEST TONGUES.

Striking Scenes in the Newspaper Room of the Public Library, Where Men and Women of Many Climes Come to Read in Their Native Tongues the News of Foreign Countries—More Than 300 Papers Are Taken by the Library, 67 Being Printed in Languages Other Than the English.

There are many thousands of persons that visit the public library of Boston in the course of a year who read all the time they are there, and never look into a book. This paradox is made clear when it is learned that the newspaper room of the library is resorted to and used by thousands who give all their time to the reading of papers and little or none to the perusal of books. Some of the thousands do not read with comprehension in any language which is represented at the library by books which would have any interest for them.

The use of the newspaper room is as large and as nearly continuous as that of almost any other single reference department. The number of readers at one time was 235 persons, of whom 189 were reading the American papers and 35 the foreign, while in Bates hall the maximum at one time was 286; and the attendance is surprisingly large during hours when the other departments are comparatively deserted. At the beginning of the winter, placards, calling attention to the existence of this reading room and its resources, were printed and distributed to the leading Boston hotels. These notices state that the room is free, that there are over 300 newspapers on file, and append a list of the places represented. These placards were generally accepted, and now hang in the lobbies of 15 hotels. They have doubtless attracted to the room many strangers who would otherwise have remained ignorant of its existence.

The number of papers now currently taken is 219. Of these, 181 are published in America in English; 20 published here in foreign languages. Thirty-nine are English papers, published in England; 13 published in English, outside of England and the United States. The remainder, 57, are foreign papers, in foreign languages.

The figures which are seen seated at the tables in the newspaper room, or wandering about scrutinizing the files in the center of the hall, easily are recognized as persons representative of climes and tongues that breathe an old-world atmosphere. Each is so distinctively typical of a life that has drawn its sources from another sky and soil than ours that a casual visitor to the room instantly would detect the presence of the foreigner.

The tall, thin man, with the clothes that were not cut by an American tailor, and the pointed black beard that never was trimmed, or trained by an American barber—it is a fair guess that he is a Frenchman. How easy it was to discover his nationality, for, as you look over his shoulder, you see he is buried in the fascinating columns of the Paris Figaro.

If you will be careful to remember what you have heard, or observed of national characteristics, it will be easy to pick out the Spaniard, the Italian and the Englishman.

This broad-backed, wide and rory-faced man with the closely trimmed side whiskers and the air of perfect indifference to everybody's visitors and officials is certainly a Briton. You do not need to see that he is reading the London Times to find out his nationality.

Sometimes you may make a mistake, as when you observe a fair-faced, curly-haired, blue-eyed young fellow of spiritual mien, and you reflect that he must be a Swede or certainly a German in whom all the Skandinavians predominate. But when you draw nearer you find that he is reading a paper whose printed characters are of the strangest appearance, and when you glance at the top you learn, as it is printed at Warsaw, in Poland, and the young man you divine is an earnest Jew who would discover not only how secular affairs are progressing in the fatherland, but how the people of his persecuted race may be suffering under the despotic rule of the Russian government.

Beside the fair-haired Jew is a dark-eyed, black-browed, bushy-bearded man, who scowls savagely at the thing before him in the paper over which he leans. You look, and see that this paper is printed at St. Petersburg. Perhaps this stalwart emigrant from the dominions of the czar has been an unwilling wanderer. Perhaps he reads in the paper some news that revives in him the resentment that stirred his breast when he looked for the last time on the home of his childhood and began the great journey that ended 5000 miles away, or perhaps a line of news makes him wish he were in striking distance of tyranny. Whatever they are, his thoughts are his own, and he does no more than shake his black beard and knit his dark brows and read on.

The man who gave the \$50,000 to the public library to establish and maintain this reading room has brought together in this small hall the children of more nations than are found represented in any other informal gathering in any city on this continent.

The German, the Italian, the Frenchman, the Spaniard are here. The swarthy, bright-eyed Mexican, young and possibly a student, has come to read his paper. He brushes by a fat, foreign and jovial-looking chap who looks over the news from Buenos Ayres.

Close by is a dusky-cheeked wanderer from the banks of the Nile, but the paper that he reads from Cairo, Egypt, has a babel of tongues represented in its cut columns.

Beside him is a black-haired youth who reads a paper that is splashed with the most forbidding of hieroglyphic signs. The line at the head of the page tells that the paper was printed at Constantinople, in the realm of the sultan. You perceive that the reader is an Armenian. His face is without emotion as he reads, and no thought is written on his brow that would indicate the bitterness of his experience through which his people have passed and which has made them exiles. Neither is there any light in his eyes that would indicate his sense of the marvel that he is reading in Boston a paper printed in Constantinople.

But in the eyes of that handsome, olive-skinned, young man with the

by the laughing spring in the vale of Temple shines in his glorious eyes, and his barely audible murmur of mirth belongs to the groves where his forefathers romped in the days "when all the world was young."

Many other kinds of characters come in here for news. Wanderers from the west and the south are here, as well as from the remoter lands beyond the sea. But they all come with a common purpose, and their interest is the universal interest of mankind—they want to read some "news from home." It may not be news of persons and things with which they have familiar acquaintance, but the names of streets and places and events are there that recall to them the scenes of other days, and the memory, softly stealing back over the travelled highway of years, revisits those shrines that are sacred with the images of sweetheart, mother, comrade, friend and—home!

"This Country, with its Institutions, Belongs to the People who Inhabit It."

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

Friends of Mr. A. M. Knapp of the Public Library will be glad to hear that the critical point in his serious illness has been passed, and that he now seems to be on the high road to recovery.

There seems to be something wrong in the meeting division of your City Record, Mr. Quincy. They tell me at the periodical room of the Public Library that not a copy has come for two weeks, though the demand for it by hundreds of readers is persistent to the point of flattery.

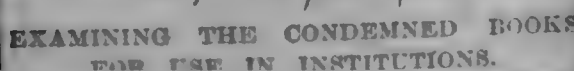
"This Country, with its Institutions, Belongs to the People who Inhabit It."

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

More changes in the Public Library? Certainly. The career of that building since its opening has been one long record of change, tinker, and alter. And we have more of it ahead of us yet.



The best binding that is done for the library is done by the library, and the outside contract work consists of binding in cheaper forms of certain kinds of books reserved for certain uses. Nearly 14,000 books were bound outside for the library last year, and the cost was less than \$4000.



The loss of books from the open shelves in the circulating department, the children's room at the central library and the main rooms at the local library reached several hundred volumes last year. Many of these books are taken from small children in ignorance of the law, and then withheld in terror of penalty.

Far off sweet, do-nothing days
Among the kirtle-robed Sicilians.
The spirit of that ancestor who loitered
with the brown-eyed shepherdess

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

There seems to be something wrong in the mailing division of your City Record, Mr. Quincy. They tell me at the periodical room of the Public Library that not a copy has come for two weeks, though the demand for it by hundreds of readers is persistent to the point of flattery.

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new delivery department, and therefore has forced the public to traverse the whole width of the building for needs that properly should be treated together. The old system of pneumatic tubes, involving fifty-six stations in the building, has been overhauled, and the old system of pneumatic tubes substituted. The twenty-eight terminals in the delivery room, formerly stretching in a line, have been grouped in a circle for more efficient operation. In addition, an auxiliary system of pneumatic tubes, operating by suction, instead of (as by pressure) has been installed, which not merely connects the

A cable dispatch accepting the gift and the conditions has been sent to Mr. Osbourne.

It is a hard task to bear the burden of the past. A succession of fortunate circumstances has now to the summit of a career. Had crops here, or droughts there, might set us back again, and we might not be able to do so. It may be said that the results of Cleveland's administration are a record. Spending a loan of \$20,000,000 in war. Spending a few years later, when times get hard again in consequence of increased burdens.

Work of a Month Merely to Dust the Books

Herbert Putnam, the librarian, and the trustees of the Public Library, are congratulating themselves that the extensive improvements in the library building, upon which work was begun last July and which practically represent the high-water mark of physical library administration in this country, have been carried out, not only within the appropriation of \$100,000, but that none of the ideas originally planned have been abandoned. On the contrary, the trustees have had the novel experience of doing just about fifty per cent more in the way of improvement than they had thought possible when they began to draw the plans. The changes, which will be completed within a month, are all in the interest of improved administration, and a rare combination of competent architects, "ideal contractors," as Mr. Putnam terms them, and exceedingly skilful workmen, has resulted in a series of noteworthy improvements, in which utility and beauty are united at almost nominal expense. Incidentally, the 300,000 books in the library are all being dusted—a work which will keep ten men and women busy nearly five weeks. During the progress of the work the business of the library has not been suspended for a day. From the original appropriation \$15,000 had been drawn to pay for previous expenses of lighting and heating, hence the present work represents an outlay of but \$85,000. The following description deals with the more important changes only:

In the matter of reading accommodations the Boylston-street driveway has been enclosed to form with the adjacent room a periodical room. The present periodical room on the northeast corner has been enlarged by the removal of a partition, and will become the newspaper reading-room. The use of the periodicals and newspapers, which is so closely allied, will thus be provided for in three large rooms conveniently en suite.

The present children's room has been relieved of the registration desk, which has been removed to the delivery room. The children's department is to be augmented also by the addition of the present patent room adjacent to it. This is to be fitted up as a children's reference reading-room, with a good reference library, including maps, photographs, etc., useful to children in their school work. In the gallery of this room will be a kindergarten library for teachers, augmented from the present collection.

The collection of drawings and specifications of patents is to be removed to a room in the west wing, reached from the courtyard and from the special libraries floor. This room has been enlarged and provided with galleries, and corresponds to stacks 4, 5 and 6. Besides the collection of patents it will provide in part for the work of the statistical department recently established, being directly adjacent to the collection of documents on the special libraries floor. It has also been connected with the bound volume newspaper room containing the most important of the files of newspapers.

One of the most important improvements has been in the system of heating and ventilation, which, by means of a new fan and the substitution of steam for hot water coils, will hereafter prove adequate.

Changes in the issue department will directly enhance the convenience of the public. The librarian's office, which was on the Blagden-street wing, adjacent to the Abbey room, has been thrown into the old tube room, so-called, from which books are issued. The space for the issue of books has thus been doubled. With it the delivery counter has been doubled, and provides now distinct divisions for the return and for the issue of books. The registration desk, formerly in the children's room, has also been provided for at this point—an essential, as its work is intimately connected with that of the issue department, and its removal from that department heretofore has forced the public to traverse the whole width of the building for needs that properly should be treated together. The old system of pneumatic tubes, involving fifty-six stations in the building, has been overhauled, and new and improved terminals substituted. The twenty-eight terminals in the delivery room, formerly stretching in a line, have been grouped in a circle for more speedy operation. In addition, an auxiliary system of improved tubes (operating by suction, instead of by pressure) has been installed, which not merely connects the delivery room with each one of the six stacks and with the special libraries floor, but connects every stack with every other stack, so that slips may be sent from stack to stack without being returned to the delivery room. In addition, a piece of apparatus has been installed in the delivery room, itself novel to library use. This is a "pick-up carrier," so-called. Its purpose is to transport the various slips between four points in the delivery room doing business with one another—the issue and return desks, the record trays and the pneumatic terminals. The carrier is a little cable railway, operated by electricity. At fixed points, at intervals upon the cable, are carriers which, as they reach a station, pick up a batch of slips waiting their arrival, carry them forward and deposit them at such succeeding station as may be their destination. The carrier is not a box, but is more in the nature of a hand, which clasps the batch of slips by closing the thumb and forefinger, and releases them automatically by the opening of these two.

A new set of rooms has been created for the librarian and executive department, consisting of an ante-room, main office, private office, and a room for records and files. This suite of rooms has been connected with the trustees' room through a lobby formerly open to Blagden street, so that the public may enter the library without passing through the delivery room.

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and decorative use of plaster in panel work, and most artistic treatment in the way of finish—all, however, at remarkably small expense.

In addition, the rooms allotted to the work of the twenty-eight handlers have been enlarged and refitted with special apparatus, all the stacks have been connected by stairs, automatic lifts for the books and two electric elevators for freight and employees have been put in; the ordering department has been doubled in size; the janitors' offices have been rearranged, a public telephone and stenographic room has been added, and locker and luncheon rooms have been made out of storage space.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CIV, NO. 110.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1893.

AT 62 UNION PARK STREET.

New Public Library Delivery Station
Opened This Afternoon to
the Public.

The 18th delivery station, misnamed branch of the Boston Public Library was opened this afternoon at No. 62 Union Park street, near the Cathedral of the Holy Cross and Harrison avenue. It is known as station U.

Some time ago the archbishop and clergy of the cathedral offered to provide the trustees of the Public Library with rooms and care of same, rent, light and heat, in order to have a station established in this district; and the trustees accepted this offer.

The district is somewhat remote from other branches of the library, and it is believed that the public will find the new station a convenience. Here, as elsewhere, there will be a delivery of books from the central library once a day, and, in addition, books may be drawn direct from a collection kept upon the shelves and renewed from time to time. The hours are to be from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Through Mr. F. X. Dolan, acting for the archbishop, the proposition was brought to a successful issue.

The reading room has been plainly, but very tastefully arranged. There is a new custodian's desk, a large long table, and a round table, all of oak. About 400 books, suited to the needs of the district, will be kept on the shelves. The main subjects are fiction, light history, travel and science—chiefly in popular editions.

Every day there will be a delivery of books from the central library—thus adding the people of the district a journey across town to Copley square.

Miss Amelia E. McGrath, formerly custodian of the South end station, is custodian of station U.

STEVENSON'S WOODCUTS.

Valuable Collection of Stevenson Given to the Public Library.

Robert Louis Stevenson's stepson and collaborator, Lloyd Osbourne, is the medium through which the Boston Public Library is about to come into possession of a unique collection of Stevenson's, the gift of Mrs. Stevenson to the city, which her husband had never visited, but in which he numbered many of his warm friends, met all over the world in the novelist's long and vain quest for health. The collection is of the original blocks of woodcuts, with which Mr. Stevenson's merry, but unskilled hand illustrated a set of chap books which he and Mr. Osbourne put together while at a Swiss health resort.

It was purely for the purpose of whitening away pleasantly the long winter evenings that Mr. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne, then only a lad, set up their tiny printing shop in their temporary home in Davos-Platz. In 1881, they printed the first of their little chap books. Among them, two series of "Moral Emblems," "The Graver and the Pen," "The Blue Scapier," "Not I, and Other Poems," and "The Black Canyon." The last was by Mr. Osbourne. Some of the jingles had rather amusing titles, such as "The Industrious Pirate," "The Pirate and the Apothecary" and "Lord Nelson and the Tar."

It was no uncommon thing for the graver in Mr. Stevenson's unprofessional hand to slip and mar a block. Under one carved cut is the artist's apology for his own clumsiness:

"A blench in the cut appears."

"Alas! it cost both blood and tears."

"The glancing graver swerved."

"Fast flowed the artist's vital fluid."

"And now the apologetic bard"

"Demands indulgence for his pard."

These toy-books are extremely rare, not being found in the British Museum.

The only complete set is the property of Mrs. Charles Fairchild, the nearest of his Boston friends. Fac-simile impressions of the blocks were used in the Bonus Volume of the "Edinburgh edition" of Stevenson's works. The cuts are now in the possession of Constable & Co., the Edinburgh printers, who are printing from them a limited number of copies for certain subscribers on the condition that when the work is completed the blocks shall be handed to a public institution which shall pledge itself never to permit their use again.

A cable dispatch accepting the gift and the conditions has been sent to Mr. Osbourne.

Will Be Greatly Increased.

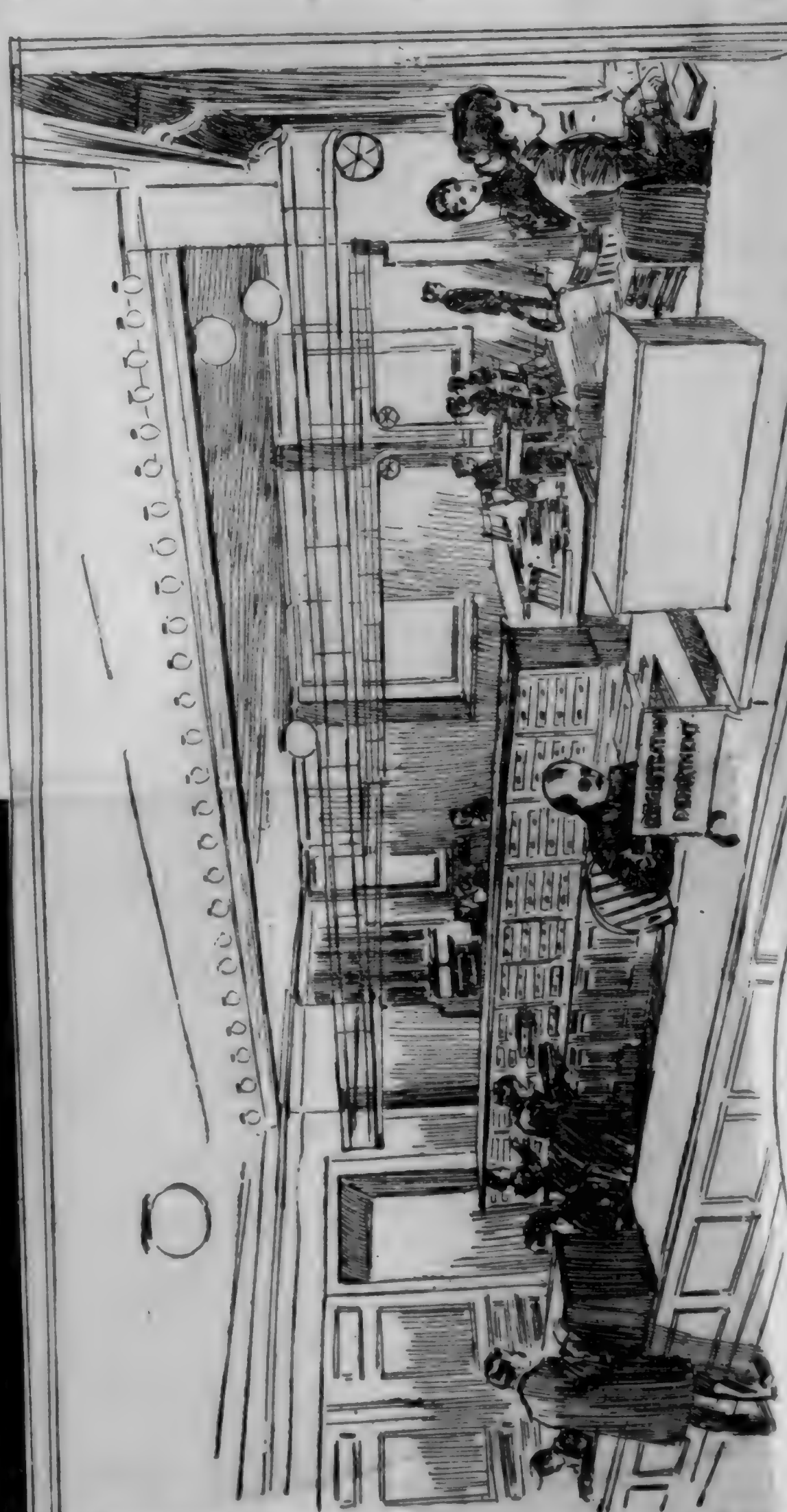
Useful and Artistic Features at a Low Figure of Expense.

By the way they're during the books are issued. The space for the issue of books has thus been doubled. With it the delivery counter has been doubled, and provides now double the vision for the returning reader. The stacks, with brushes and cloths and buckets half full of water, are now taken out each book and wiped it thoroughly and then clean the shelf. This great job, which hundreds of thousands of readers and visitors may never have thought about, began 10 days ago, and will be finished in three days. And about there will have been commenced a notable series of structural improvements that will increase the administrative facilities and better the general public service.



LIBRARIAN HERBERT PUTNAM.

A new set of rooms has been created for the administrative department, consisting of an ante-room, main office, and a delivery room. This suite of rooms has been connected with the main building at the corner of Madison and Boston streets, so that the whole series of rooms represents a new and improved relation to the main building. The Librarian's office is still, however, in the old building.



INTERIOR OF ISSUE DEPT.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR DELIVERY AND RETURN OF BOOKS

THE ENLARGED ISSUE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Requirements of the institution; and no one was more deeply pleased than he when the city council appropriated last May \$100,000 to pay for the whole project. For the first time in the history of the library, this \$100,000 was taken from the city treasury, and not from the library's own funds. The project was already in the hands of the city engineer, and for a long time the city had been planning a new power plant, leaving \$50,000 for the construction and for a heating and lighting system. The project was so far advanced that the city engineer had already begun to build the power plant, and the city had already begun to build the heating and lighting system. The project was so far advanced that the city engineer had already begun to build the power plant, and the city had already begun to build the heating and lighting system.

The main items of expense are increase and rearrangement of the issue department, machinery and administrative equipment, and the construction of the new building. The project was so far advanced that the city engineer had already begun to build the power plant, and the city had already begun to build the heating and lighting system. The project was so far advanced that the city engineer had already begun to build the power plant, and the city had already begun to build the heating and lighting system.

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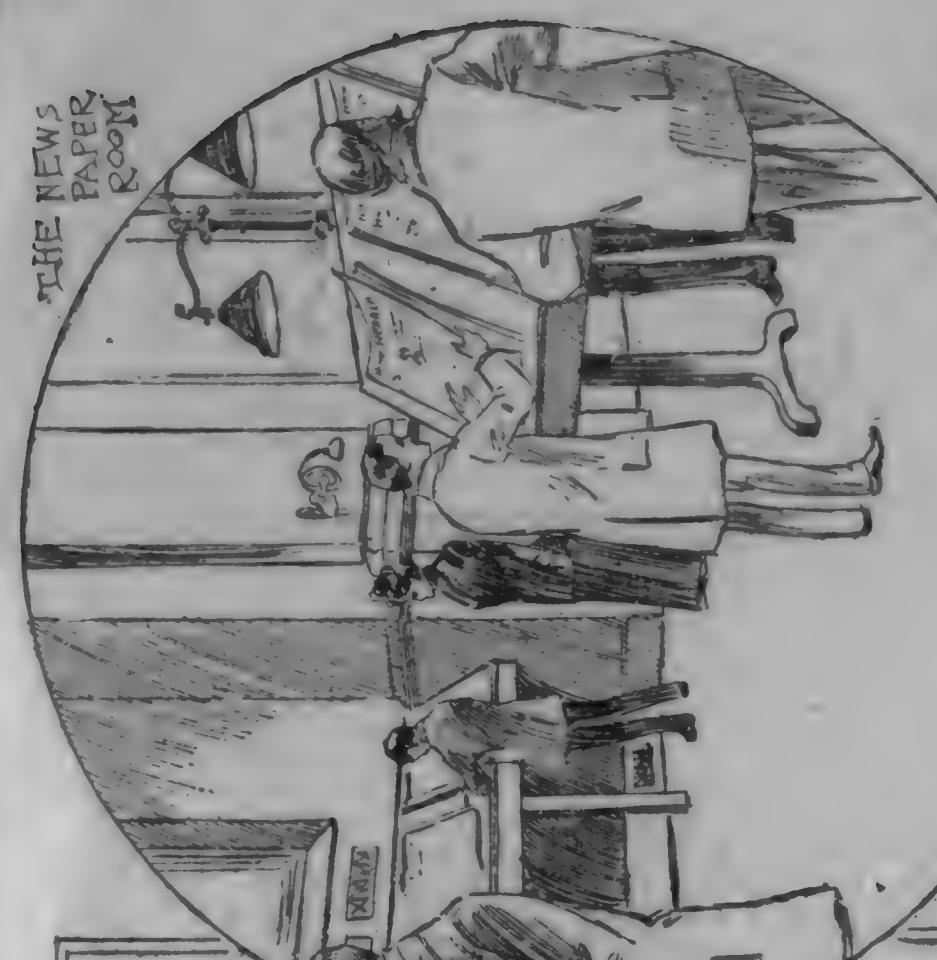
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being loaded at any point it is automatically exempt from call to any other point. This is a very important feature of the new system, and it is one of the many improvements that have been made in the library's administrative department. The department is now a part of the city government, and is responsible for the maintenance of the city's buildings.

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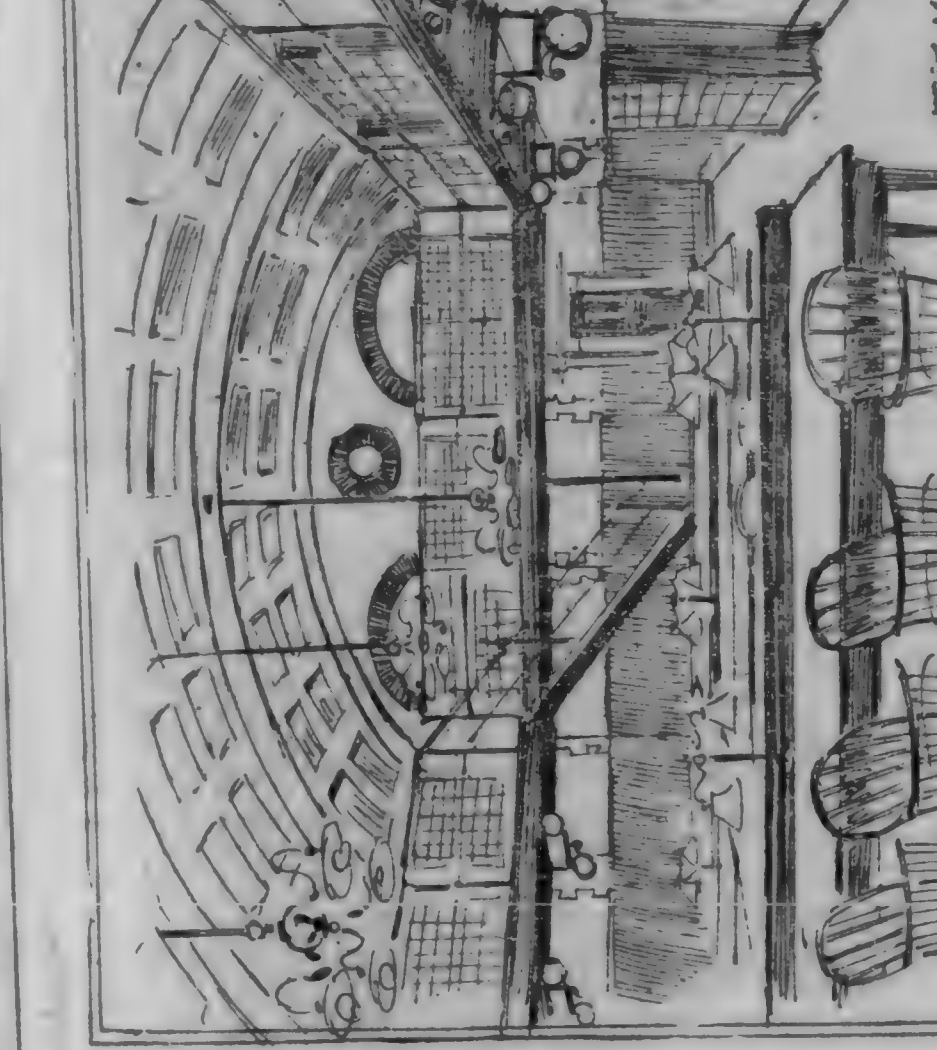
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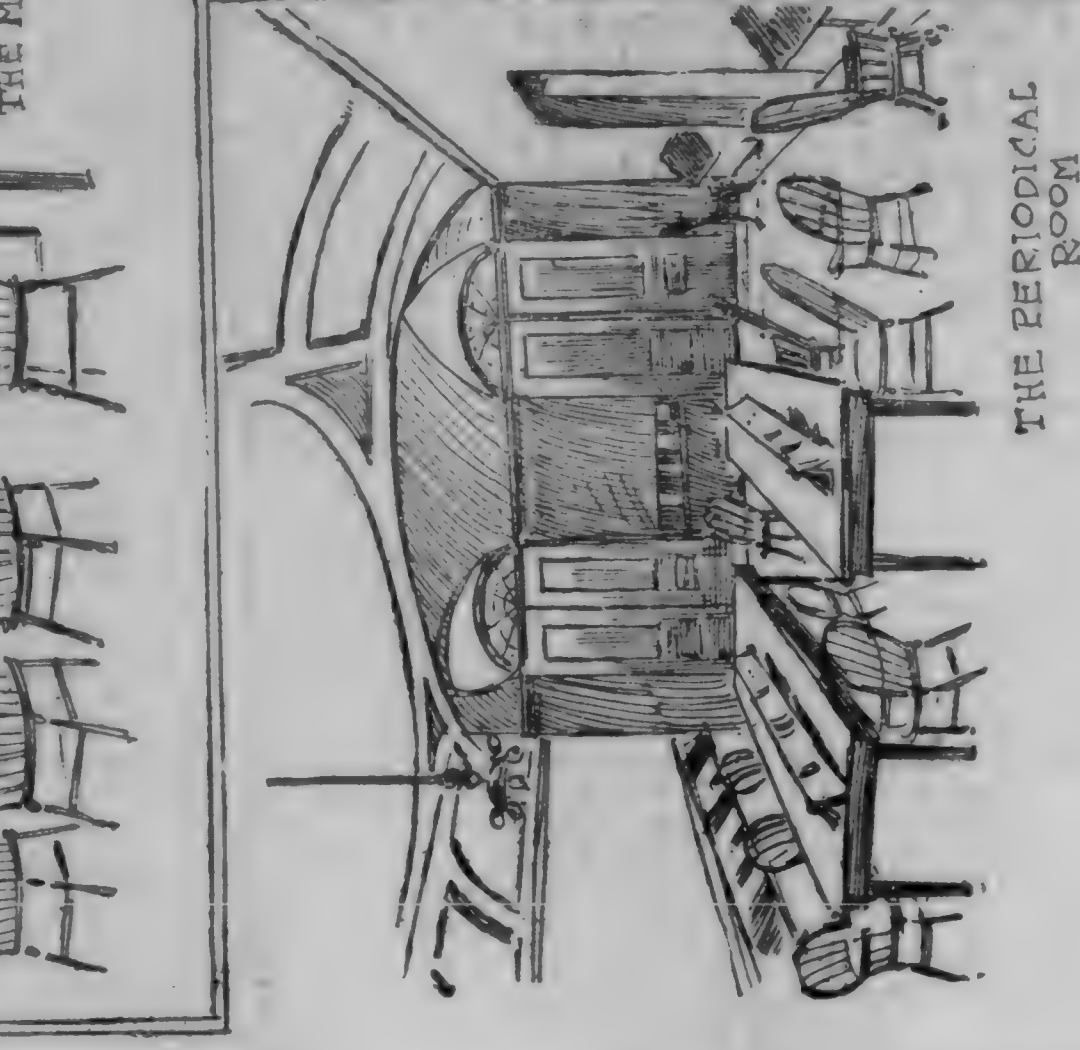
THE NEWS PAPER ROOM



THE PATENT ROOM



THE MAP ROOM



THE PERIODICAL ROOM

RECONSTRUCTED ROOMS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Steam coils have been substituted for the hot water coils through which the air was forced to pass. A great improvement in the heating system has been made, and the rooms are now much more comfortable.

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THE SHIPPING ROOM OF THE BRANCH DEPARTMENT.

the elevators have been installed, one at the top of the building, and one at the bottom. This is a very important feature of the new system, and it is one of the many improvements that have been made in the library's administrative department. The department is now a part of the city government, and is responsible for the maintenance of the city's buildings.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIV., NO. 177.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1898.

ANOTHER BRANCH LIBRARY.

Will Be on Union Park Street, and
Opens Next Tuesday.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library are about to establish a new delivery station at 62 Union Park street. It will be known as station U, and will be opened to the public on Tuesday next.

The offer to the trustees of rent, care of rooms, light and heat has made possible the establishment of this station. This offer comes from the archbishop and clergy of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross.

The district is somewhat remote from other branches of the library, and it is believed that the public will find the new station a convenience. Here, as elsewhere, there will be a delivery of books from the central library once a day, and, in addition, books may be drawn direct from a collection kept upon the shelves and renewed from time to time. The hours are to be from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1898.

NEW BRANCH OF LIBRARY.

Upon the offer of the Archbishop and clergy of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross to pay the rental, heating and lighting and to take care of the rooms, the Trustees of the Boston Public Library have decided to open a branch library, or delivery station, at 62 Union Park Street. This branch is to be known as Station U, and it will be opened to the public next Tuesday. Here, as elsewhere, there will be a delivery of books from the Central Library once a day, and, in addition, books may be drawn direct from a collection kept upon the shelves and renewed from time to time. The hours are to be from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays.

BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE—DECEMBER 25, 1898.

BOOKS SCATTERED BROADCAST

How the Public Library Distributes Reading Matter Among People Who Have Little Time or Opportunity to Go After Books—The City's Firemen Are Supplied at Their Stations, and Storekeepers in the Suburbs Are Paid to Hold and Distribute 300-Volume Libraries.

One of the most unique and useful of all the plans adopted by the public library to reach with its books the reading public of every quarter of the city is what is known as the delivery and deposit station. Long ago the branch library was established, and was followed by the reading room. The delivery station was the most recent phase of librarian Putnam's activity.

The branch libraries of Boston originally were stocked with books in what was supposed to be sufficiently large number to meet ordinary demands. But,

es, which are filled with the books that are to be delivered. There are two wagons in the service of the library, which come daily to the doorway of the distributing department and receive their loads. It usually takes each wagon a good day's work to deliver all the boxes, and in the very remote suburban districts it is necessary to employ expressmen to do perform.

To facilitate in every possible way the work of delivering books to the readers who call at the branches and stations, there is a meeting and a discussion each week at the central library by the cus-

are situated at such places as Roxbury crossing, Allston, Uphams Corner, Dorchester, Mattapan, Neponset, Ashmont and Roslindale. They are known as delivery and deposit stations. A few of these have reading rooms connected, but the greater number are places where the library has left books in stores, in the care of the proprietors, for the use of anybody who may call.

The method is to select a storekeeper who will enter into a contract to keep in his store a library of 300 books for a monthly rent of \$12. If more than 200 books are circulated in any month by the holder of the library, he receives two cents for each volume in excess of the public library's list. The purpose of the public library is to stir everybody to activity in circulating the city's books among the city's people.

The two teams which the library employs cannot serve all the branches and stations. Nineteen are served by the library's teams, which also carry the books to and from 21 engine houses of the fire department, which are supplied with reading matter directly from the central library.

Each engine house has a strongbox of its own, lettered with its individual designation. When it is filled at the distributing department, the wagon carries it off to the firemen for whom it is intended. There are eight stations so scattered that the library's wagons could not hope to do the work of serving them, and local expressmen are depended on to carry the books to each station, and every month changed all the time, and every month now 69 volumes are exchanged with each station.

The first deposit of books at any station was made in 1885, and when the general account of stock was taken, which did not occur this year, it was found that only six volumes were

Of the books now at the stations less than 15 percent are fiction, which includes a large proportion of juvenile books, some of which are not fiction. It is intended to exercise greater discretion in making the selection of books sent to the constituency to which they are sent. The head of this department cites the case of a volume of literary essays, "The Origin of the Novel," which would be a novel at Lower Mills, but perhaps not be

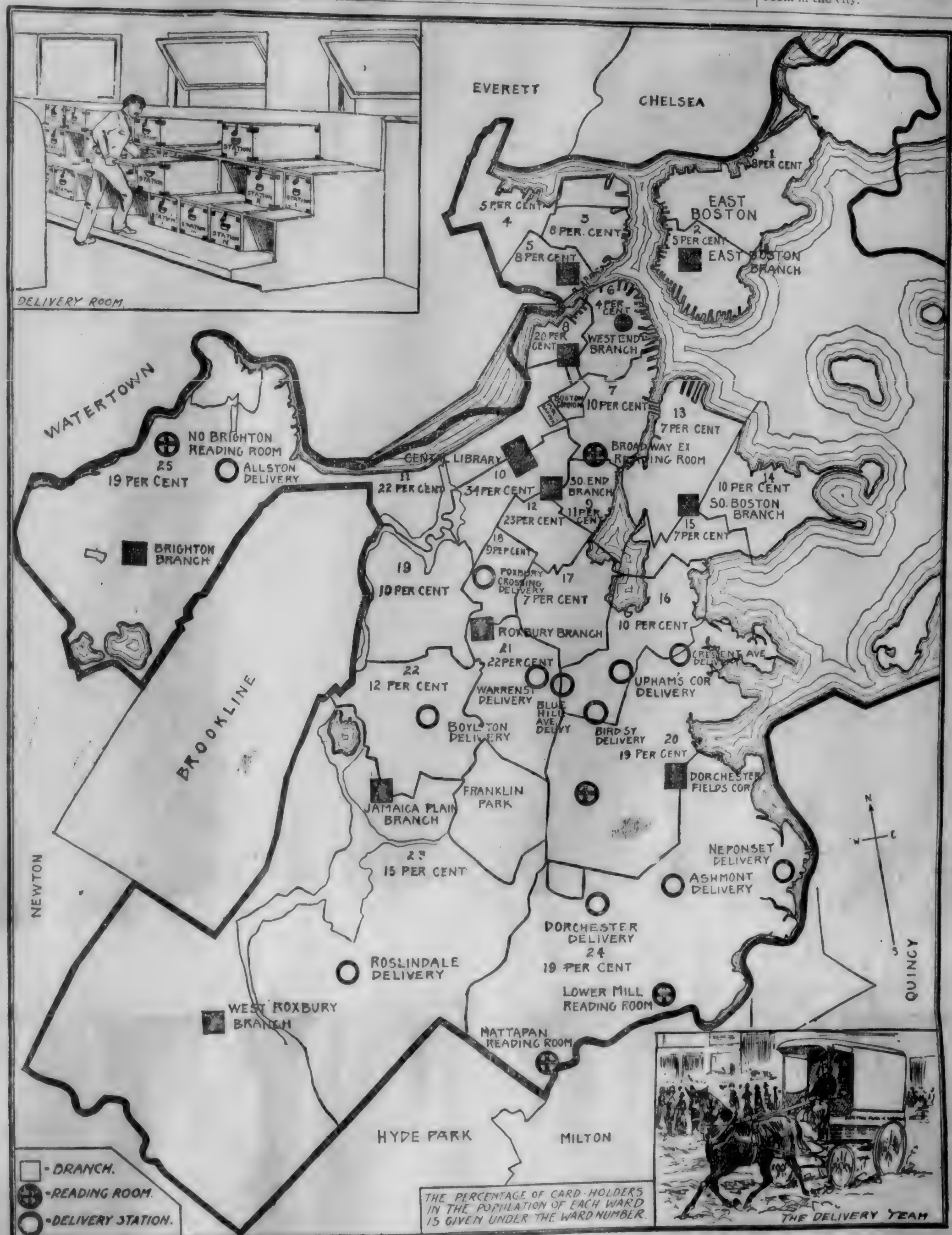
There are some stations where the library has its own attendant and others where the proprietor of a store is employed. In the latter stations, children and parents resort to the attendant constantly, not only for advice on what to read, but for information on the "length of the word opaque," and "how to write a letter of introduction."

The cost of maintenance of a station, with rooms and attendant devoted solely to library use, is estimated at \$1000. This does not include an allowance for periodicals.

The stations at Roslindale, Uphams Corner and Warren st., which are in charge of storekeepers, cost last year \$74, \$82 and \$67, respectively.

It is contemplated to extend to the police stations of Boston the privilege which the firemen now enjoy.

The Cottage Pl and North Bennett at station at Rainford Island and the parsonage school for boys at West Roxbury are places where deposits of books are maintained, and it is intended eventually to have deposits in every school room in the city.



of course, every day brings requests for books which the branch library does not possess, and the central library is drawn on. The request is made by card, just like any other request at the central library.

A perfect system of distribution is maintained, and the books requested are in the way within 24 hours, if they are available.

When the requests are received from the branch libraries, the filled orders are sent to the distributing department in the basement of the Copley sq building, looking toward Huntington av. Here are provided a large number of strong and heavy iron-bound boxes

of all the branches, and from time to time the custodians of the stations come in. The test of success in the work of the public library is the number of books distributed, and in proportion as the number of readers increases the business of the library grows.

When it was found that the branch libraries of the city were inconvenient for a great many people, the plan of the delivery station was adopted, in order that people who couldn't or wouldn't take the trouble to visit the branch libraries could be reached with books at these stations.

missing from stations of custodians with whom contracts had been made. Last year more than 7000 volumes were sent as deposits to stations for distribution other than the branch libraries. To the engine houses more than 2000 volumes were distributed during the year. At the beginning of this year about 600 volumes were sent out on deposit among the various stations.

The cost per volume of circulation among the stations last year was a little over four cents. While the circulation at the stations has nearly doubled, the total cost has remained about the same.

The branch system of the library now comprises:

Ten branches, with large permanent collections of books.
Five reading rooms, all of them delivery and deposit stations, and one permanent collection of books.
Twelve delivery stations, all but one having the deposit feature.
Twenty-two engine houses receiving deposits of books.
One grammar school regularly receiving such deposits.
Six institutions receiving such deposits.
Total, 57 outlying agencies for the distribution of books.

THE REPUBLICAN.

DAILY EDITION—Eight and twelve pages; subscription, six dollars a year.
 SUNDAY EDITION—Eight pages; mail subscription, two dollars a year.
 WEEKLY EDITION—Eight pages; published Wednesdays; one dollar a year.

SCRANTON, PA., DECEMBER 27, 1898.

The Care of Books.

The statement that it takes ten persons a month to wipe the dust from the books in the Boston public library not only indicates the extent of that great collection of volumes, but also shows the importance of the proper care of books by individual owners. It is perhaps safe to say that nine private libraries out of ten are neglected in this respect. One may step in almost every lawyers rooms and find the inevitable dust thick upon the books. Locking books in glass is no substitute for systematic dusting, in fact, it works injury, since books need air to escape the mold, likewise inevitable where books are not frequently aired and dusted. Nor is the violent expedient of knocking the books together to free them from the dust commendable. They should be carefully wiped with a soft dry cloth at every point where dust could lodge, and put away again with some consideration for the binding, which should be minus a scar. Crowding books tightly together insures mold by excluding the air, and mold, next to careless handling, is the worst enemy of the library. Neither should the room be too warm, for heat injures books beyond remedy. A person that will put a book under a window for a prop ought to be bastinadoed. He who takes no thought of these things is worse than an infidel.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
 VOL. CIV, NO. 181.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1898.

ANOTHER LIBRARY STATION.

The Eighteenth Delivery Depot Established
 Yesterday on Union Park Street.



NEW DELIVERY STATION OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ON UNION PARK STREET.

There are now 18 delivery stations, sometimes misnamed branches, of the Boston Public Library. A branch is a small public library in a district of the city; for instance, the Brighton library, which occupies a whole independent building and contains thousands of books, and has a librarian appointed by the trustees of the central library. The Brighton branch attends to the needs of the whole district. A delivery station is a reading room and catalogue convenience for the special benefit of a section or community of the city. It is almost constantly dependent upon the central library, because it contains only a few hundred books, and these are shifted or renewed every little while to meet the demands of the majority of patrons. The principal visible feature of it is a reading room, but the main utility of the institution lies in saving the people of the community a journey

across town to Copley square. The catalogues of the central library are at hand, and there is a delivery of books on request every day. The 18th delivery station, known as station U, was established yesterday afternoon at No. 62 Union Park street, beside the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and near Harrison avenue. And it is unique among all the delivery stations, because it has incurred no expense to the central library. The archbishop and clergy of the Cathedral are to be credited with the establishment of station U. The church owns the property, No. 62 Union Park street, and offered to provide the trustees of the Public Library with a room and care of same, rent, light and heat. The trustees accepted the offer with thanks. The board has appointed several delivery stations throughout the city in other sections of the city, at a small expense to the central library.

The Union Park street station is a working part of the Boston Public Library, which is as broad and as free as any institution on earth; and, in the second place, it would be certainly unfair to the archbishop of the Cathedral to misrepresent the excellent motive in having the station established. He has had in mind the literary convenience and improvement of the whole section, regardless of sectarian influences. Station U is remote from the other working parts of the central library, and, it is believed, will meet a local public demand. The reading room has been plainly, but very tastefully, painted and decorated. There is a new custodian's desk, a large, long table, and a round table, all of oak. About 400 books, suited to the needs of the district, will be kept on the shelves. The main subjects are fiction, light history, travel and science—chiefly in popular editions. The hours of the station are from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M., daily, except Sundays and holidays. Miss Amelia E. McCreath, formerly custodian of the South end station, is custodian of station U.

"This Country, with its Institutions,
Belongs to the People who Inhabit It."

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

LIBRARY ACCEPTS MRS. STEVENSON'S GIFT.



MRS. R. L. STEVENSON.

The offer made by Mrs. R. L. Stevenson through Lloyd Osbourne (Stevenson's stepson and collaborator) to the Boston Public Library of a valuable collection of wood cuts made by Mr. Stevenson, was accepted yesterday by the library and the acceptance cabled to Mr. Osbourne.

These blocks, which were engraved by the novelist to illustrate some quaint little books which he and Mr. Osbourne printed with their own hands at Davos-Platz, a Swiss health resort, are the most intimate and personal of all the literary remains which Mr. Stevenson left. They show a phase of life and fancy and droll humor which, without them, would be but meagerly set forth. Thus their acquisition will be a matter of real importance and widespread interest.

Although Mr. Stevenson never visited Boston, some of his firmest friends were among the Bostonians that he met upon his long, vain search for health, and his affection for them extended well to the city of their homes.

Mrs. Stevenson was keenly alive to her husband's feelings, and in deference to what she thought would be his wishes she made up her mind as to the disposition of these little pictures which speak so simply and so strongly of one period of his life.

It was purely for the purpose of whiling away pleasantly the long winter evenings that Mr. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne, then only a lad, set up their toy printing shop in their temporary home in Davos-Platz. In 1881 they printed the first of their little chap books. Among them, two series of "Moral Emblems," "The Graver and the Pen," "The Blue Seagull," "Not I, and Other Poems," and "The Black Canyon." The last was by Mr. Osbourne.

Some of the jingles had rather amusing titles, such as "The Industrious Pig."

G. O. Taylor Whiskies restores lost appetite.

rate, "The Pirate and the Apothecary" and "Lord Nelson and the Tar." It was no uncommon thing for the graver in Mr. Stevenson's unprofessional hand to slip and mar a block. Under one scathed cut is the artist's apology for his own clumsiness:

A blemish in the cut appears:
Alas! it cost both blood and tears.
The dancing graver swerved aside,
Past flowed the artist's vital tide!
And now the apologetic band
Demands indulgence for his pard.

These toy-books are extremely rare, not being found in the British Museum. The only complete set is the property of Mrs. Charles Fairchild, the nearest of his Boston friends.

In transmitting Mrs. Stevenson's offer to the library, Mr. Osbourne wrote:—
Care Mitchell & Benton, W. S., 11 South Charlotte st., Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 8, 1888.

Secretary Boston Library:—
Dear Sir: Mrs. R. L. Stevenson begs me to write and ask you whether the library would care to receive as a gift a set of 24 wood engravings (original blocks), executed by her husband, the well-known novelist. Fac-simile impressions of their blocks were used in the Bonus volume of the "Edinburgh edition" of R. L. Stevenson's works, and must therefore be already known to you.

At present the blocks are in the possession of Messrs. Constable & Co., the Edinburgh printers, who were printing from them a limited number of copies for certain subscribers on the understanding that when the work is completed the blocks should be handed to a public institution, which shall bind itself that they shall never be used again.

Would your great library, therefore, be willing to receive these blocks, on the pledge of never reproducing copies from them? The blocks are valuable only from the sentiment and association attached to them.

If the library should be willing to accept them, might I ask you to write accordingly to Mr. Charles Baxter, Strouger Inn, Holborn Bars, London, E. C. 1, Mr. Stevenson's executor—whom I have in-

structed to send you the blocks on completion of the volume at present in Messrs. Constable's hands.

Mrs. Stevenson is leaving in a week's time for Madeira, where she is to spend the winter, and is therefore unable to take charge of the matter herself.

I remain very truly yours,
Lloyd Osbourne.

Mr. Osbourne's offer was at first declined by the trustees of the library, but when the importance of the gift was fully realized by Mr. Putnam, the action of the trustees was immediately reversed.

THE GARRISON MSS.

Another Valuable Acquisition Received by the Public Library.

A Department of Manuscripts
Soon to be Established.

The sons of the late W. L. Garrison have recently deposited in the Boston Public Library four parcels of letters and papers which form a part of the manuscript collection upon which the voluminous biography of the great anti-slavery leader was based.

These manuscripts are an addition to a similar gift made in 1895, and cover the years 1833-1842. The present gift comprises nearly 500 pieces, most of which are autograph letters relating to the anti-slavery movement. With these manuscripts have been given two sets of the biography, to be used for reference and to assist in indexing the papers.

The gift will be formally accepted by the trustees of the library in the near future.

"It would be impossible," says an authority on historical matters, "to do justice in a few words to this collection, whether gauged by its personal or historical qualities, its importance must give it a rank among the first collections of manuscripts in the country. Its size alone is noteworthy, while its completeness and solidity bear testimony to the sincerity of the leader of the abolition cause."

"As a record of intense earnestness and unselfish sacrifice on behalf of a cause, and of moral and practical endeavor to secure an end in a subject on which the whole world has passed judgment, it stands as an example for the admiration and imitation of those who must deal with future problems of state."

It is the intention of the Garrison family eventually to complete the collection by placing in the library other documents and letters which cover the period between 1843 and 1879, the latter year being the date of Mr. Garrison's death. They have also offered a number of relics of the anti-slavery agitation which cannot properly be separated from the letters.

The broadsides issued from the press, the banners carried in the processions, the programmes of the various meetings and portraits (daguerotypes) of the leaders of the movement serve to complement the manuscript records, while possessing historic and sometimes tragic associations of their own.

So many unique relics will serve a purpose in interesting in the collection many to whom the manuscripts alone would not appeal.

One of the most interesting mementoes is the imposing stone which for 25 years was used in the office of The Liberator. Mr. Garrison's anti-slavery paper. The table is of the sort that was until very recent years almost universally used in printing shops for holding the forms during the making-up of the paper.

Mr. Garrison's stone measures about 3 ft. by 4 1/2 ft. It is very solidly set in a heavy frame-work, well braced at sides and ends. Its weight is about 700 lbs. The braces are deeply worn and tell an eloquent story of a quarter century of service.

From the time that The Liberator was founded, in 1831, until its suspension, in 1865, it was Mr. Garrison's habit to "make up" the paper himself, or, in less technical language, to arrange in the forms the articles already set up in type.

In December, 1865, when came the news of the passage of the XIIIth amendment to the constitution, whereby slavery was abolished, Mr. Garrison went to the case and set the matter with his own hand. The amendment was printed, a day or two later, in the last number but one of his paper.

The Garrison family has placed no restrictions upon the collection, trusting to the library entirely for its proper preservation. The letters given in 1895 have been carefully mounted, and now form seven well-bound quarto volumes. The later gift is not yet accessible to readers, but it will soon be put into proper form.

The gift of the Garrison family has gone a long way toward deciding the officials of the library to take a step which they have long contemplated—the establishment of a department of manuscripts. The library, though still weak in this branch of its collection, has, nevertheless, the nucleus for a worthy and representative manuscript library.

It is not generally known that any special effort has been made to obtain manuscripts which relate to the history of Boston and of Massachusetts; yet each year something has been done, and the gradual accumulation now amounts to a very good foundation, on which a later activity in collecting may be

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It is not generally known that any special effort has been made to obtain manuscripts which relate to the history of Boston and of Massachusetts; yet each year something has been done, and the gradual accumulation now amounts to a very good foundation, on which a wider activity in collecting may be raised. In historical, and notably in Revolutionary interest, the gift of Mellen Chamberlain must hold first place. Including, as it does, letters of so many of the statesmen of the last century, accompanied as a rule by portraits and biographical material, it must be regarded as a collection of peculiar value, the result of years of patient and intelligent labor on the part of its maker.

On Massachusetts history it is particularly rich, and expresses the direction of Mr. Chamberlain's studies, which have cleared up many disputed points in local and national history.

Second in importance must be counted the Garrison collection, which will comprise many thousand documents and constitute a source of historical information on the abolition movement unapproachable in value and completeness.

The Prince, Mather, Cotton, Hinckley, Sewall and other collections of manuscripts relative to the colonial history of Massachusetts are too well known to require detailed description, great as is their value and comparative number.

To these special collections must be added many historical letters of national as well as local interest, which such a remarkable manuscript as the Webster-Haynes debate may serve as an example of what the library has in no mean number.

The establishment of the proposed department does not mean that a special fund will be devoted to manuscripts, or that all the manuscripts in the library will stand side by side on adjacent shelves. It does mean that new efforts will be made to secure documents of historic significance and that such as are obtained will be mounted, classified and catalogued by experts; that they will be properly guarded from loss by theft or fire; that they will be made of the greatest possible use to students who have occasion to consult them.

144 146

QUAINT VERSE

In the Stevenson Gift to the Public Library.

Mrs. R. L. Stevenson's recent gift to the Boston Public Library of the original blocks engraved by her husband to illustrate the chap-books which he and Lloyd Osbourne printed at Davos-Platz, in Switzerland, lend a timely interest to those little personal mementoes of the great novelist. A correspondent of this paper has been good enough to loan to the writer excellent facsimiles of three of the booklets, both series of the "Moral Emblems," and "Not I, and other Poems." From these facsimiles the verses and cuts below are reproduced.

The little books themselves measure 3 1/4 by 5 inches. They contain eight or 12 pages, and are unbound. The printing is crude and, in many places, blurred and indistinct.

The stanzas quoted give a very fair idea of the character of Mr. Stevenson's literary toys. The following, taken from the first series of "Moral Emblems," is:—



THE ELEPHANT.

See in the print, how moved by whim
Trumpeting Jumbo, great and grim,
Adjusts his trunk, like a cravat,
To nose that individual's hat.
The sacred lily in the distance
Joys to observe his bold resistance.

Another little gem from the same book-let is:—



THE BEGGAR.

Reader, your soul upraise to see,
On yon fair cut designed by me,
The pauper by the highway-side,
Vainly soliciting from pride,
Mark how the Beau with easy air
Contemns the anxious rustic's prayer,
And casting a disdainful eye,
Goes gaily gallivanting by.
He from the poor averts his head...
He will regret it when he's dead.

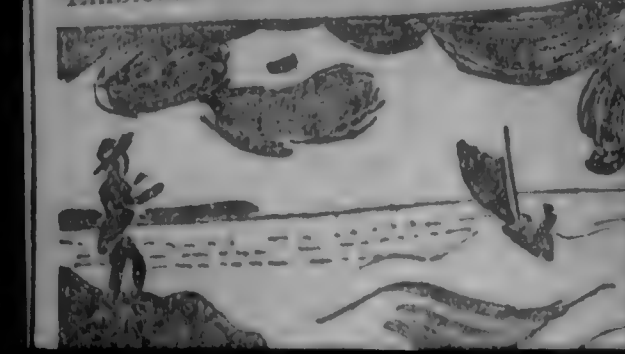
One can but feel that the "industrious pirate" was more to the artist's liking than either the beau or the beggar. It is not impossible the picture is of old John Silver himself, though the cut does not enable one to decide with absolute certainty whether he has a wooden leg or not. Picture and verses are from the second series of the "Emblems."



THE PIRATE.

Industrious pirate! See him sweep
The lonely bosom of the deep,
And daily the horizon scan
From Hatteras or Mattapan.
He sure, before that pirate's old,
He will have made a pot of gold,
And will retire from his labours
And be respected by his neighbours.
You also scan your life's horizon
For all that you can clap your eyes on.

"The Skiff" sets very vividly a seaman's natural dread of a "lee shore," and concludes with the reassuring information that the tempestuous sea is only printer's ink. This also is from the second series of "Emblems."



BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

ARTHUR MASON KNAPP.

A. M. Knapp, for 20 years librarian of Bates Hall, in the Boston Public Library, and in charge during that period of the main card catalogue, died Tuesday at his home, 52 Montgomery st. He was stricken with paralysis early in the month, as a result of an attack of grip.

He was a graduate of Harvard, class of '63, and was a classmate of the late ex-Gov. Greenhalge, John Fluke, the historian; ex-Secretary of the Treasury C. S. Fairchild and F. L. Higginson.

He was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 8, 1839, and prepared for college in the Boston Latin school. After leaving Harvard he taught the classics and mathematics at Phillips Exeter Academy and at the Brookline high school.

On Jan. 21, 1875, he joined the public library staff, at first as curator of periodicals and pamphlets, beside what are called the "cabinet" books in the Barton and Prince libraries—large folios in curious and rare bindings, dear to the bibliophile. He catalogued the Barton library of Shakespeariana, and acquired in the work a taste for research in Shakespeare's doings that endured to his death and made him a recognized authority in that field. He married in 1875 Miss Abby Bartlett, who died in 1878.

In 1878 he was placed in charge of Bates Hall and became probably the best known personage to the general public around the library. He was a target for all sorts of questions on every conceivable subject, and was rarely at loss for a satisfactory answer.

The funeral will be held at 2 p.m. tomorrow at the Shawmut church, corner of Tremont and West Brookline sts.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1893.

Mr. Knapp will be sorely missed by many students at the Public Library. His position, honorable and useful as it was, must at times have been irksome. Foolish, idle questions were propounded daily. The lazy saved themselves trouble by boring him. And yet, he was patient, courteous, as well as thoroughly intelligent.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CIV, NO. 182.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1893.

LOSS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Death of Arthur M. Knapp, the Bates Hall Librarian.

Mr. Knapp Had Exercised Supervision Over This Department for 20 Years, and in Addition Had Charge of the Card Catalogue—Best Known of Library Staff.

Arthur Mason Knapp, for 20 years librarian of Bates Hall, in the Boston Public Library, and in charge during that period of the main card catalogue, died Tuesday at his home, 52 Montgomery street. He was stricken with paralysis early in the month, as a result of an attack of grip.

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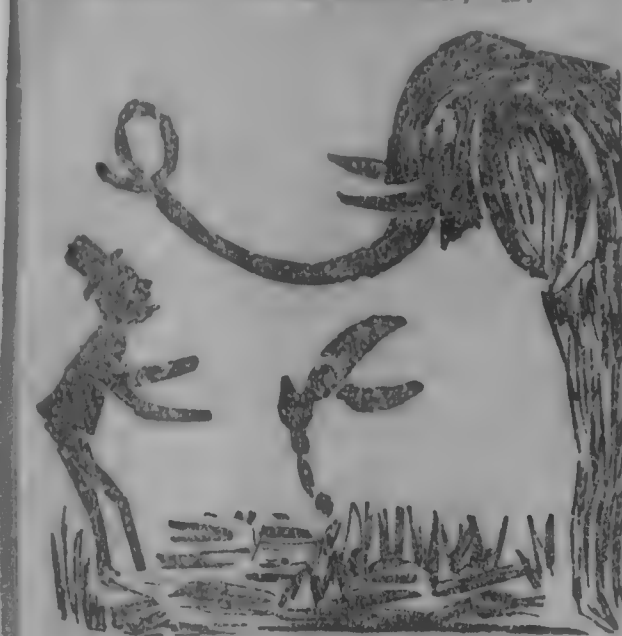
In 1878 he was placed in charge of Bates Hall, and became probably the best known personage to the general public around the library. He was a target for all sorts of questions on every conceivable subject, and was rarely at loss for a satisfactory response.

He united a patient and courteous manner, a gift for research and a knowledge of the resources of the great library that made him an invaluable aid to the student anxious to explore its riches. His place developed a unique variety of talent, which could perhaps be generalized as a knowledge of books, though he sedulously avoided a desultory habit by thoroughly working up a few specialties. He became a profound student of early Elizabethan literature, largely as one result of his studies in Shakespeare. He had always kept up in genealogy long before it had attained its present vogue, and was one of the recognized authorities in that curious field of research.

Aside from these subjects, he had of necessity some sort of information in almost every branch of knowledge, and in very many had a great deal. His countless questions showered upon him in his daily work compelling a delving in both familiar and out-of-the-way lines. Authors working up a "period" in their work, students looking for a clue to the latest in their branches, stage people seeking points on costume, artists searching for historical "motifs," are samples of the varied sort of people he had to meet, all of whom were set agoing satisfactorily and, if time served, were often buried in an embarrassment of riches.

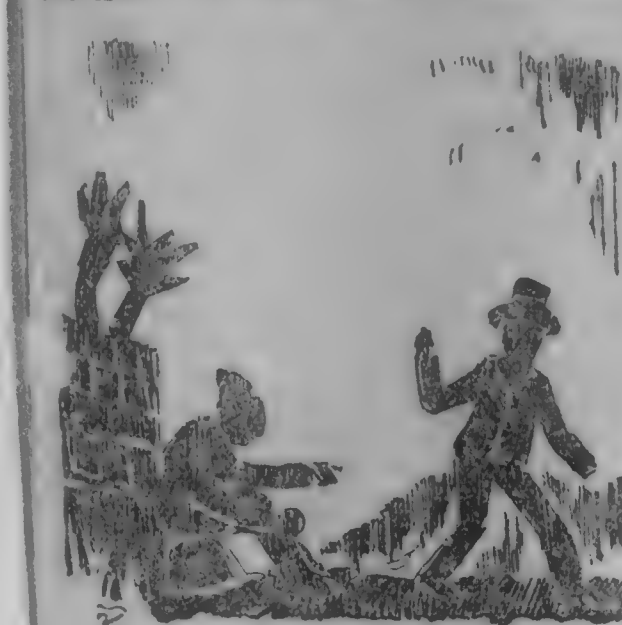
The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Shawmut Church, corner of Tremont and West Brookline streets.

It is a great pleasure to the writer to present to the public a series of the "Moral Emblems," and "Moral Emblems," from the first series of "Moral Emblems," is—



THE ELEPHANT.

See in the print, how moved by whim
Trampling Jumbo, great and grim,
Adjusts his trunk, like a cravat,
To nose that individual's hat.
The sacred his in the distance
Joy to observe his bold resistance.
Another little gem from the same book-
let is—



THE BEGGAR.

Reader, your soul upraise to see,
On you fair cut designed by me,
The pauper by the highway side
Vainly sollicit from pride.
Methinks how the Beau with easy air
Contented the anxious rustic's prayer,
And casting a disdainful eye,
Ooes gaily gallivanting by.
He from the poor averts his head...
He will regret it when he's dead.
One can but feel that the "industri-
ous pirate" was more to the artist's lik-
ing than either the beau or the beggar. It
is not impossible the picture is of old John
Silver himself, though the cut does not
enable one to decide with absolute certainty
whether he has a wooden leg or not.
Picture and verses are from the second
series of the "Emblems."



THE PIRATE.

Industrious pirate! See him sweep
The lonely bosom of the deep,
And daily the horizon scan
From Hatteras or Mattapan.
He sure, before that pirate's old,
He will have made a pot of gold,
And will retire from his labours
And be respected by his neighbours.
You also scan your life's horizon
For all that you can clasp your eyes on.

"The Skiff" sets very vividly a seaman's
natural dread of a "ice shore," and con-
cludes with the reassuring information
that the tempestuous sea is only printer's
ink. This also is from the second series of
"Emblems."



THE SKIFF.

With storms a-weather, rocks a-lee,
The dancing skiff puts forth to sea.
Two lone figures in the boat
Heedless before the slight-est breeze,
In, she, although the horizon be black,
Buys on upon the sea-spray sink
For why? although today she sink
Still side she will in peace
And though, today the sunset down,
My cut shall hand their memory down.

It was not until a few years ago that the
Davies-Platt books were at all well known
beyond the acquaintance of the Stev-
enson and Mr. Osbourne. About two years
ago, Mr. Osbourne, then the
subject of a careful and charming article
which appeared in the "Boston Herald,"
the reader is referred to vol. vi. No.
1, which may be consulted at the Public
Library.

and was a classmate of the late ex-Gov.
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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CV., NO. 2.

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1899.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Magnitude of Its Operations and Far
Reaching Extent and Value
of the Service.

Boston was a pioneer in the establishment of municipal libraries in this country, and the growth and development of this important educational agency has long been an object of solicitude and a subject of pride to our citizens. The general importance and rank of our library is well understood, but only those familiar with its work fully realize the magnitude of its operations, the comprehensive and far reaching extent of its service, its character as an educational institution—rather than a mere collection of books—and the special facilities which it affords for research in particular lines, entitling it almost to the rank of a university.

The removal of the library to its new building on Copley square, constituting the chief architectural monument of the city, and one of the finest library buildings in the world, opened a new era in its history and immensely extended its opportunities for usefulness. The use of the new library for all purposes has far exceeded the anticipations of its builders, and already its ample accommodations are almost fully occupied. The library now contains some 700,000 volumes, and this number is being added to at the rate of about 30,000 a year. A count made last March showed that it was valued in one week by over 24,000 persons, nearly all of whom came to consult or take out books. While the library ranks about eighth in the world in the number of volumes, it is practically the first in this country in this respect, and it undertakes a greater variety of service than any other library in the world.

Our library is not a single isolated collection of books; it is a great system of libraries, comprising the central library on Copley square, 10 branch libraries of independent collections of books, and 15 stations for the delivery of books, of which 12 contain deposits of books from the central library. Residents of all parts of the city can draw books from the central library on an application made at the branch located in their immediate vicinity. The interesting experiment of delivering books from the central library to the public schools has also been tried, and five schools are now served in this manner. The number of outstanding active cards is 68,000, for an estimated population of 550,000 at the present time, so that one out of every eight men, women and children in the city of Boston, including all conditions, races and ages, is the holder of a library card; our library system as a whole can fairly claim a larger constituency than any in the world.

Besides being a popular circulating library for the citizens of Boston, ours is a great reference library for scholars, containing the largest and most available collections for reference in this country. The service which it renders to scholarship throughout the union is strikingly indicated by the fact that in a single week 115 different towns and cities, from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas, have been represented in the recorded applications for books. The library plant and equipment, including books, represents an investment of at least \$5,000,000, and the endowments to the library amount to \$215,000 more. It is very much to be desired that the amount of such endowments should be increased through the bequest of those who are able to realize the value of the work which the library is doing, and the greater need of adding to its strength by endowments, adding to its strength by endowments, to cover special purposes which cannot fairly be met by taxation.

Over 2,000,000 persons entered the various departments of the library during the year 1897, and 1,200,000 books were issued to card holders for use at home. At almost any time over 700 readers may be found at work in the central library building. The total number of persons employed in all capacities in connection with the library and its branches is no less than 349.

By ch. 475 of the acts of 1896, the library trustees were authorized to expend not exceeding \$100,000 to complete the equipment of the library building and to make certain changes and improvements in the arrangements for handling books, the necessity of which had been felt for some years. This sum had been substantially expended, and the improvements which have been already effected have resulted in greatly improving the service.

During the summer the trustees, finding it possible to secure the services of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, late chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department at Washington, a man of unusual accomplishments in this line, decided, with the approval of the board, to establish a division of economics and statistics in connection with the library, and this has now been carried out for six months under his direction. There is every reason to believe that this new line of work will be of decided value, and that it will further increase the facilities and the standing of the library as a great educational agency.

An ordinance provides for the annual appointment by the trustees of the public library of an examining committee of not less than five persons, who shall examine the library and make a report to the board of its condition. This system has been in operation for some time, and, upon the whole, with good results. I desire to endorse a suggestion contained in the report of the last examining committee, that this body should be given a more continuous character, through the appointment of a third of its members each year. The operations of our library system are now so extensive, and so much investigation is required to acquire any real knowledge of its valuable suggestions for improvement, that the more permanent character which would thus be given to this task of friendly criticism would be decidedly advantageous. Five library trustees cannot begin to come into personal contact with all of the varied educational agencies which are interested

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CV., NO. 3.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1899.

ANNUAL LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Public Library Issues Its Second Yearly Bulletin.

A Word of Praise for the Late
Arthur M. Knapp—The Catalogue
Contains 5500 Out of 7200 Publications
Received—The Department
of Statistics.

The second annual list of new and important books added to the Boston Public Library has come to hand, accompanied by the monthly bulletin of books added between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, 1898.

Perhaps the most noticeable new feature of the annual list, which is a book of 160 pages, edited by Mr. Lindsay Swift, is its admirable typographical appearance, denoting unquestionably the highest development of the Public Library printing establishment. In the economical and attractive making of catalogues, the Boston library is simply unsurpassed, and probably it is without equal.

The published list is incomplete; that is to say, all the books that have been added during the last year are not named in it. The numerous groups of classification are compactly drawn together, and all titles not deemed of sufficient value or interest have been rejected. About 5500 titles have been selected from 7200, as against 6000 titles selected in 1897 from 8000, during a period of 20 months.

The annual list is on sale at the library for the small sum of 5 cents. It is intended to meet a want which the yearly volume of the monthly bulletins cannot fill, valuable as the monthly editions are in their own field. The annual list represents a culling of monthly bulletins.

A file of the monthly bulletins is valuable as containing important special lists compiled during the past year, to wit: Bibliography of Boston (part 1); catalogues of the Galea collection of books relating to woman, and of the Codman collection on landscape gardening; and lists of works on social reform, Scandinavian literature, trees and forests, and on the Philippines, Cuba and the West Indies.

Some of these valuable lists have been reprinted and may be purchased for a small price at the central library or any branch; but a yearly file of the bulletin, with an index to the completed volume, is to be had for the asking at the same depositories.

A new feature has been lately noticeable in the bulletin—a list of monthly additions to the department of statistics and documents. This list presents not only current issues of the national government and its departments, as well as those of various states, but also important and timely foreign documents, as, for instance, the official correspondence of a British foreign office with France on the Fashoda matter. This department, under the charge of Worthington C. Ford, is open for consultation daily.

The following reference is made in the bulletin to the late Arthur Mason Knapp, custodian of Bates Hall:

His knowledge of Shakespeareana and of Elizabethan literature was of great value in the preparation of the catalogue of the Bates collection. In his position in charge of the main reference department of the library, his special knowledge of the subject of genealogy and local history, as well as a thorough general knowledge of the resources of the library on all subjects, was of the greatest service to an immense constituency of readers. To the value of this service, rendered with exact conscientiousness and singleness of purpose in its relation to his colleagues, and with assiduity and personal interest toward the readers and students who came to him for assistance, the warm appreciation of all those with whom he came in contact bears witness.

Certain prominent books in the bulletin are "The Making of the Canadian West," R. G. Macbeth; "Under the Arts," Posukiewicz; "Archeologiczne w gub. lubelskiej," Wladyslaw Olechnowicz—W. Krakow, 1897; "The Well-Bred Girl in Society," Constance C. Harrison; "Educational Reform," essays and addresses, by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1899.

NEW CUSTODIAN OF BATES HALL.

Appointment Received by Oscar A. Bierstadt, Reference Librarian at the New York Public Library.

Oscar A. Bierstadt, reference librarian at the New York public library, has been appointed custodian of Bates hall of the Boston public library, one of the most important positions in the institution. The salary is \$3000.

This is the position occupied by the late Arthur M. Knapp. The trustees looked over the employees at the library for one to fill the vacant position, but it seemed that each one who might be available for the position was better qualified for his present position, in which he had been trained and specialized.

The trustees authorized librarian Putnam to go about and find a man, and Mr. Bierstadt was Mr. Putnam's choice.

Oscar A. Bierstadt is about 40 years of age, was born in Boston, the son of a German who had lived in New Bedford, and for 26 years he has been in the Astor library or New York public library. The position he holds there now is that of reference librarian, almost similar to the Bates hall place in the Boston library. He is an expert in linguistics, the knowledge of books and teacher's knowledge, but these three specific accomplishments alone would not fit him for his new position. He requires ability to interpret things needful to the general public, to deal intelligently and tactfully with the mass of people, so as not to overwhelm a student or casual inquirer with references beyond his or her understanding or needs. And, perhaps, above all, it requires the faculty of practical department management. These essentials to fitness come within Mr. Bierstadt's capability, after years and years of experience.

Mr. Bierstadt is a quiet, studious, modest man, of frank and pleasant address. He is known for his tactfulness and courteous bearing. These qualities go far toward insuring helpful, encouraging personal service. He has an excellent command of English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, and is one of the best Dutch scholars in the country. So that, while he possesses the ability to help special students in profounder reference and other knowledge, he is quite competent to be of exceeding service to most elementary students and readers.

The trustees and librarian Putnam are confident that the new custodian of Bates hall will meet successfully the difficult and important duties of his place.

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His knowledge of Slavogermania and of Elizabethan literature was of great value in the preparation of the catalogue of the collection. In his position in charge of the main reference department of the library, his special knowledge of the subject of genealogy and local history, as well as a thorough general knowledge of the resources of the library on all subjects, was of the greatest service to an immense constituency of readers. To the value of this service, rendered with exact conscientiousness and singleness of purpose in its relation to his colleagues, and with assiduity and personal interest toward the readers and students who came to him for assistance, the warm appreciation of all those with whom he came in contact bears witness.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 4.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1899.

THE BOSTON HERALD — WEDNESDAY, JANUARY

LIBRARY STATION AT ROXBURY CROSSING.

Patronage and Peculiarities Show the Need of More Literature for Little Ones and Less Heavy Reading Matter.



DELIVERY STATION S, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

From a public library point of view, the patronage of any one of the 10 branches and 18 delivery stations of the Boston Public Library is at least a technical basis on which to make an estimate of the intelligence and literary needs of the districts and communities of the city. The stations—which are chiefly reading rooms and catalogue conveniences that save a journey to a branch or the central library to obtain a book—afford, of course, less accurate opportunities for estimate than those to be found in the branches. But, as every community has its general literary characteristics, so each station offers a basis for general study of them—that is to say, all of the 18 delivery stations except one.

This one is station S, No. 1173 Tremont street, a little north of Roxbury Crossing. It was established two years ago, and is one of the largest stations. The principal visible features of it are a reading room that contains seven tables, each accommodating four readers, a

flat-top desk for the custodian, a book case that had about 200 volumes in it yesterday and, for special note, a large solid wooden counter that looks like a lunch counter in a third class restaurant.

The wooden structure marks the office of the superintendent of the Boys' Institute of Industry. That is to say, the delivery station and the headquarters of the institute are in the one room; and when the boys assemble for their classes in cobbling and carpentering and other industries they go to their rooms through the library reading room, past the custodian's desk.

The institute has nothing official to do with the delivery station, but the boys patronize the reading room, and the parents of a few of them take out books. Next door to the station is the People's Institute, and only a very small percentage of its members take out books or use the reading room. About a mile from it is the Roxbury branch. Station S is the nearest convenient place for about 10,000 people—the population of the community.

But station S affords very little opportunity for estimating the intelligence of the 10,000, and for this reason there is no other part of the Boston Public Library like it. Nearly all the patrons

of station S are children. The average daily attendance in the room is about 100, or, say, 30,000 a month, and about 2000 books are taken out a month, or 66 a day.

The station is open from 2 P. M. until 6 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock till 9. Children are coming in and going out all the time. They sit at the tables and look at magazines or read books, which they are privileged to take from the case. The shelves contain chiefly volumes of light history and travel, fairy tales and popular science and fiction and natural history.

There are exactly four periodicals—two leading magazines, a leading juvenile magazine and an illustrated scientific weekly. There are no newspapers on file.

Therefore, excepting books, there seems to be a very meagre supply of material to interest the majority of the patrons of station S. If four persons should go into the room, and two women should take the juvenile periodical and a workingman or a unskilled child should take the scientific weekly, there would be nothing left, except books for the amusement of other grown-ups and children.

Miss Christine Yeaton, custodian of

the station, a comely and efficient young superintendent, appreciates the shortcomings of her establishment very keenly. She has a bothersome position that requires a great deal of patience and good humor, especially when children keep coming in and finding the four periodicals in use, ask for something to look at—to say nothing of some 10-year-old in a room just behind the custodian's desk practicing the scale on a piano slowly and unevenly. There is a music class connected with the Boys' Institute of Industry.

Station S needs a much larger supply of magazines and juvenile publications, and, instead of about 700 unclassified books in the bookcase, or "on deposit," 1500 books classified in two cases, one for grown-ups, the other for children. The patronage of the station is growing rapidly, and there is an excellent chance for the Boston Public Library to develop it into what it is almost prevented from being—a distinctive reading room for poor children.

The children of the community appear to be very bright. Yesterday afternoon a 9-year-old girl asked the custodian for "The Scarlet Letter." It would be pretty hard to beat this instance at the central library. And the child was no exception in the experience of the able custodian.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1899.

OSCAR BIERSTADT

Elected to Succeed Late A. M. Knapp at Public Library.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon, the vacancy caused by the death of the late A. M. Knapp, custodian of Bates Hall, was filled by the appointment of Oscar Bierstadt of the Astor Library in New York.

The custodian has general charge of the hall, being present in person during the daytime and answering the questions of all persons who wish information about books on the subjects they are studying.

Mr. Bierstadt was born in Boston. His father came to New Bedford from Germany and married a Miss Rix of northern New Hampshire. They lived in Boston for some years, but removed to New York when the new custodian was a boy. He is not a college man, but entered upon library work in his teens. He is not quite 40, and has been employed in the Astor library for 25 years. For several years he has occupied there the same position he now takes in Boston.

Librarian Putnam said of him:—"Mr. Bierstadt comes very highly recommended to us by Dr. Billings, who is at the head of the New York library, of which the Astor library is a part. His position there is the most important of the kind in this country, and the only reason we were able to get him was that there was no fund, in the absence of aid from the city, to raise his salary over that we offered him. Mr. Knapp's salary was \$3000, but we do not make a practice of beginning a new man at the same figure, and have not done so in this case."

Mr. Bierstadt has a very wide general knowledge of books, is an accomplished linguist, one of the best German scholars in this country, has the advantage of long experience in precisely the same work, and beyond that has the natural sympathy, courtesy, tact and patience which are required in the position.

Asked whether there was no one in the library who could have been promoted instead of taking an outsider, Mr. Putnam replied:—"The trustees and myself went over all the men in the departments and decided that there was not one who filled all the requirements. There are some brilliant and accomplished men here, but none of them were thought to possess all the special qualities sufficiently to take him from the department where he is working so satisfactorily. Mr. Bierstadt was not an applicant for the place. We approached him."

As the library in the evenings and Mondays, when the custodian is not present, has been in charge of men from the various departments, the procedure of going outside for a custodian would seem to imply that they are not doing that work satisfactorily.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1899.

NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHARLESTOWN.

Ald. PRESIO offered an order—That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to provide in the next loan bill a sum sufficient to provide a new public library building for the Charlestown District, including cost of land for same.

Referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Adjourned at 4:37 P.M., on motion of Ald. Presio, to meet on Monday, January 15, 1899, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Editorial

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

dynasty in France, the republic might be in greater danger than it is. Perhaps in the very fact that, among all the plotters against the republic there is not one really great man, lies one of the strongest assurances that the republic will outlast its present danger.

BATES HALL.

The selection some time ago of Mr. Worthington Ford to conduct in the Boston Public Library a new department of statistics has now been followed by the appointment of Mr. Oscar Bierstadt, of the Astor Library in New York, as custodian of Bates Hall, in place of Mr. A. M. Knapp, who recently died. These acquisitions bring to the library two men of distinction in their separate fields, both scholars of note, both still in the actively growing period of life, and both men of personal force as well as of broad attainments. To Mr. Bierstadt in his turn we extend cordial greeting and express the hope that he will find Boston people, with whom he will come into direct touch straightway, quite as gracious in welcome as we are certain Mr. Bierstadt will be alert to put his fine abilities and personal qualities into complete usefulness as expeditiously as possible.

He will find Bostonians great readers. He will find a splendid collection of books with which to supply them. May he enjoy among us abundant prosperity and contentment.

The very appointment of Mr. Bierstadt, however, reveals to the Boston people a state of things in the Bates Hall department which the new custodian himself must have perceived instantly, and he must be aware that in coming to us at this time he is confronted with serious problems. The employees in the institution are, as a rule, graded under a system based on the principles of civil service reform. Rank is determined by examination. Vacancies are filled by promotions from the ranks below. This system has been in practice for more than five years, and has been reputed to work with the success which attends civil service reform usually. As in other applications of the system, it is the subordinates who are thus graded and promoted, and the heads of departments, for whom the appointing power is in a more personal sense responsible, and who must be chosen on grounds in part temperamental and personal as well as for mere knowledge, have been selected by the trustees of the Public Library wherever they could find men or women whom they deemed fit; preferably in the building, if not somewhere else. Presumably the trustees decided that they could not find in the library an available candidate for custodian of Bates Hall, and therefore exercised their alternative of directing the librarian to get one from some other institution. But the revelation made through the appointment is that in the Bates Hall department there were not any "ranks below" to promote from. It might be, and often has been, that in a well organized department a vacancy at the top could not be filled from the ranks. But here we have a department which never has had any ranks.

This seems like a rash statement. Verification of it can be had by asking one question of any citizen who has sought information at the library since the illness and death of Mr. Knapp. If the citizen went there during the day he found nobody in attendance but a number of clerks. If he went evenings or Sundays he found a man or woman from another department, one Monday, another Tuesday, a third Sunday; popping up in a bewildering performance that made continuous study with their help discouraging and difficult in the extreme.

The custodian of Bates Hall holds a position which is one of the most important, as it is one of the most conspicuous in the library. He has direct charge of the reference shelves. It is to him that readers are referred when they wish to ask questions about books bearing on the subjects which they are studying. He must be a man of the broadest information, one who knows books of every sort on every subject with a knowledge inexhaustive and a memory retentive and quick. Reader after reader must come to him, hurrying one another in order that none be slighted and asking questions ranging from the tariff to edible mushrooms. There is no time to waste, and the answers must come as rapidly as the questions. Almost literally the custodian must have the names of thousands of books in several languages at his tongue.

Students may come and students may go, but the discontinuous performance goes on forever. Manifestly there ought to be ranks in the department. There ought to be somebody on the roll between Mr. Bierstadt and the head clerk.

Here are these very men and women who have had experience for years in precisely the custodian's work. They and the others who have divided the evenings and Sundays have had training in the catalogue department five, 10, 20 years. They know the library as they know their own book-shelves at home. They have an acquaintance with its treasures so intimate and minute that the most obscure volume on its shelves is catalogued snugly away in their memories. Most of them are accomplished linguists. Moreover, if the consideration given them in their own departments by the trustees means anything, theirs are among the strongest names in the institution.

Need time be lost in creating one or more positions of dignity and importance under and next to the new custodian and appointing some of these faithful and capable men and women to supplement the work of Mr. Bierstadt? This would bring the best talent of the institution to the front. It would occasion a series of promotions in the departments to fill the places of the officers who are taken for Bates Hall, and we assure the trustees that in this juncture such a series of promotions would not injure their reputation as sturdy adherents to the spirit of civil service reform.

long experience in precisely the same work, and beyond that has the natural sympathy, courtesy, tact and patience which are required in the position.

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Now the administrative functions of the office are not extensive. They consist chiefly in seeing that the reference shelves are well-stocked with books old and new on all subjects which people ask about, and in keeping tabs on the errand boys. The important part of the work is the personal contact with students. A custodian must eat. He must rest. There are hours when he cannot be present in Bates Hall. In practice Mr. Knapp spent there only the week days, minus time for luncheon. So that under the system which Mr. Bierstadt will find in operation a large proportion of our citizens will not be able to meet him. The custody will be efficient only during certain hours of the day. The public will be served discriminately. Many persons will be annoyed and hindered. If Mr. Bierstadt continues Mr. Knapp's arrangement and gives his personal attendance only in the day-time during the week, the hardship will bear upon a part of the public specially sensitive. All those persons who work for a living every week day, who are not professional students and who are therefore in a great proportion of cases those most in need of assistance in finding the books which they seek, must attend the library, if at all, when the head of the department is not there.

We feel that the people of Boston will expect prompt and decisive action in this matter by the trustees. It is nothing new. The alternation of employees from other departments in taking charge of Bates Hall evenings and Sundays has been going on for years. Two persons thus engaged at present: one engaged for it for nine years, and another for seven.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

What It Has Done in 1898 and
What It Hopes to Do.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library appeared late yesterday afternoon before the Board of Apportionment to ask for an appropriation of \$237,000 to defray the current expenses of the present year.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Putnam, The Record has been furnished a copy of the details of estimate sent to the Mayor which, with other information from the same source, practically constitutes an accurate summary of the annual report which Mr. Putnam will submit for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31.

The estimates for 1899 exceed by \$23,500.00 the estimates for 1898, by some \$40,000.00, the actual expenditures for 1898. Over one-half of the excess is made up of binding (increase \$7000), printing (increase \$1500), repairs (increase \$2000), delivery stations (increase \$2000), grounds (increase \$500), and learning (increase \$1000).

The balance of \$23,500 is accounted for under the item of service. During the past four years there has been an extraordinary expansion. The new central library has been opened, and the West End branch library—the most elaborate and extensive of the branches—and several additional reading rooms and delivery stations.

The volume of business done has increased enormously. During the two years ending Feb. 1, 1898, the number of cardholders will have increased 88 p. c., and the circulation of books for home use 41 p. c. The actual use of the library increases at the rate of 20 p. c. per annum.

All this expansion means additional service, so that there is now a grand total of 34 positions maintained in some measure by the department proper.

During the past four years there has been a net increase of 88 employees in the



YOU DESERVE PUNISHMENT."
—Washington Star.

SERENO PAYNE

To Succeed Dingley as Chairman
—McCall for Membership.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Probably no man in the house of representatives could be more missed than Gov. Dingley, not even Speaker Reed. Probably no one else's departure would have caused more genuine sorrow, yet so quickly do the waves of forgetfulness roll over men that the day after the funeral I saw at least three members saunter casually up the aisle and sit down in Mr. Dingley's late chair, although it was wrapped in the insignia of mourning and a basket of flowers still rested on the desk.

He will be succeeded as chairman of the ways and means committee by Mr. Payne of New York. Payne has been in congress as long as Dingley, but has made no such impression on the house. Yet he is generally credited with being a man of considerable knowledge of economic questions, and certainly has no enemies. He is a great friend of the speaker, and is often in the chair during the latter's absence.

Probably, to take Mr. Dingley's place, Mr. McCall will be added to the committee. Certainly the Massachusetts men are hoping that this will be done, as Mr. McCall has grown steadily in the public estimation by virtue of his unwavering honesty of character, which makes him do, say and vote as he thinks is right.

The trustees of the library desire to call attention to the fact that each annual estimate recently submitted by them has by instruction been confined to the actual needs of the department. Any reduction of the appropriation actually granted, below the figures of the estimates, has this necessarily meant, not expenditures avoided, but merely expenditure postponed.

The discrepancy during the past year was nearly \$17,000. In consequence, certain routine work indispensable not merely to the efficiency, but to the safety of the collections under their charge has had to be put off. The binding of books for instance is so greatly in arrears that in addition to the current work, a special estimation of at least \$20,000 ought properly to be made on this account alone.

The increase in the aggregate only keeps pace with the growth of population of the city and with the increase in the volume of work which the library is called upon to do. In the trustees' estimate, no difference is made between the public school library is the public school.

It also, they say, is not a single isolated institution within rigid limits, but a system attempting to respond to the needs of a city fast growing in population and in needs. It also by its own very growth creates a new demand, and the needs to which it responds not merely grow in volume but develop continually in character.

It cannot remain stationary. It must advance and expand. It must regenerate. In anticipation of appearing before the board of apportionment, Mr. Putnam prepared for the members of the board a little pamphlet, in which he sets forth concisely some salient facts and figures bearing upon the work of the library.

The maintenance of the library system

THE HAVERHILL GAZETTE

By JOHN B. WRIGHT.

BOSTON'S LIBRARY ABUSES.

One of the great ills of the Boston Public Library is that it is closed to students and professional people on Sunday. This does not mean that its doors are closed, or that its reading rooms are made to exclude the reading public by unwise regulations, but that the rooms set apart for literary work are shut. This is probably done to exclude the great throng of waiters between the services of the Back Bay churches who rush to the library to munch food or hold animated conversation with admirers or chance acquaintances—faults which make Bates' hall and its environs intolerable every Sunday. All this is wrong. The trustees should be forced to remedy it. At present the room off the periodical apartment on the first floor furnishes a refuge, but even here, notwithstanding the care of the officer in charge and the more than usual kindness of the young man at the desk, on Sunday afternoons one finds Charlie, who has borrowed an ancient Graphic, in conversation with Fannie, hissing nothings to her while she keeps an eye on the police officer. Just near them are Julia and Tilly fresh from an inspiration meeting at Rev. James Boyd Brady's meeting house. These women talk loud and munch crackers and seed cakes and repeat the lecture of the day for the benefit of the heathen who are striving to copy matter from the periodicals. Now that it is proposed to bring the newspapers to this room the best refuge is cut off, and the whole library will be turned over as a sort of waiting room, with convenient conversation parlors, to the people who dodge Payne's proportion of the expense of maintaining public worship near their homes. The trustees should see to it that the superintendent opens the apartment for literary work and for making extracts, and that he protects people who occupy it from idlers and annoyance of every kind.

Special Clothing Sale.

One hundred and eighty all

LIBRARY FAULTS

Are Due to Experiments
Tried There.

ALSO TO ARCHITECTS

Librarian Putnam Issues
Statement on Matter.

The Public Library building in Copley square, which has in the past been brought before the public, is again the subject of much condemnation. A source of great inconvenience has been the long waits in the delivery of books and papers.

The public demand at least as good service as they were accustomed to have in the old public library in Boylston street. Those in charge of the library have done their best, but have been handicapped by the conditions.

Regarding the complaints as to the slow delivery of books, Librarian Putnam admits that such is the case. He says it is due in part to the experiments that have been made in the pneumatic tube system. The system that was first installed proved almost useless, and after months of delay a new system has been installed, but is not yet in working order. This system will be the only one of its kind in the country, and will be supplemented with auxiliaries that will facilitate the quick delivery of books.

One of the chief objections made during the past is in regard to the heading of the periodical and newspaper rooms on the main floor. Librarian Putnam explains this as being one more of the many experiments made. In fact, it looks as if the library was selected as an experimenting room for every new-fangled thing in existence. Pneumatic tubes have been experimented with, and so have hot-air fans, the latter not coming up to the standard.

The poor heating given by these fans and the many drafts caused by the changes being made on the Boylston street side of the building, have been a source of great annoyance.

It has been no uncommon sight during the past few months to see the members of both sexes sitting in the periodical and newspaper rooms clad in their winter garments. Such incidents as these have aroused the public to the extent that they have forwarded many complaints to THE TRAVELER.

Librarian Putnam gave the following statement to a TRAVELER reporter: "There have been during the past eight months excessive delays in the issue of books at the Central Library. These delays have been due to structural alterations which have mainly affected this part of the building, and to the alterations in the pneumatic tube system. These alterations are not yet quite completed. Only a portion of the pneumatic tube system is now in operation, this cannot properly carry the full burden, and delays inevitably result."

"A placard in the delivery room, that alterations were in progress has notified readers that delays would be likely to occur, and readers have been requested to report excessive delays in order that particular cases might be remedied."

"There has also been much discomfort from the lack of adequate heat in the main reading room. Alterations in the heating and ventilation system have necessitated the shutting down of certain fans whose purpose is to discharge warm air into this room. During the cold spell the temperature has not risen above 64 or 65 degrees."

"The conditions cannot be materially improved for the space of another three weeks."

The following statements have been published in the monthly bulletin of books added to the public library:

The following notice was published in the October bulletin: "Alterations in the delivery room during the past summer, a new building during the past summer, a new system of pneumatic tubes has been installed. These tubes convey to the book-stacks the reader's requisition slip. The stacks of the old system, and the discontinuance of the new, have involved the experimental necessary in the installation of the new, which has caused delays and misarrangements of slips, which have more or less inconvenienced readers. It is hoped that in a short time, on the completion of the new system, such delays will be corrected."

The following was published in the November bulletin: "Alterations in the delivery room during the past summer, a new building during the past summer, a new system of pneumatic tubes has been installed. These tubes convey to the book-stacks the reader's requisition slip. The stacks of the old system, and the discontinuance of the new, have involved the experimental necessary in the installation of the new, which has caused delays and misarrangements of slips, which have more or less inconvenienced readers. It is hoped that in a short time, on the completion of the new system, such delays will be corrected."

In this case, like in the case of the erection of many other buildings in this city, the beauty was the principal feature in the minds of the architects and those directly concerned with the erection of the building. Many bad points and features were pointed out by well known citizens and architects, and the press of this city had much to say about certain things that were remedied.

But the architects would insist in placing a useless driveway on the Boylston street side, which is now barricaded, re-

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1899.

VISITORS' DAY AT LIBRARY.

Wednesday Set Apart for Strangers at Boston's Great Institution.

Wednesday is visitors' day at the Boston public library. There is so much of interest to be seen in that building that thousands of citizens and out of town visitors feast their eyes and minds there in a twelvemonth.

The library building became at its completion one of the noted sight-seeing subjects of Boston. People came by hundreds every day to see the famous Sargent, the photographs of ancient ruins in the upstairs art department, the collection of famous autographs in the juvenile room, the printing and book-binding department, and to study the system of handling the 800,000 volumes shelved there for the benefit of Boston's citizens.

Until some time last year, no provision was made by those in authority of the library to show visitors through the building, and 90 percent of all who called were afraid to venture much beyond the great reading room in its state hall and the corridors, where may be seen the great paintings. There has ever been, however, a disposition on the part of the secretary to make visitors thoroughly at ease and to send them away with pleasant memories.

As the number of visitors increased daily it soon became apparent that visitors' day would be about the proper thing, and Wednesday was determined upon as the day.

Between the hours of 10 and 12 on Wednesday the secretary of the library will see to it that groups of visitors are allowed from basement to roof. Guides who know the inn and out of the great building and who can explain the workings of the pneumatic and other carrying systems employed, will conduct parties through the library building between the hours named. The secretary, of course, will have to be notified. This system has worked to the advantage of all concerned, and library exploring parties have come to be quite fashionable.

There were half a dozen in one of the out-of-town parties that called this morning. They were from New York. Another smaller party from Philadelphia called about 11 o'clock and were shown through.

Strangers call at the library every day, attracted by the fame of its decorations and the marvelous collection of old books, manuscripts from the Nile region and famous autographs. The collection of autographs is in the juvenile room, and comprises signatures of men identified with the early historical events of our country, the signatures of British generals, all the presidents from Washington to Lincoln, Concord and Lexington autographs, the written names of the tea party leaders, etc.

The Boston Traveler.

OLYMPIA

BUILDING SOLD

Will Be Transformed Into a Handsome Theatre.

PRICE PAID WAS \$850,000

Rich, Harris and Charles Frohman Will Have Control.

The old Public Library building has been sold by Alex. S. Porter for the city of Boston to the Frederick L. Ames estate for \$850,000 in cash.

A new theatre to be built on the rear of the lot, from plans by Clarence H. Blackall, has been leased for ten years to the theatrical firm composed of Isaac B. Rich, Charles Frohman and William Harris.

The estate is assessed for \$841,000, of which \$73,000 is on the 23,415 square feet of land, or at the rate of \$32 a square foot. The valuation has increased from \$654,500 in 1889, the value of the land being raised from \$13 a square foot.

By the act providing for the erection of a new public library the old one was to be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the debt created by the new building. On Aug. 1, 1894, bids were asked for the purchase of the property, only one, \$530,000, being received. This was promptly rejected by the trustees, and since then the building has been let more or less for amusement enterprises and other purposes. Since that time a Zoo and a music hall have succeeded and failed there.

The whole of the rear of the old building, including the wings, will be removed. The front of the first story will be carried out to the line of the street, and the front portion of the structure will be a store and office building, entirely separated from the theatre in the rear. The entrance to the offices will be through the present main door of the building to its centre, where there will be two elevators and staircases. The plan is such that the architectural effect of Bates Hall will be preserved, this becoming a central rotunda, with galleries about it, from which the offices will be reached. There will be 44 offices on a floor.

Two large stores, with fine show windows, will occupy the most of the first floor fronting on the street, and the whole of the basement will be divided into business premises, with several small halls for private residences, these getting natural light from the sides of the lot.

In the plan the theatre occupies the entire rear of the lot now unbuild upon and over a third of the present building, which will be removed. It will be 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep, with a capacity of about 2000. On each side of the stage are six boxes, and there are a balcony and a gallery, both of large size. The stage is about 50 feet deep, 50 feet wide, with a proscenium arch 25 feet in width and 35 feet in height. The space under the stage is 25 feet deep, and that over it 75 feet to the gridiron and 10 feet above.

On one side, occupying the site of the present book room, is a large scene room, 28 by 44 feet and 25 feet high. Over it is a large storeroom, and on the opposite side of the stage a commodious property room, opening directly from the stage. The dressing rooms are located on the west side of the building, above and below the stage level, and are large and conveniently arranged.

Large productions, like "Jack and the

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

BARROWS NOW.

Dispatch Received This Afternoon Says He Is to Be Appointed Librarian of Congress—Herbert Putnam Positively Declines.

(By "Coolidge.")

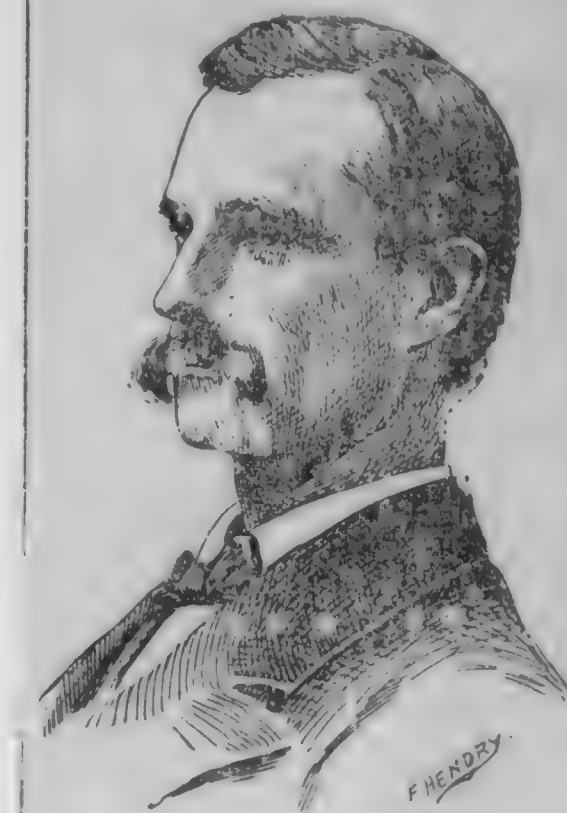
Washington, Feb. 10.—Herbert Putnam has declined positively to become Librarian of Congress, and Congressman Barrows, who called at the White House this

President this morning that he was ready to accept the place.

(NOTE—The salary of Librarian of Congress is \$5000.)

Mr. Putnam's Note.

"I am not the Librarian of Congress, and have nothing whatever to say about the matter of an appointment of a Librarian. In the meantime I am Librarian of the Boston Public Library, and am pressing engaged with the duties of that office."



CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL J. BARROWS, Who is to be Librarian of Congress.

morning, will receive the appointment. Mr. Barrows told the

This is a copy of a note which Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, left with his assistant at that institution today for the benefit of reporters and others who might inquire about the truth of the report that President McKinley had decided to appoint him Librarian of Congress to succeed the late John Russell Young.

Col. Josiah H. Benton, one of the Trustees of the library, said to a Boston Journal man: "I have seen the printed rumor that Mr. Putnam is to be appointed Librarian of Congress. I know nothing about it. The salary (this in answer to a question) is at present smaller than Mr. Putnam's salary, but is to be made an equal amount with that received by Mr. Putnam, I believe."

Former Offer.

When a successor to Librarian Spofford of the Congressional Library was sought for, about a year ago, Mr. Putnam was sounded by the President as to his willingness to accept the position. Mr. Putnam at that time declined the honor.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV, NO. 41.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1899.

PUTNAM PICKED OUT.

Said to Be Selected for Higher Honors.

Tendered the Office of Librarian of Congress.

President McKinley Reported Ready to Appoint Him.

The news reached Boston last evening from Washington that President McKinley had determined to offer the position of Librarian of Congress to Mr. Herbert Putnam of the Boston Public Library.

The appointment was not officially promulgated yesterday, but the fact became practically known that the efforts put forth by the friends of the great national collection of books to have a professional librarian selected had duly impressed the President, and that Mr. Putnam had been chosen for the place.

Mr. Putnam's friends were not sur-

prised at the President's selection. When a successor to Librarian Spofford of the Congressional Library was sought for, about a year ago, Mr. Putnam was



LIBRARIAN HERBERT PUTNAM.

sounded by the President as to his willingness to accept the position. Mr. Putnam at that time declined the honor. It was known then that Mr. Putnam refused to consider the proposition, because the position of Librarian of Congress had not hitherto been free from the influence of political considerations. Furthermore, the salary of the Librarian of the Boston Public Library is larger than that of the Librarian of the Congressional Library, and the unstable position attached to the place at the national capital was scarcely sufficient to induce him to leave the Boston library from his determination to continue his important task of perfecting the organization of the magnificent library in Copley square.

But now the position in Washington is again vacant, and Mr. Putnam is a second time looked upon as the man for the place. It is generally known that Mr. W. C. Lane, president of the American Library Association, of which Mr. Putnam is an ex-president, has been in Washington to express the feeling of the association. They have made a concerted effort to rescue the place of congressional librarian from the political grabbing, and the result is that the President decided to tender the position to a man of experience and executive ability.

When asked last evening whether he had accepted the offer, Mr. Putnam replied that he had nothing whatever to say, and must decline, for the present, to be interviewed.

Mr. Putnam was appointed Librarian of the Boston Public Library just four years ago.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899
LIBRARIANS IN SESSION

Members of the Massachusetts Library Club inspect the Boston Public Library and listen to interesting addresses.

Members of the Massachusetts Library Club to the number of about one hundred gathered at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon, on invitation of Librarian Herbert Putnam there was an inspection of the building and the alterations recently completed. This tour was followed by a session in the lecture room. There was an interesting discussion of the subject, "The Art of Printing, with Hints of Proofreading and the Preparation of Manuscript." Among those who spoke were Librarian Gardner Jones of the Salem Public Library; W. F. Lee and Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Lee, whose work in the printing department of the Boston library is well known, said that legibility and correctness of manuscript were essential, but that the great point in the preparation of manuscript for a printer is for the author or person handling it to make up his mind on what is wanted before the copy goes to the case or machine. He spoke of the relative merits of machine and hand composition in the printing of library catalogues and other publications, saying that the machine, that is the Linotype, is more economical, more accurate—generally more satisfactory. John Wilson, head of the University Press at Cambridge, made a brief address along the same lines, speaking particularly of proofreading. He urged the employment of experienced and capable proofreaders on all library publications to prevent very troublesome, although seemingly slight, errors in lists of titles and other categorical matters. Secretary H. C. Wellman stated that the executive committee had presented a resolution looking toward the publication by the Massachusetts Library Club of indexes and catalogues of State documents.

At an evening session of the club in the lecture room, Mr. Putnam exhibited more than one hundred lantern pictures and diagrams of library buildings all over the world. The slides comprised a careful selection of plans and elevations of the old European libraries and buildings of intermediate dates and also the latest library buildings which have been erected; for instance, those in Leipzig and Strasburg, Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., the Congressional Library in Washington, the Boston Public Library and the New York Public Library. The series of views, which was of a great professional interest to the members of the club, was a conspectus of library architecture, showing in a simple way the development of it from the old European buildings to the most modern municipal structure in the United States.

Twenty-Seventh Year of Publication

THE NEWS.

Feb. 26, 1899

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
Opp. Railroad Station, Bartlett Square,
Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

R. S. BARROWS, PROPRIETOR

TELEPHONE. 100 JAMAICA.

LIBRARY SUB-STATION.

We announced in our last issue that a petition, asking for the establishment of a library sub-station, was in circulation among the residents of Green Street. We also stated that some one hundred signatures had been secured and that among the early signers were people of more than local authority. In looking down the names we discover, what is not usual, met with in documents of this character, the names of a number of children who reside in the section interested. It is an easy thing for a child to be induced to write its signature, and if the names had been secured by this means it would not reflect favorably on the promoters of the petition. We understand the contrary, however, and that the young people took the initiative in expressing their desire. We incline to the opinion that in consequence of these names additional character has been given to the petition. Who are the ones that will be the most benefited by a sub-library station on Green Street? Unquestionably, the children. The petition reads, "For ourselves and families," and so opens the opportunity to the child to sign along with the parent. Many have availed of this and the fact should be given due regard.

Galashiels Telegraph

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1899.

AMERICA AND SIR WALTER SCOTT

On Saturday Mr. Fiske Warren, of Boston, U.S.A., waited upon Mr. Richard Lees, town clerk, Galashiels, the secretary of the Sir Walter Scott Westminster Memorial Committee, at Galashiels, at the request of the trustees of the Public Library of Boston, and presented to him an acknowledgment of the replica of the bust of Sir Walter Scott which was recently presented by the Westminster Committee to the Public Library at Boston. The address, which is upon vellum, and beautifully illuminated, is in the following terms:—The Westminster Committee on the Sir Walter Scott Memorial, Richard Lees, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Sir,—The trustees of the Public Library in the city of Boston have received from his Honour Josiah Quincy, Mayor, the bust of Sir Walter Scott purchased by the Westminster Committee from Mr. Hutchinson, R.S.A., for deposit in the library. We are glad to have so faithful a copy of Chantrey's celebrated work among our treasures of literature and art, and we are grateful for the generosity of the subscribers and still more for the spirit which has prompted the gift. We recognize in this act of international courtesy a mark of that growing harmony of interests between the two leading powers in the civilisation of the world which, if sometimes latent, always has been strong beneath all disturbing incidents and which, well-directed, may be the assurance of peace and prosperity of the nations of the earth. The patrons of this library will always view with admiration the bust of this great magician who touched all the incidents of history, the customs of the period, and the eminent characters of the time, bringing them into finished and immortal pictures, which have put succeeding ages under grateful obligations. If Sir Walter's genius was descriptive rather than creative, there yet runs through all his writings such a loftiness and purity of moral sentiment that they have furnished the world with a vast amount of cheer and hope, and we rejoice to find that this delight which he has always provided for three generations shows no decline in the readers of a great public library to-day.

With highest respect and esteem,
The Trustees of the Public Library of the
City of Boston,

Frederick Octavius Prince, President.
Solomon Lincoln.

Josiah Henry Beaton, Jun.

H. P. Bowditch.

James De Normandie.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian and Clerk of Com. Dated at Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U.S.A., in the year of our Lord mdcxcviii., and of the founding of the city, cclxix. The bust will be formally unveiled upon the occasion of the opening of a new lecture hall in the Public Library building some weeks hence.

THE DORCHESTER LIBRARIES.

The Field's Corner Branch With Its Excellent Collection and Facilities.

Reclassification in Progress—Adult Public Will Later Have Free Access to All Books—How Lower Branches Are Served—Interesting Statistics.

A librarian of wide experience recently said:

"Today the public library has the opportunity of filling some of the needs that were met by the church years ago. In the olden times the church was the center of all enjoyment, social, intellectual or even political. This has, however, in a large measure been changed.

People have drifted away from the old-time customs. The library should, therefore, be located in a central part of the district, where it will be convenient for all to meet, and no pains should be spared to make it attractive.

The modern library, like everything else, must be conducted on business principles, and should do plenty of advertising. In one of the suburban towns, bulletins containing a list of the new books and items of interest concerning the library are issued monthly and distributed to the people of the town.

Holidays should be recognized. For instance, in February, before Washington's birthday, the library may issue lists of all the material it has concerning Washington in the way of books, pictures, etc.

"The library can interest the people by posting upon the bulletin board lists of material on subjects of common interest, such as good government, tariff, etc.

"Many such ways can be devised to attract people to the library, and it should not be regarded merely as a place to give out books, but should be made homelike and attractive. It is a part idea that education can be offered, and people can take it or leave it, as they choose. Today people must have education, whether they desire it or not. The library must be made so that the people will use it. It should be an instrument for showing what the other departments in the town are doing. A librarian is supposed to know everything. Many librarians fall far short of this, but in many cases the failure of the librarian to know many things is largely due to the community. He should be educated by the people, by their asking and pushing him for information.

The sending of collections of pictures to the libraries is very popular.

The library should be a place where anyone can come for any kind of information. There should be timetables of all the railroads, schedules of the electric car and steamboat transportation. There should also be catalogues of the different schools and colleges.

Every library should collect material for its own local history. There should be photographs of the old residents and the old landmarks. It should have many libraries to suit all kinds of people.

"It is for the people to make the library what it should be. If it brings happiness to the people it will endure."

The sale announced last week of the handsome and costly old public library building on Boylston street, a model in its day—the site to be used for a new theater—makes more pertinent a brief description of the facilities for students or those reading purely for pleasure which the Dorchester offers in the way of libraries.

Previous to the building of the Boylston street library the city's free library was situated in the Adams school building, on Mason street, and in two rooms in the Quincy schoolhouse, Tyler street, the latter being used only as store-rooms. It was instituted in 1852, the act of the legislature authorizing the city to establish a public library being passed in April, 1848.

The new library was made possible by the donation of \$50,000 by Joshua Bates, a London, Eng., banker, Massachusetts born. To this amount other donations were added, and the following commissioners on the erection of a suitable library building were appointed: Robert Ticknor, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, George C. Winthrop, Samuel G. Ward, George W. Warren and George Osborne. The trustees were Edward Everett, John F. Higelow, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Thomas M. Clark and Jos.

The Dorchester branch of the public library was established in the building it now occupies in January, 1875, and dedicated on Jan. 18 of the same year. It had at the time of its establishment 7,000 volumes and had at the beginning of the present year 15,400 volumes. The librarian is Mrs. Elizabeth T. Reed, who assumed the position in November, 1891, having been at the main building on Boylston street since 1873.

Four regular assistants and one "sub" (who is also a regular assistant at certain hours), are employed. Last year a total of 59,639 books was taken out, exclusive of those lent to the Lower Mills, Ashmont and Neponset delivery stations, the grand total including those sent to the stations above mentioned being 55,678.

These are the bare cold facts regarding one of Dorchester's most useful institutions, which is well patronized, but it must be admitted not according to its deserts, and of which not too much is known.

It is noteworthy that at the dedication of the new library one of the principal speakers and guests of honor was the late William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"), whose works, originally incorporated in the catalogue, were later thrown out as "too sensational." This was a fact, however, "at which," quoth Mr. Adams to the writer, "neither I or my publishers complain," the imputation being that with the works thrown out of the libraries prospective readers would be compelled to buy.

Said Mr. Adams at the dedication: "I have never written a story which could excite the love, admiration and sympathy of the reader for an evil person or a bad character. I have never made a hero whose moral character or whose lack of high aims and purposes could mislead the young reader."

Perhaps all may not know that the main (Dorchester) library is located on Adams street, at Field's Corner, in the brick building also occupied by the police and as a municipal court room. A portion of the two upper floors of the western end of this building, with an entrance on Adams street, are used as the rooms are beautifully light and airy, well kept and cheerful.

It was in the fall of 1895 that the city removed the deputy surveyor's office from the "attic" in the Field's Corner building and reoccupied it as a library annex. Juveniles and some general literature are on the shelves in this room, the public having access to the shelves.

The extent to which the library is used is not to be judged by the annual reports, for the reading room is largely patronized and the reference books are largely used by teachers and others. Indeed, it must be said that it is the aim of both Librarian Putnam and his associates to make the library of the largest use and benefit. Students are given every facility and help. Reference books which are for library use only are often loaned to responsible parties—teachers and others—after closing hours, to be returned before opening hours. These privileges, it must be said, are not abused.

Every one who has used the old classification of books is aware of its clumsiness. The late Justice Winsor, however, the card catalogue—a mass of confusion and inefficiency—and on which almost any one might depend for error, but if book catalogues remained the same before and have in consequence been the used. Mr. Putnam, the present librarian, inaugurated a new system, based on the West End branch, at the old First in the West End branch, at the old West End church, and so-called the West End system, by which all books relating to one subject are classified under one general letter, the divisions being again subdivided, supplementary letters and ruling as guide posts. The system, like all successful machines, is exceedingly simple and easily handled. The reclassification, however, is taking time, as it must be done in the intervals of regular work. In the Dorchester branch it has been

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set, and another in Mrs. T. H. Bond's stationery store at 75½ Duane street, Upham's Corner.

The Lower Mills, Ashmont and Neponset stations are supplied from Field's Corner. The former took out 854 books last year, Ashmont 2063 and Neponset 2212. Collections of about 200 books selected at headquarters are sent periodically also to these delivery stations, and special collections are often asked for and sent. A box goes between the Field's Corner and the sub-stations, and between Field's Corner and the main library daily. Mattapan, Mt. Bowdoin and Upham's Corner are supplied from the main library.

In the afternoon after school hours the rooms are well patronized by the school children, who come for various purposes, some to read and study, some who come from a quiet and cheerful home for the light and warmth and cheer, and some of both sexes who come simply to "cut up." This is experienced in any library, but little trouble ensues. The librarian is gentle but firm, and if the unruly element gets beyond her control, the police are near neighbors, and it must be said have occasionally to be called in. These instances, however, are rare.

The reading room has all of the best magazines and periodicals of the day in current issue and in bound form running back for many years.

An air of welcome permeates the place, the "Mugby Junction" attendant being conspicuous by her absence. Patrons old or young are given by action to understand that the public is a thing to be assisted and not a thing to be snubbed, and reasonable questions are reasonably treated.

The janitor, Mr. Edward Davenport, takes excellent care of the rooms and is most kind and obliging.

The hours of attendance are from 9 to 8, except Saturdays, and 9 to 9 on Saturdays, except for the three summer months, when the hours are from 9 to 6, except Saturdays, and 10 to 11 Saturdays.

Applications for any book in the main building may be made at any of the branches. Last year but 729 books were so delivered from the Dorchester branch, but that was but 38 per cent. of the whole for which application was made, the remaining 61 per cent. being in use.

It will be noted that the whole number of books the city of Boston owned when the "new library" was dedicated in 1858 was but a few thousand in excess of the number now in the Dorchester branch.

It is a gratifying fact that although the number of books taken out has not increased the past year, the library is much more freely used, much of its use being in a form impossible of record or classification. There have been few improvements in the furnishings the past year except that Wolbach burners have been introduced, making a soft, steady light.

The above is but a rambling and unsatisfactory sketch, but may serve to inform and interest the public somewhat in the work of Mrs. Reed and her courteous and helpful assistants. Freer use and better knowledge of the library is asked, as the greater the demand the greater will be the supply of facilities for study or amusement. The "power" that be is willing and wait but for the public to make the demand.

The modern library, like everything else, must be conducted on business principles, and should do plenty of business. It must be the suburban town, and contain a list of the new books and items of interest concerning the library are issued monthly and distributed to the people of the town.

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In 1855, Mr. Bates, in addition to his first gift of \$50,000, presented to the city a considerable number of books in trust, with the condition "that the same shall always be accessible, in a convenient and becoming library building, to the inhabitants of Boston."

James Nightingale contributed \$100 and Jonathan Phillips gave \$10,000. Mrs. Sally Inman East Shepard, daughter of Dr. East, "a well remembered and respected physician of Boston," donated \$1000 in 1855 for the immediate purchase of books. J. Ingersoll and N. L. Bowditch, the sons of Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch, gave their father's library of over 2500 books and manuscripts, and donated \$300 and \$200, respectively.

Later on Abbott Lawrence bequeathed \$10,000 to the institution, Mary C. Towne and \$4000 and Jonathan Phillips \$30,000, and George Ticknor nearly 7500 books, including his valuable Spanish collection.

The building was completed in 1858, at a cost of \$365,000, was opened to the public in September of that year, and at the time of the laying of the corner stone the whole number of books in the reading room on Mason street was 10,215, the number of volumes in the library 22,047, and the whole number of accounts opened for borrowing books 858. This latter number has been increased to more than 100,000, and the number of books has been increased to about 530,000.

The Boylston street library building was closed finally in January, 1895, and the new library building on Copley square was first opened on March 11, 1896.

of 20,532 books was taken out, exclusive of those lent to the Lower Mills, Ashmont and Neponset delivery stations, the grand total including those sent to the stations above mentioned being 55,678.

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When this is done the adult public will be allowed free access to the books, as it is now to reference books, later fictions, juveniles, bound periodicals, history and much general literature, with liberty to select without the intervention of catalogues of any kind.

During the past year the percentage of fiction called for at the Dorchester branch has been very high—87½ per cent. of the whole. This is explained in two ways: Students on any given subject naturally seek the fountain head—the main library—for information, and not a minor fill; and again men and women busy during the day with bodies tired and brains fagged out, do not feel like heavy reading. They want to be amused, not instructed.

Last year 596 books were added to the library and 32—principally juveniles—were lost. This is accounted for, not so much by deliberate stealing as by the fact that young children seeing their elders taking out books think it the proper thing to do, and either through carelessness or fear the books are not returned.

There are six minor branches of the public library in Dorchester, in three of which are reading rooms. Mt. Bowdoin has a very bright and cheerful reading room on Washington street, opposite the Mt. Bowdoin station; another is at the corner of Richmond and Washington streets at the Lower Mills, and another is at Mattapan square. A delivery station is in Peabody square, Ashmont, in Miss Weymouth's dry goods store; another in the dry goods store kept by Mr. Barnes at 49 Walnut street, Nepon-

set, current issue and in bound form running back for many years.

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Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1890
BOSTON MASSACRE RECALLED

Interesting Exhibition of Books and
Papers at the Public Library

In view of the anniversary, on March 4, of the Boston massacre, and the revival of the anniversary oration, to be given by Dr. John Fluke, the public library has placed on exhibition, in one of the show cases of the fine arts room, an interesting collection of books relating to that event. It comprises a copy of the Boston Gazette for March 12, 1770, giving an account of the massacre and the funeral of the victims. Nearly two pages of the paper, each page surrounded with black, and the columns separated by heavy black lines, are devoted to the affair. The Massachusetts Gazette of the same date, giving less space to the matter, "A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston," printed by order of the Town of Boston, in 1770, by Edes and Gill, and "Additional Observations to a Short Narrative," published by the same authority, are also to be seen.

Perhaps the most interesting of all is the original "Brief" in the handwriting of John Adams, used by him for the defence of Captain Preston, at the trial. It consists of twelve pages of small note paper, loosely held together, covered with fine, close writing. Beside it lies an edition of the "Trial" of the British soldiers "Taken in Short-Hand by John Hodgson," published by permission of the court and "Printed and sold by J. Fleeming."

Original editions of the Oration, James Lovell's for 1771; two copies of Joseph Warren's for 1772, one bearing his autograph; the "Poem" by James Allen, "which the Committee of the Town of Boston had voted unanimously to be published" with the oration for 1772; Benjamin Church's for 1773, also bearing autograph; John Hancock's for 1774; Joseph Warren's for 1775; Peter Thacher's for 1776; Perez Morton's for April 8, 1776, on the reinforcement of the remains of Warren; Jonathan Williams Austin's for 1778; and William Tudor's for 1779 are displayed in the same case, as well as a print of the massacre, drawn and engraved by Paul Revere, and loaned by Mr. F. W. French. In an adjoining case is hung a photograph presented by the artist, of a painting of the massacre by Mr. Walter Gilman Page. The original plan of the massacre drawn by Revere and used at the trial is the obverse of Tablet 25 of the Chamberlain Autographs in the children's room. The reverse bears the autographs of the judges, clerk and counsel at the trial. Tablet 24 is interesting as bearing the petition of the soldiers asking for their trial at the same time as their captain.

At the catalogue in Bates Hall, a collection of books on the Massacre has been placed on the open shelves for easy access. Contemporary accounts may be found in the "Works of John Adams," "Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams," by William V. Wells; "Deacon Tudor's Diary," "History of the American Revolution," by Mercy Warren, and reprints of "A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston" and "The Trial of the British Soldiers." Frothingham's "Sam Adams's Regiments" and his "Life and Times of Warren," Bancroft's "History of the United States," volume 6; Bradford's "History of Boston" are drawn from authentic sources, while more modern authorities are the "Memorial History of Boston," volume 3; Lodge's "Boston," Gilman's "Story of Boston," Plake's "American Revolution" and "Old Landmarks of Boston," by Drake.

P. W. Chandler, in his "American Criminal Trials," volume 1, and Frederic Kidder, in his "History of the Boston Massacre," in his "History of the Boston Massacre," cover the trial. Several copies of the oration, collected and reprinted by Peter Edes, and "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," by N. Niles, give the orations in full, while various newspaper clippings contain miscellaneous information concerning the time.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1898

Valentines on Exhibition

A collection of valentines, the exhibition of which has been delayed until the present time on account of other engagements, may be seen this week and next on the walls and in the cases of the fine arts room. About four hundred specimens, the earliest, a written valentine of 1790, the earliest printed specimens dating from 1810, are included in the exhibit, besides a collection of chap-books, known as "valentine writers," the purpose of which was to supply "pleasing and original verses suitable for ladies and gentlemen." These and the earlier specimens of the printed valentines are lithographed in colors, many of them decorated by hand.

The collection belongs to Mr. Frank House Baer, a member of the Public Library Board of Cleveland, and of the Rowfant Club of that city, and is loaned to the Boston Public Library through the courtesy of the Case Library of Cleveland.

hands.

AN EXHIBITION OF VALENTINES.

A collection of valentines, the exhibition of which has been delayed until the present time on account of other engagements, may be seen this week and next on the walls and in the cases of the fine arts room of the Public Library. About 400 specimens, the earliest a written valentine of 1790, the earliest printed specimens dating from 1810, are included in the exhibit, besides a collection of chap-books known as "valentine writers," the purpose of which was to supply "pleasing and original verses suitable for ladies and gentlemen." These and the earlier specimens of the printed valentines are lithographed in colors, many of them decorated by hand. The collection belongs to Mr. Frank House Baer, a member of the public library board of Cleveland, and of the Rowfant Club of that city, and is loaned to the library through the courtesy of the Case Library of Cleveland.

Theresa M. M.

PAID FOR THE LIBRARY

The Ames Estate Gave \$850,000 for the
Building on Boylston Street—Plans for
the New Theatre Being Perfected

In the office of Treasurer Carr of the Ames estate, in the Ames Building, at one o'clock, this afternoon, took place a transaction which enriches the city treasury \$841,500 and makes the city lose one of its old landmarks, the former public library building on Boylston street, near Tremont.

Present at the transaction were Vice President Lincoln and J. H. Benton, of the board of trustees of the Public Library, Treasurer Carr of the Ames estate and Conveyancer Owen, representing the law department of the city. It was a few minutes after one o'clock when the actual transfer of the property was completed. The library trustees had authorized its president or vice president to execute the deed on the part of the city, and its vice president acted in that capacity, because of the illness of President Prince. Mr. Benton was present to receive money for the trustees. Mr. Owen attended to the legal matters on behalf of the city, and the work required only about twenty minutes of time.

There were two checks in the possession of Treasurer Carr, one being for \$841,520 and the other for \$850, making a total of \$850,000, the amount for which the building was sold. The small check represented the commission paid to Alexander B. Porter for consummating the sale.

The check for \$841,500 will be kept by Mr. Benton until the meeting of the board of trustees of the Public Library, next Friday, when, after turning it over to them, they will formally authorize its being delivered to the Sinking Fund Commissioners as required by the statute.

This will be done by handing the check to City Treasurer Turner and receiving his receipt, he being the treasurer of the Sinking Fund Commission.

The bonded debt of the Public Library is \$2,100,000. The sinking fund has \$731,853 to the credit of this debt, and the money received today makes the net bonded debt of the Public Library only \$1,368,147.

Since the sale was first announced Mr. Porter has been busy with the architect, Clarence H. Blackall, and with the lessees, Messrs. Hoch, Harris and Frohman, in perfecting the plans for the new theatre, and for the new block of stores to be erected on the front part of the estate.

CHECKS FOR TOTAL OF \$850,000.

Transfer of the Old Public Library Building Made to Its New Owners at Meeting This Afternoon.

The transfer of the old public library building to its new owners has been accomplished, and the city has received a check in payment of the amount realized by the sale.

Conveyancer Owen of the law department and Col. Benton of the board of trustees of the public library met the trustees of the Ames estate at the office of Treas. Carr, in the Ames building, this afternoon, when the transfer took place.

Trustee Benton was present to receive the check for the library trustees and Mr. Owen to look after legal matters connected therewith. Two checks were presented at the conference, one for \$841,520, the other for \$850, making a total of \$850,000, the amount for which the building was sold. The smaller check was the broker's commission, the building being sold by Alexander B. Porter.

The larger check will be turned over to the city treasurer, who will deposit it with the sinking fund to redeem the public library debt, which is now \$2,100,000. At present the library sinking fund amounts to \$731,853, and with the addition of this \$841,500 the net bonded debt is but \$1,268,147.

It is unusual in public competition for city contracts to find bidders offering equal terms for the work. Such was the case today, however, in the matter of the contract for sheathing the roadway of Harvard bridge. The amount involved was small, but City Engineer Jackson is somewhat puzzled as to what disposition to make of the contract. The following are the bids: William J. Lawler \$150, Ross & Powell \$210, William L. Miller and W. H. Ellis \$370, D. F. O'Connell \$490, Benjamin Young \$590, C. C. Alden & Co \$675. The award of the contract was taken under advisement.

PUTNAM TO LEAVE?

Herbert Putnam, whose work at the Boston Public Library has been so highly successful from an executive standpoint, is if all signs do not fail, about to leave this city to enter upon the duties of Librarian in the library at Washington. Mr. Putnam is at present in New York, and while those who stand nearest him are reticent about saying anything definite regarding the matter, his relatives in New York are quoted in despatches as considering his acceptance as certain.

W. C. Lane, president of the American Library Assn. and Librarian at Harvard, has used all the means in his power, both through personal influence and through the influence of his official position, to bring about Mr. Putnam's appointment at Washington.

As Rev. James de Normandie, trustee of the Boston Public Library, said when seen last evening: "Mr. Putnam's salary at Washington will be \$1000 less a year than here. If he accepts the President's appointment it will not, therefore, be for financial reasons. Moreover, it will not be done, either, for the high honor involved. Mr. Putnam owes a strong duty to the Library Assn., and if he goes, it will be because he recognizes that duty."

For the vacancy left in the Boston Public Library, Mr. Lane is considered in some quarters as having the best chances today as candidate. His work for Mr. Putnam entitles him to that gentleman's consideration, and the long-standing friendship between the two men is a strong point in favor of Mr. Lane's candidacy.

Undoubtedly there may be some feeling against him, however, as an outcome of "library politics," and because many of these, heads of departments and others, have strong outside influence to back them, the question of who Mr. Putnam's successor will be, is decidedly an open one.

The officers of the Library Assn. claim that as the filling of this vacancy is not of national interest, the matter lies entirely outside of their jurisdiction. If this statement is not followed out to the letter and the influence of the association is brought to bear, not only will the cloak of Mr. Putnam be brought to the shoulders of Mr. Lane, but Mr. Lane's turn will fall on those of Librarian Bolton of the Athenaeum.

MONEY FOR THE OLD LIBRARY.

Revald Mar. 15

Check for \$841,500 Turned Over to the City.

The Property Now Belongs to the Ames Estate—Alexander S. Porter Gets \$8500 for Making the Sale—Quick Work Made of a Big Transaction.

The city of Boston is \$841,500 richer today in cash and poorer in public buildings by one—the former Public Library building on Boylston street.

Conveyancer Owen of the law department, with Public Library Trustee Benton, met the trustees of the Ames estate at Treasurer Carr's office, Ames building, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and there exchanged the property for the money.

The Public Library trustees authorized the president or the vice-president to execute the deed on the part of the city, and Vice-President Lincoln acted in that capacity by reason of the illness of President Prince. Trustee Benton was present simply to receive the money for the trustees.

Conveyancer Owen attended to the legal matters for the city, and in about 30 minutes the affair was completed. There were two checks, one for \$841,500, the other for \$8500, making a total of \$850,000. The smaller check was the commission paid to Alexander S. Porter for making the sale.

The larger check will be held by Trustee Benton until the board of trustees of the Public Library meet next Friday, when he will formally turn it over to them. They will then formally authorize its turning over to the sinking fund commissioners, as required by the statute. This will be done by handing the check to City Treasurer Turner and receiving his receipt, he being the treasurer of the sinking fund commission.

The bonded debt of the Public Library is \$2,100,000. The sinking fund has \$731,350 to the credit of this debt, which, with the money received today, makes the net bonded debt of the Public Library only \$1367,145.

The following bids were opened this noon by the commissioners for Boston and Cambridge bridges, at City Engineer Jackson's office, for sheathing for roadway of Harvard bridge: William J. Lawler, \$2320; Ross F. Fowler, \$2184; William L. Miller and W. H. Ellis, \$2350; D. F. O'Connell, \$4600; Benjamin Young, \$2000; C. C. Allen & Co., \$3545. Taken under advertisement.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM'S MANTLE

Local Speculation Places It on the Shoulders of Harvard's Librarian

Intimate friends of Herbert Putnam take it for granted that he will accept the position of Librarian of Congress, arguing that the President would not have tendered the position to anyone without some assurance that it would be accepted. It is known, also, that powerful family influences strongly urge Mr. Putnam to accept the post. However, in reply to a telegram yesterday, Mr. Putnam wired back that he was sorry to say that he could make no answer yet.

There is plenty of speculation as to who will succeed him in Boston, and W. C. Lane, Librarian at Harvard and president of the American Library Association, is prominently mentioned. Should Mr. Lane

come to Boston, it is said, moreover, that he, in turn, might be succeeded by Librarian Bolton of the Athenaeum.

"The Trustees all feel very friendly to Mr. Putnam."

Why should they not be friendly? Mr. Putnam has shown uncommon ability as Librarian, and above all he has shown supreme tact. His place will not easily be filled, indeed we doubt whether it can be filled. And there are warm admirers and friends of Mr. Putnam who are afraid that he is making a mistake in accepting the honor that has been pressed upon him by President McKinley.

President McKinley. Mar. 15

HIS SUCCESSOR.

Who Will Follow Mr. Putnam at Public Library?

Many Candidates Are Already in the Field.

The Trustees Not Yet Committed to Any One.

It was announced this morning that Mr. Herbert Putnam, who declines to make any statement about the President's offer of the office of Librarian of Congress, would not return to this city immediately. Among the men who are nearest to the meat of the matter, it is considered altogether probable that Mr. Putnam will accept or has accepted the President's appointment.

In the matter of choosing a successor, the field is entirely open, though it is dotted over freely with likely candidates. The Trustees of the Public Library, when interviewed last night, said, one by one, that no talk of a successor to Mr. Putnam had been made by the board. They refused to say anything about the probable action.

The man best fitted for the post left vacant in Boston's Public Library, if it is left vacant, is, according to many, Mr. William Coolidge Lane, the Librarian of Harvard University, and a prominent member of the American Library Association. A Boston Journal reporter called on Mr. Lane this morning, but he would not say anything as to the probability of Mr. Putnam's going to Washington. When asked if the Library Association would recommend a successor to the Trustees, Mr. Lane smiled, and thought not. "Not even in a national matter like the appointment to the Library of Congress," said Mr. Lane, "did the association recommend any one man. It did memorandum thought a trained Librarian best fitted to do the work there. But in the matter of a city public library, the association certainly would not move, at any rate so far as the recommending of any man." Mr. Lane would not say whether he himself would be a candidate if the Trustees should tender him the position.

Another man who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the post of Librarian of the Public Library is Mr. Charles K. Bolton, the Librarian at the Athenaeum. The difference between the salaries at the Public Library and the Athenaeum, and the possibilities for work that do not exist for Mr. Bolton in his present position, are believed to be considerations that would move him. His work is known to the Trustees, and it is considered entirely within the probabilities by a member of the American Library Association that Mr. Bolton may be tendered the post.

Another man who has become well-known and recognized as a figure that must be counted when securing a good Librarian, is Mr. Jones of Salem. Still another man is Mr. Fletcher of Amherst, though he is 60 years old. And if his age prevents the Trustees from considering Mr. Fletcher, the youth of still another possibility is likely to operate to the same end. This is in the case of Mr. Wellman of Brooklyn, who is regarded as one of the best of the younger Librarians, and who is predicted as the coming man in this profession by Mr. Lane.

Finally, if the Trustees are governed by the principle that moves men up in office, they may find their choice in the personnel of the Public Library itself. Mr. Lindsay Swift, Mr. Bierstadt, or Mr. Philip Savage, the latter of whom has been Mr. Putnam's assistant in the executive work of the Library, are all in the line of promotion.

Mr. Bolton said in reference to this matter:

"I am never a candidate for any place, being satisfied here. But, of course, it is among the finest libraries of this country, and the work is well laid out there, and in good shape. I thank to Mr. Putnam's work. His work is recognized as of the greatest benefit to the library."

State Librarian C. H. Tillinghast was asked whether he would consider the offer of the post should it be made. He said "No."

"Not under any conditions?"

"No."

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM'S SUCCESSOR

Many Candidates for the Position in the Boston Public Library Mentioned—Trustees Have Not Considered the Matter

Although Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library, has not announced his acceptance or declination of the President's appointment to be librarian of Congress, many people have been mentioned as his successor at the library. It is said that he will not return to Boston immediately, and this fact, coupled with his silence, is taken by many to mean that he will accept the honor proffered by President McKinley. Should Mr. Putnam resign, there is a wide field from which to choose. The trustees say that the matter has not been discussed, and decline to talk of a possible successor.

Among those most prominently mentioned to succeed Mr. Putnam is William Coolidge Lane, librarian at Harvard University, and a prominent member of the American Library Association. Another possible candidate is Charles K. Bolton, librarian at the Athenaeum. Others talked of are Librarians Jones of Salem, Fletcher of Amherst and Wellman of Brookline. It is possible that the trustees of the library may make their selection from among the members of the present library staff. Among those mentioned within the library are Lindsay Swift, Mr. Bierstadt and Philip Savage, the latter having been Mr. Putnam's assistant in the executive work.

THE BOARD IS IN A QUANDARY.

Library Trustees Unable to Act on Mr. Putnam.

Latter's Official Appointment Has Not Come from Washington—They All Dodged the Reporters After the Meeting—Old Library Sale Is Approved.

It was announced from Washington three or four days ago, by press dispatch, that President McKinley had appointed Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library, to be librarian of Congress. At that time Mr. Putnam was in New York. Yesterday afternoon the trustees of the Boston library came together for their weekly meeting. Mr. Putnam, who is clerk of the board, was present. There were present, also, several newspaper reporters—in the office of the librarian's secretary.

The reporters waited a long time, expecting some formal or informal announcement from the board or the librarian with regard to Mr. Putnam's acceptance or declination of the appointment. About the usual time for the close of the weekly convention, the librarian's secretary informed the newspaper men that there was no information at all to give out in regard to the meeting, and that Mr. Putnam had nothing to say, and preferred to be undisturbed during the evening—that he had gone to a dinner, and so on. And the librarian's secretary appeared to know no more about what was said at the meeting than the disappointed newspaper men knew. But the secretary didn't seem to appreciate, as the newspaper men did keenly, the fact that both trustees and librarian had quietly and ingeniously withdrawn from the library building before the newspaper men were informed that the meeting was over.

The question was, Why should there have been any mystery about this meeting?

Later, by telephone, one of the trustees gave some explanation. It is amusing to contemplate. The principal fact appears to be that Mr. Putnam had not received to be that Mr. Putnam had not received his appointment officially, and, therefore, he could not bring the matter, as such, officially before the board, and, of course, the board could take no official action.

The question now is whether President McKinley carried the appointment away from the inside pocket of his canvas coat, or on his duck-shooting excursion, or whether it still lies on his desk, or whether it was lost in the shuffle between the Capitol and the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Putnam wants to know where his appointment is, anyway. And the honorable board of trustees would like to see the color of the document before they commit their official selves to any pertinent opinions.

By the look on the face of the left-hand lion on the grand staircase of the library yesterday afternoon, after the trustees' meeting, Mr. Herbert Putnam is likely to inform the board of trustees that he would be pleased to accept the appointment—when it comes.

Incidental to the congressional appointment, the trustees approved the sale of the old library building, and the money was turned over to the sinking fund.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1899.

AWAITS THEIR ACTION.

Mr. Putnam Will Not Assume New Duties Until Boston Trustees Have Accepted His Resignation.

Washington, March 21.—Assistant Librarian Spofford has received a letter from Herbert Putnam, in which Mr. Putnam says he shall not be able to assume his duties as Librarian until the Board of Trustees of the Boston Library have acted on his resignation. This cannot be until the return of the President of the board from the South, the time of which is uncertain.

Mr. Putnam writes, however, that he may come to Washington for a few days to look over the ground before taking up his new responsibilities.

STILL RETICENT.

Neither the Trustees of the Public Library Nor Librarian Putnam Will Talk About Congressional Library Appointment.

Librarian Herbert Putnam of the Public Library returned from New York yesterday just in time to attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Library, which was held at 4 o'clock. The meeting was not longer than usual, and at its close the Trustees and Mr. Putnam went away without seeing the reporters who were waiting to hear the result of the conference. Mr. Putnam left word with his assistant, Mr. Savage, that he would give out nothing for publication until this morning, that he was very tired and wished the newspaper men not to come to his house.

The Trustees, likewise, refused to be interviewed, so that it is not yet known whether Mr. Putnam has tendered his resignation from his post, nor what action the Trustees have taken.

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1899.

GIFT TO BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Original Wood Block Cuts Engraved by Robert Louis Stevenson Presented by Members of His Family.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Evening Post prints the following from London, under date of March 24:

The Boston library has accepted from the family of the late Robert Louis Stevenson the gift of the original wood blocks, cut by Stevenson himself, illustrating the playful moral emblems and moral tales now being issued to subscribers to the Edinburgh edition. The blocks are being suitably framed here.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, MAR. 23, 1899.

FINAL ACTION POSTPONED.

Trustees of the Public Library Consider the Resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam—Some of His Views.

The resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam as librarian of the Boston public library was considered by the board of trustees at a special meeting, which was called for the purpose Tuesday afternoon. It was practically accepted at this meeting, although final action on the matter was postponed until the regular weekly meeting of the board to-morrow afternoon.

In the course of a conversation with the writer yesterday, in regard to the congressional library, Mr. Putnam said he would not go to Washington until the return of Pres. McKinley from his southern trip.

"I would not want to take up my work in Washington," said Mr. Putnam, "until I had seen the president, for in the first place I know very little about the new congressional library. You see, I haven't been in Washington for over two years. Another thing, I owe a duty to this library, and for some little time I shall probably divide my time between Boston and Washington."

"This work cannot be cut off on the instant. There are many little things here which I want to attend to. It is rather difficult to sever the relations of four years. I wouldn't want to do it if I could, and I don't think I could do it if I would."

"You are going then to keep an eye on the Boston library for some time to come?"

"Yes, probably until something is definitely settled here in regard to a librarian."

"Were you not absent from the library in Europe a couple of years ago for some three months?"

"Yes."

"Did everything go along all right in the library during your absence?"

"Yes, everything went along splendidly, and that was due largely to the spirit which I have always tried to foster here. That was one thing; another was the organization. The head of each department thoroughly understands not only the business of his department, but also the relation of one department to another, and to the library as a whole. The employees in each department understand that also. Where all work understandingly there can be no friction."

"But there must have been some responsible executive head during your absence, who filled that position?"

"Mr. Whitney, who is the senior officer in the library in point of service and who was formerly assistant librarian."

"Then Mr. Whitney will naturally fill the same place again during your absence and until the trustees decide on a librarian?"

"Yes, I suppose he will, and Mr. Savage can attend to the executive correspondence, as he does now."

"Have you any idea who will be your successor as librarian, Mr. Putnam?"

"I haven't the slightest idea, and I don't believe the matter has been either discussed or thought much about by the trustees—I don't know, of course; that is simply my impression. There is no particular hurry. The dull season is coming on, and I should not be surprised if the trustees took plenty of time to consider the matter. All the time to consider the matter. All the way here are practically completed, so there is no immediate hurry."

"Have you formulated any plans for the congressional library?"

"No, nothing definite. You can understand that that will require a little study on the ground."

"It looks very much now as if Mr. Putnam, during the summer months at least, would in a sense conduct the two largest libraries in America—the Boston and the Washington."

"Art Lecture Free to the Public."

The lecture this evening of the new public library course, given under the auspices of the Unity art club, will be on "The Industrial Art of Japan," by Prof. Edward S. Morse of Salem in the fine arts room of the library at 8 o'clock. It is free to the public.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1899

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM'S DEPARTURE

He Says It Will Not Take Place Until the President Returns from the South

One of the most conspicuous instances in the history of the country of a great office seeking a great man—indeed, pursuing him until he could not do otherwise than accept it, is that of the appointment of Herbert Putnam to be librarian of Congress. Although this statement may not strike Bostonians as particularly a matter of news, there are some facts in connection with the "campaign," if such it may be called, which resulted in Mr. Putnam's acceptance of the position, of which the public has not yet learned and in which the city itself, as well as Mr. Putnam, may take to itself a little pride. As long ago as the summer of 1897 Congressman Quigg, a member of the Library Committee, unofficially sounded Mr. Putnam upon the likelihood of his accepting the position of national librarian, if it were tendered him; and during the exciting days since the death of Mr. Young, William Coolidge Lane, librarian of Harvard, and president of the American Library Association, has labored personally with the President to secure the appointment of Mr. Putnam, and the influential machinery of that whole organization has been exerted in his behalf. Not only of the President, but of Mr. Putnam himself have Mr. Lane and his associates, who were wholly disinterested as far as their own considerations were concerned, felt impelled to secure the word of consent, which was once obtained, then withdrawn, in deference to Mr. Barrows, and again secured, before the President felt warranted in making the appointment. Even President McKinley, on his recent visit to Boston, intimated to Mr. Putnam his regret that he had not finally consented to accept the distinguished place, but this powerful word was the determining influence with him, and the President left town with the feeling that only Mr. Putnam's own manly declination to stand in the way of the ambition of Mr. Barrows lay in the way of his elevation—if the word be not a misnomer—to the Congressional Library.

At a special meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, yesterday afternoon, the resignation of Mr. Putnam was practically accepted, but final action will not be taken until the regular meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Putnam makes the statement that he will not go to Washington until after the President returns from his Southern trip, and he says it is unlikely that all summer he will, in a sense, conduct both the Congressional Library and that of Boston, whose affairs he cannot drop too suddenly. He has only slight acquaintances with the contents of the Congressional Library, therefore, he says, it would be impossible and even foolish for him to speak of what he might expect to do there. It is generally recognized that the appointment of Mr. Putnam removes the national library from the contentions of politics.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899

PUTNAM'S RESIGNATION.

Public Library Trustees Accept It, and Accompany the Acceptation With Complimentary References.

Final action was taken on the resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam from the public library by the board of trustees at the regular weekly meeting which was held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Putnam's resignation as clerk of the board of trustees was accepted at last Tuesday's meeting and his resignation as librarian was accepted in the following resolutions yesterday:

"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam as librarian, the trustees of the public library of the city of Boston desire to put upon their records the following votes:

"That they recognize the harmonious and helpful relations between the librarian and the trustees from the day he accepted the office; the remarkable administrative qualities he has shown in directing the alterations by which the library building has been so well fitted for its purposes; in increasing to so large a degree the interest the public takes in the library, until today it has a larger constituency than any other; in instituting so successfully the work of the public library in connection with the public schools, and in making the public realize that this institution, created and supported by it, really belongs to it, and needs its ever-enlarging patronage and generosity.

"That they appreciate the feeling which leads Mr. Putnam, at much personal sacrifice, to give up his position here to take charge of the Congressional Library at Washington, and his desire to make it the culmination of the library system of this country, and in time one of the great libraries of the world.

"That their highest regard goes with him in the difficult work he is about to assume, and their faith in his gifts to bring it to the most successful issues."

It is understood that Mr. Putnam will assume the duties of librarian of the Congressional Library either on the 3d or 4th of April, and that his resignation as librarian of the Boston public library will be dated on the day preceding his taking the oath of office in Washington. The trustees appointed Mr. James L. Whitney, the senior officer of the library acting librarian, the appointment to take effect when Mr. Putnam's official relation ceases in April. This office Mr. Whitney will hold until the appointment of a librarian.

In the meantime Mr. Putnam intends to put in a certain portion of each week in Boston for some time to come, probably through the summer months. Arrangements to that effect, it is understood, have been made with the board of trustees.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899

IN PRAISE OF HERBERT PUTNAM

Resolutions Accepting His Resignation Set Forth Boston's Opinion of the New Librarian of Congress

Formal acceptance of the resignation of Librarian Herbert Putnam was voted by the trustees of the Boston Public Library at their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, in the following resolutions offered by Rev. James De Normandie, D. D.:

"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam as librarian, the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston desire to put upon their records the following votes:

"That they recognize the harmonious and helpful relations between the librarian and the trustees from the day he accepted the office; the remarkable administrative qualities he has shown in directing the alterations by which the library building has been so well fitted for its purpose—in increasing to so large a degree the interest the public takes in the library, until today it has a larger constituency than any other—in instituting so successfully the work of the public library in connection with the public schools—and in making the public realize that this institution, created and supported by it, really belongs to it, and needs its ever-enlarging patronage and generosity.

"That they appreciate the feeling which leads Mr. Putnam, at much personal sacrifice, to give up his position here to take charge of the Congressional Library at Washington, and his desire to make it the culmination of the library system of this country, and in time one of the greatest libraries of the world.

"That their highest regard goes with him in the difficult work he is about to assume, and their faith in his gifts to bring it to the most successful issues."

It is understood that Mr. Putnam will start for Washington April 3 or 4. Assistant Librarian James L. Whitney, who has been in charge of the catalogue division and who has taken charge of the library at times in the absence of Mr. Putnam, was appointed acting librarian by the trustees, the appointment to take effect the day preceding the departure of Mr. Putnam. Mr. Putnam, it is understood, will make occasional visits to the Boston library during the summer. It is not expected that the trustees will take any action at present toward permanently filling the vacancy.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV, NO. 84.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

MR. PUTNAM'S RESIGNATION.

Trustees of the Boston Public Library Accept It and Regret His Action.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, yesterday afternoon, the resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian, was accepted. At a special meeting, last Tuesday, his resignation as clerk of the corporation was accepted.

It is understood that Mr. Putnam will probably take office at Washington on the 3d or 4th of April, and that his resignation as librarian of the Boston Public Library will take effect on the day before.

Mr. James L. Whitney, the senior officer of the service, has been appointed acting librarian, his appointment to take effect when Mr. Putnam's official relation ceases.

Yesterday afternoon the trustees gave out for publication the following resolutions on Mr. Putnam's resignation:

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam as librarian, the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston desire to put upon their records the following votes:

"That they recognize the harmonious and helpful relations between the librarian and the trustees from the day he accepted the office; the remarkable administrative qualities he has shown in directing the alterations by which the library building has been so well fitted for its purposes—in increasing to so large a degree the interest the public takes in the library, until today it has a larger constituency than any other—in instituting so successfully the work of the Public Library in connection with the public schools—and in making the public realize that this institution, created and supported by it, really belongs to it, and needs its ever-enlarging patronage and generosity.

"That they appreciate the feeling which leads Mr. Putnam, at much personal sacrifice, to give up his position here to take charge of the Congressional Library at Washington, and his desire to make it the culmination of the library system of this country, and in time one of the great libraries of the world.

"That their highest regard goes with him in the difficult work he is about to assume, and their faith in his gifts to bring it to the most successful issues."

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

ACCEPTED.

Library Trustees Let Putnam Go.

He Will Assume New Position Soon.

J. L. Whitney Made Acting Librarian.

There was an unusual degree of interest attending to the meeting of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon, because of the resignation of Herbert Putnam, who has so long filled the position of librarian.

Mr. Putnam stated to a Journal reporter that he felt that he should get at work in his new position as soon as possible and that he anticipated, from present advice, his formally taking office as Librarian of the Congressional Library on the 3d or 4th of April. He will probably leave Boston on Monday on his way to Washington, although not to go immediately there, as it is his intention to stop en route to transact some personal business.

At the meeting yesterday the resignation of Mr. Putnam as Librarian was accepted in the following resolutions offered by Dr. De Normandie (his resignation as Clerk of the Corporation was accepted at the previous meeting last Tuesday):

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Herbert Putnam as Librarian, the Trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston desire to put upon their records the following votes:

"That they recognize the harmonious and helpful relations between the Librarian and the Trustees from the day he accepted the office; the remarkable administrative qualities he has shown in directing the alterations by which the library building has been so well fitted for its purpose—in increasing to so large a degree the interest the public takes in the library, until today it has a larger constituency than any other—in instituting so successfully the work of the public library in connection with the public schools—and in making the public realize that this institution, created and supported by it, really belongs to it, and needs its ever-enlarging patronage and generosity.

"That they appreciate the feeling which leads Mr. Putnam, at much personal sacrifice, to give up his position here to take charge of the Congressional Library at Washington, and his desire to make it the culmination of the library system of this country, and in time one of the greatest libraries of the world.

"That their highest regard goes with him in the difficult work he is about to assume, and their faith in his gifts to bring it to the most successful issues."

James L. Whitney was appointed Acting Librarian, his appointment to take effect on the day before Mr. Putnam assumes his new duties at the Capitol. Mr. Whitney is the senior officer of the Boston Public Library force, having been in its service since 1898. He is at present in charge of the catalogue division, and his position has been that of Assistant Librarian. It is said that no man knows the Boston Public Library so thoroughly by heart as does Mr. Whitney. The duration of his service as Acting Librarian is at present indefinite, and it is doubtful if the Trustees will fill the position vacated by Mr. Putnam by a permanent appointment for some time to come.

"Do you sever your relations at once upon taking office in Washington, Mr. Putnam?" was asked by the Journal man.

"Yes," he replied, "I shall sever them immediately. I expect to be back for a day or two at a time, however, every little while," he added, Mr. Putnam will not shake Boston off all at once, and doubtless the Public Library here will receive the benefit of his advice and counsel to get things running smoothly for a short time, at least.

It was intimated yesterday that though Mr. Putnam will enter upon his new duties at a salary stated to be \$5000, it is anticipated that with his valuable experience and thorough training advancement will come in due time after the recess.

JAMES L. WHITNEY IN CHARGE.

Head of Catalog Department Acting Librarian
Of Public Library.



JAMES L. WHITNEY.

Who will be librarian of the Boston public library?

That question has been asked over and over again since it was said that Mr. Putnam would go to Washington, and it will probably be asked for some time to come, as it is understood that the trustees are not in any particular hurry about filling the position.

It is not a very easy matter to pick a librarian for Boston. A man may be a success in Denver or Springfield or Salem or Albany and may lack much in training to fit him for the Boston public library, which is one of the great libraries of the world. Many of the ostensibly "great libraries" of the country are not as large as some of the branch libraries of Boston, and this is partly true of the few mentioned.

Another rather important thing is the fact that the functions of the Boston public library are different in many important respects from those of other libraries in the country. The Boston library has grown and developed along very broad lines and the benefactors of the library have all been men of broad culture, whose wishes in regard to the special libraries have become almost sacred traditions.

These special libraries make the Boston public library unique, as many of them are most complete collections and as such are of inestimable value to students.

Mr. Putnam never had any experience in such a library before he came to Boston, in fact he was never in but one other library. But when he came he found a trained body of men and women who thoroughly understood the evolution of the library and understood its workings. He was wise enough to see this and leave things pretty much as they were.

And that is just why nobody need worry about the library during the interval that will elapse until the appointment of a successor to Mr. Putnam.

Last Friday the trustees appointed as acting librarian one of the best trained men in the library, James L. Whitney, the senior officer and chief of the catalog department, which is one of the most important departments in the library. He will be the executive head of the library until a new librarian is appointed.

He was assistant librarian some years ago, but that office was abolished for some reason. It was revived when Louis F. Gray resigned his position as executive clerk some four years ago, but the office has never been filled.

Mr. Whitney was born in Northampton Nov. 23, 1855, and graduated from Yale in the famous class of 1876, of which Chauncey M. Depew was a member. He was connected with the book publishing house of Wiley & Halstead in New York during the years 1877-83, and with the book publishing house of Bridgeman & Co. of Springfield for a couple of years.

He has been connected with the Boston public library since 1893 and has been chief of the catalog department for more than 20 years. One of his early works was the editing of the catalog of the famous Ticknor library of Spanish literature.

He lived for a number of years in Concord, where he was chairman of the school committee and secretary of the public library committee. He is chairman of the finance committee of the American library association, a member of the Bostonian society and of the club of Odd Volumes.

Mr. Whitney is now a resident of Cambridge.

If experience counts for anything, Mr. Whitney is certainly fitted for the position of acting librarian at least. It is understood that he is not ambitious for the office of librarian, although no one doubts his qualifications for the office.

In an executive way he has had not a little experience in the department of which he has been chief, and under him he has had about the brightest and ablest people in the library. In fact, so able are some of these people that it would be more difficult to fill some of their places than that of the office of librarian. This was brought very forcibly to mind soon after the death of Mr. Knapp a few months ago, when it was found necessary to put somebody in charge of Bates hall.

There are more questions—foolish and otherwise—asked the person in charge of Bates hall than any other person in the library, so that whoever is in charge must or should have not only tact and patience, but a pretty thorough knowledge of the books in the library and their contents. This knowledge is best obtained, as can be readily seen, in the catalog department.

For years several of the young men in the catalog department have had charge of Bates hall, alternately, night and Sunday, the times when this part of the library is really busiest. Any one of these men was eminently fitted by training to take charge of Bates hall, but it was not deemed for the best interests of the library as a whole to take any one of them from the catalog department, so a gentleman was obtained from the Astor library in New York for the office at a salary of \$3000, with a possibility of a raise to \$3500.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1899.

AS CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARIAN.

Name of Herbert L. Putnam of Boston Public Library in View for the Post Since Mr Barrows' Withdrawal.

The withdrawal of the name of Congressman Samuel J. Barrows as congressional librarian has revived the interest in the possible appointment of Herbert L. Putnam of the Boston public library to the vacant position.

When the vacancy first occurred friends of the Boston librarian urged him to become a candidate for the position, but Mr Putnam would not consent, although his name continued to be associated with the appointment.

A story was sent out from Washington yesterday to the effect that Mr Barrows' name had been withdrawn in the interest of Mr Putnam, and that the name of the latter would now be urged upon the president for the recess appointment.

The story was shown to Mr Putnam, who glanced through the article and then remarked that he hadn't seen it before, but that it was not a matter on which he could be interviewed.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1899.

BARROWS'S CASE.

Bar's Stand in Executive Session—Nomination Unconfirmed.

Washington, March 5.—In the executive session of the senate on Saturday morning, the nomination of Congressman Barrows for librarian of congress was unfavorably reported by Mr. Hansbrough, acting chairman of the library committee. Friday night members of the committee and members of the New England delegation, who had brought about his nomination, sent a message to the president urging him to withdraw the nomination and assuring him that Mr. Barrows could not be confirmed. It had been previously whispered about the senate that Mr. Putnam, librarian of the Boston public library, would accept the appointment, and that he had previously declined it when proffered on behalf of the president on account of the alleged statement made to him by Mr. Barrows, or some one representing him, that it would be dishonorable for Mr. Putnam to accept the place in view of the candidacy of Mr. Barrows.

Mr. Hoar made a speech that was characterized by several of his colleagues as one of the most remarkable that senator had ever made in the senate. He was willing that Mr. Barrows should be defeated, but he did not wish to lie on account of any attacks against his personal character. If there was to be any attack made that would put a stigma upon the nominee, Mr. Hoar said he should demand that a hearing be given Mr. Barrows by the committee before the senate should act.

Mr. Hoar said that he believed in always giving the accused a chance to be heard, and if the opposition to Mr. Barrows was to be based upon personal grounds, he should insist that the right be given him to meet the charges.

Then Mr. Hoar made the statement that raised the surprise that was subsequently expressed by his colleagues. He said that if Mr. Barrows was to be rejected on account of his unfitness for the place he should have no objection. Mr. Hoar did not say so, but it was inferred that if the objection were placed on these grounds the senator himself would have voted against his confirmation.

Mr. Hansbrough made a short speech against the nominee. He declared that Mr. Barrows had in many ways exhibited his absolute unfitness for the place. He had descended to the level of the common politician in securing influence for the appointment, and had personally canvassed the senate and the house of representatives in order to obtain the support which had secured him the nomination. Attention was also called to the newspaper paragraphs which had been printed about his qualifications, which, it was said, were from the pen of the candidate himself.

Mr. Barrows found his defenders in a strange combination, composed of Senators Chandler and Tillman.

"What if this man has canvassed the senate for influence?" asked Mr. Tillman with great show of surprise on the conclusion of Mr. Hansbrough's speech. "Has he done more or less than any other man who comes to Washington seeking an office? Is it a dishonorable thing to ask for influence? If it is, how many men now in office, think you, would be there? This man appears to have an honorable record."

"So far as I have been able to learn, he is a cultured gentleman, a man of fine education, and enjoying the esteem of those who have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. He may not be fitted for this place, but that does not excuse an attack upon him where he cannot defend. It is not fair. It is not just, to make an attack upon him to which he cannot reply, and which, if permitted to be carried to a conclusion, will place a stigma upon his name that he cannot remove."

Mr. Tillman then referred, without mentioning any names, to the speech of Mr. Hoar, and criticized the position of that senator. It was not, he declared, altogether fair play to defend the nominee from charges that had not been actually made, and then to acquiesce in a result, even to invite it, which might grow out of those charges or be due to the honest opinion of the senate that the nominee was simply lacking in those qualifications which would make him the right man for the place.

Mr. Chandler said that he, for one, proposed to stand up for the nominee and see that he was treated fairly. He did not know much about the nominee personally, but he had indorsed him at the personal request of the Massachusetts delegation. If the members of that delegation had defected from him and if the Massachusetts senators were not now able to stand at their desks in the senate and defend him from the charges that had been made, Mr. Chandler said that he, at least, felt in duty bound to prevent this insult from being heaped upon the man of their choice.

Owing to the rapidly approaching hour of noon, the nomination was permitted to die a natural death.

The same fate befell the nomination of former Congressman H. G. Ewart, nominated to be judge for the western district of North Carolina.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1899.

WANTS PUTNAM.

Pres McKinley Anxious to Secure Able Man.

Best None Too Good for the Congressional Library.

So He Desires Librarian of Boston's Institution.

Latter Prefers His Place in the Hub.

But Great Pressure is Used From Many Quarters.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday announced the fact that the president contemplated tendering the position of librarian of congress to Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston public library.

Mr Putnam was shown the dispatch yesterday afternoon, and he simply smiled and refused to talk on the matter.

One thing is very certain, however, and that is that Pres McKinley has been very anxious for over two years to secure the services of librarian Putnam for the congressional library. He tendered Mr Putnam the position prior to the nomination of the late librarian Young, and again after the latter's death.

Mr Putnam declined the position both times. He was perfectly satisfied with Boston and with his position in the Boston public library—a much more important library than the congressional—and he could see no good reason why he should change. In point of fact, the Boston public library pays more at present than the congressional library. The salary of librarian of the congressional library is \$3000 a year, that of the Boston public library is \$6000, and some \$500 extra as clerk of the board of trustees of the library.

But it is understood that the president was willing to pay as much as Boston paid, so that financial considerations can scarcely have had anything to do with Mr Putnam's decision.

Other forces have been brought to bear for a long time on Mr Putnam, however. The great library association, which includes in its membership about all of the prominent librarians in the country, has been bringing considerable pressure to bear not only on Mr Putnam but also on Pres McKinley.

Great Pressure.

This pressure has been so great of late, one member of the association assured the writer, that Mr Putnam was inclined to waver just a little bit in his decision in favor of Boston.

Not but he would prefer Boston for social and other reasons, but from the standpoint of a librarian interested in library work, a question of duty entered into the matter.

And here is just the point. The great congressional library has never been a factor in real library work in this country. It has been simply a receptacle for government documents on the one hand and for copyrighted publications on the other. It is not nearly as much as the Boston public library, and it is not the kind of library which the nation as a whole should have. Only \$200 a year is appropriated for the purchase of books in the Washington library, while Boston spends about \$4000 annually for the same purposes, and purchases books all over the world, so as to keep every department of history, science, art, fiction and learning in general, up to date.

The Washington library has only about 20,000 more books than the Boston library, and this is not surprising, because the congressional library gets duplicates of each copyrighted publication. So that for actual volume—no duplicates—Boston can show many more probably than Washington.

Great National Influence.

The library association, through one of its committees, has recently laid before Pres McKinley this entire matter of a great national library, the influence of which should be felt all over the land, and especially among the 6000 public libraries that exist in the country today.

They claim that the Washington library should be on a par with the British museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale of France. It should have foreign connections and should strengthen itself along all lines of library work. Its functions should be so broadened that every library in the land could look to it for inspiration. At present nearly all such inspiration emanates from Boston.

And this is one reason why the library association would like to see Mr Putnam at the head of the congressional library. He has the experience and the prestige, and the latter, they claim, would count for much in the work of reform which would be necessary in Washington.

Of course to carry forward any such work would necessitate a much larger appropriation for the congressional library than has been the custom of the president. Realities, but it is said that that matter does not trouble him, for he feels certain congress would see the advantage of such increased appropriation, and it is further stated

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899

VIEWS OF LIBRARIAN PUTNAM

Policy Which Should Be Adopted for the Congressional Library

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library, outlined the policy which he thought ought to be adopted for the Congressional Library in his statements to the Joint Committee on the Library, when it was making its inquiry as to what ought to be done with the library in the new building in November and December, 1898. At the hearing before the committee Mr. Putnam said, among other things: "This should be the foremost library in the United States, a national library, the largest in the United States, a model and example of assisting the work of scholarship in the United States. I should suppose you would have to have for the administration of that library a force exceeding numerically two hundred employees, perhaps 250."

"I should suppose that the man who is to have the final administration of that library must have, above all things else, administrative ability; the same kind of a man who is to manage the property or interests of any large corporation, is to handle large funds, is to manage a large force of employees; such a one should have administrative capacity. It is as much needed, as much required in a library as anywhere else. When you have a department that has many people there is need of an administrative officer who shall have superior executive ability and efficiency. I do not believe that your chief administrative officer, attending properly to the business problems of the library, need be a profound bibliographer, or need know the most of all the persons in the library as to what the library contains. He should know enough of the literary side of the library, of bibliography, etc., to appreciate intelligently the needs of the several departments of specialized work. I should regard him as bearing a relation to the library something similar to that borne by the president of a university to the several departments of that university."

"The material to be gathered by the library should, in my opinion, assume the

following in order of importance: 1. Actual

legislation of the United States and of other

countries, and all documentary matter em-

bodying or pertaining to the same. 2. All

material entered under the United States

copyright law. 3. Law. 4. Other Ameri-

cana, as far as practicable. Here, first,

some consideration must be given to the

contents of other libraries reasonably ac-

cessible. For instance, the first Latin trans-

lation of the first letter of Columbus, de-

scribing his discovery of America, is in the

Roston Public Library. It more properly

should belong in the national library, but

I should not regard the expenditure of \$2800

as expedient in order to purchase for the

national library a duplicate of it. 5. Of

general literature, chiefly the following:

(a) The history of this hemisphere; (b) the

history of foreign countries; (c) sociology,

particularly in so far as it bears upon

Federal legislation already enacted, or such

legislation likely to be enacted or under

discussion hereafter.

"I must express my conviction that proper

attention to the above departments will

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LINCOLN

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Latter Prefers His Place in the Hub.

But Great Pressure is Used From Many Quarters.

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Mr. Putnam was shown the dispatch yesterday afternoon, and he simply smiled and refused to talk on the matter.

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But it is understood that the president was willing to pay as much as Boston paid, so that financial considerations can scarcely have had anything to do with Mr. Putnam's decision. Other forces have been brought to bear for a long time on Mr. Putnam, however. The great library association, which includes in its membership about all of the prominent librarians in the country, has been bringing considerable pressure to bear not only on Mr. Putnam but also on Pres McKinley.

Great Pressure.

This pressure has been so great of late, one member of the association assured the writer, that Mr. Putnam was inclined to waver just a little bit in his decision in favor of Boston.

Not but he would prefer Boston for social and other reasons, but from the standpoint of a librarian interested in library work a question of duty entered into the matter.

And here is just the point. The great congressional library has never been a factor in real library work in this country. It has been simply a receptacle for government documents on the one hand and for squandered publications on the other. It is not nearly as much a library in the true sense of the word as the Boston public library, and it is not the kind of library which the nation as a whole should have.

Only \$600 a year is appropriated for the purchase of books in the Washington library, while Boston spends about \$40,000 annually for the same purpose, and purchases books all over the world, so as to keep a complete current of history, science, art, fiction and learning in general up to date.

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And this is one reason why the Library association would like to see Mr. Putnam at the head of the congressional library. He has the experience and the prestige—and the latter, they claim, would count for much in the work of reform which would be necessary in Washington.

Of course to carry forward any such work would necessitate a much larger appropriation for the congressional library than has been the custom. This the president realizes, but it is said that that matter does not trouble him, as he feels certain congress would see the advantage of such increased appropriation, and it is further stated that salary will not stand in the way of getting a fit man for the position.

One significant little straw connected with the present mention of Mr. Putnam lies in the fact that Pres McKinley met Mr. Putnam during his recent visit to Boston and discussed the situation. The president has a way of accomplishing his purposes, and although there is nothing to prove that he accomplished much at the time, there are those who do not hesitate to say that he made an impression.

The Library association further pointed out to Pres McKinley that if he could not get a first-class librarian to take the position, there would be much to be said for a good executive man in the office than a second rate librarian.

This was to prove that they were working only in the best interests of the country, and not attempting to dictate a policy which would not produce the best results. Their point was to get a good executive man, and if such could not be had, then to get at least a man of good executive ability, with broad and sympathetic intelligence and ideas.

They feel that Mr. Putnam is the man for the place, and that, perhaps a short time will tell just what the result of Pres McKinley's efforts will produce. One thing is very certain, the trustees of the Boston public library will not let Mr. Putnam go without a struggle.

should be the foremost library in the United States, a national library, the largest in the United States, a model and example of assisting the work of scholarship in the United States. I should suppose you would have to have for the administration of that library a force exceeding numerically two hundred employees, perhaps 250.

"I should suppose that the man who is to have the final administration of that library must have, above all things else, administrative ability; the same kind of a man who is to manage the property or interests of any large corporation, is to handle large funds, is to manage a large force of employees; such a one should have administrative capacity. It is as much needed, as much required in a library as anywhere else. When you have a department that has many people there is need of an administrative officer who shall have superior executive ability and efficiency. I do not believe that your chief administrative officer, attending properly to the business problems of the library, need be a profound bibliographer, or need know the most of all the persons in the library as to what the library contains. He should know enough of the library side of the library, of bibliography, etc., to appreciate intelligently the needs of the several departments of specialized work. I should regard him as bearing a relation to the library something similar to that borne by the president of a university to the several departments of that university.

"The material to be gathered by the library should, in my opinion, assume the

following in order of importance: 1. Actual legislation of the United States and of other countries, and all documentary matter embodying or pertaining to the same. 2. All material entered under the United States copyright law. 3. Law. 4. Other Americana, as far as practicable. Here, first, some consideration must be given to the contents of other libraries reasonably accessible. For instance, the first Latin translation of the first letter of Columbus, describing his discovery of America, is in the Boston Public Library. It more properly should belong in the national library, but I should not regard the expenditure of \$2300 as expedient in order to purchase for the national library a duplicate of it. 5. Of general literature, chiefly the following: (a) The history of this hemisphere; (b) the history of foreign countries; (c) sociology, particularly in so far as it bears upon legislation already enacted, or such legislation likely to be enacted or under discussion hereafter.

"I must express my conviction that proper attention to the above departments will alone be all that the national library can expediently undertake with any funds reasonably to be foreseen. The bibliographic undertakings on the part of the library should seem to me naturally to accord with the above limitations touching the material it should appropriately accumulate."

NO NEWS ABOUT THE LIBRARIAN

President Declines to Declare His Intentions but the Impression Prevails That Putnam Will Be Named

Washington, March 10 (Special).—Nothing additional can be learned concerning the library. The President is saying nothing, and those representatives who have tried to pump him a little on his intentions have not come away greatly satisfied with results. The impression prevails that Mr. Putnam's nomination will be made in a few days.

LINCOLN

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899.

BOSTON'S LIBRARIAN.

Boston naturally objects to losing its excellent public-librarian at the call of the President to undertake the management of the library of Congress. It may well be that, if the President does invite Mr. Herbert Putnam to the latter place, he may reason that there are superior advantages and opportunities for usefulness in his present position. The Boston Public Library affords a fine field for library work, and a librarian is practically unrestricted in it. Mr. Putnam has received full confidence, and has made a clear success there. He knows his ground in Boston, and is assured that he can hold it. The call to Washington would be a call to an untried position, and what has been heard from it recently tends to induce the belief that it is not one free from trials and perplexities. It may be said, also, that those who have lived in both cities almost unanimously prefer Boston as a place of residence.

PUTNAM AGAIN.

Probability Position of Congressional Librarian Has Been Offered to Him, or Will Be Offered to Him, Second Time.

Washington, March 10.—It is quite possible that the President will announce no more important appointments until after his return from Thomasville, Ga., whither he will go on Monday. He is having a great deal of trouble arranging his army lists, and Gen. Corbin said today that neither the appointments of general officers nor the appointments of Second Lieutenants would be ready for announcement for several days. The appointments to Lieutenants have been settled only in those cases where State delegations have agreed among themselves as to the make-up of the quotas assigned to their respective States. This covers about four-fifths of the entire number. Aside from the military appointments, the selection of a Librarian of Congress is the most important work the President has in hand in the way of patronage. There is no reason to think that the place will not again be offered to Herbert Putnam of Boston, if indeed the offer has not already been made. The President looked over the field very carefully when the question was open before, and settled on Putnam as the best man for the place, and nothing has happened since to cause him to change his opinion.

Since the adjournment of Congress he has received letters from many prominent librarians urging a renewal of the offer to Putnam and expressing the belief that Putnam would now be ready to accept the place, feeling himself quite free from any embarrassment ensuing from the candidacy of Mr. Barrows. The President understands the situation fully, and is aware that such effort as has been made for Mr. Putnam has been entirely spontaneous on the part of those who wish to see an effective administration of the library.

Boston Journal, March 10, Coolidge.

Probably Librarian Putnam never dreamed that he was drawing his own portrait when he told the authorities in Washington, two years ago, what sort of a man they ought to put at the head of the Congressional Library. And yet it isn't difficult to recognize the likeness.

Boston Herald, Mar. 11.

HERBERT PUTNAM APPOINTED.

President Today Chose Him to be Librarian of Congress—He Now Has Charge of Boston's Public Library.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The president has appointed Herbert Putnam of Boston, Mass., to be librarian of Congress. *Boston Globe*, Mar. 14.

Librarian Putnam would not go to Washington unless he got as much salary there as he does here. That is the exact situation, and the salary is not likely to be raised. *Boston Record*, March 11.

Much as the Library of Congress would profit by the services of Mr. Herbert Putnam, we hope that he will continue to be the Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Boston Journal, March 12.

TWICE DECLINED.

Librarian Putnam Decides to Stay Here.

Could Not Go to Congressional Library at Present.

Thought Subject Was Ended Some Time Ago.

No Late Communication From President, He Says.

Efforts to Get Him the Place Not with His Assent.

Much has been said the past few days about Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of the Boston public library, in connection with a similar post with the congressional library at Washington. The "much" that has been said, however, has all emanated from Washington in one form or another. First the president "had decided" on Mr. Putnam for librarian; then the president had about "made up his mind;" then "great pressure" was being brought to bear on the president in Mr. Putnam's behalf, etc.

Of course if the president "had decided" "great pressure" was unnecessary, and Mr. Putnam is at a loss to know who has been authorized to bring "great pressure" on the president in his behalf.

Mr. Putnam was seen yesterday afternoon after the meeting of the board of trustees, and asked if any action had been taken by the board in connection with the published rumors to the effect that he was going to Washington.

"Nothing but the regular routine business of the library was discussed at the meeting," said Mr. Putnam. "The matter which you refer to," he continued smilingly, "could not very well come up, as it is a point of fort as such matter exists that I am aware of, except in dispatches from Washington that I have seen in the papers."

"I have had no intimation from the president that he desires me to reconsider my opinions in regard to the position. I have assumed that the matter was closed some time since."

This needs a word of explanation. Mr. Putnam was offered the position nearly a month ago, and at that time he did waver a little—so his friends say—and he did not make up his mind definitely. This was on Feb. 6. On Feb. 8 he decided that he would not leave Boston. The negotiations were conducted through a third party, one of the head officials of the library association, who had been in Washington to see the president and talk over matters connected with the congressional library. This man intimated to the president at the time that next to an expert librarian Mr. Barrows was the best choice that could have been made.

The president immediately turned on his visitor and said: "I want an expert in that library, but I can't seem to find one. I wanted either Mr. Putnam or Librarian Dewey in Albany, but neither of these seems to be available."

This remark took the official of the library association rather by surprise, as he imagined that the question had been settled and that ex-Congressman Barrows was the man, and in the excitement of the moment he said to himself: "Mr. Putnam would make the position, but the salary paid in Boston was more than was paid in the congressional library."

The president then said if that was the case the matter of salary could be adjusted. He would recommend the increase and he asked his visitor to see the speaker and be asked the matter. The speaker was seen and he became interested. He would like to see Mr. Putnam installed in the congressional library, and he promised his aid and assistance in any way possible.

Then the official of the library association came to Mr. Putnam and sprung a surprise on him by telling what he had heard from Washington. It is recorded and said Mr. Putnam was not overjoyed that Mr. Putnam was not overjoyed and said he was not overjoyed and said he was not overjoyed.

The official possibly drew his conclusions somewhat from private conversations and discussions which have been a sort of eye-sore for years to librarians, and it has been the aim of the association to reform this library and extend its functions. Much of the "pressure" which has been talked of as being brought to bear on the president has been pressure along these lines, and of course the necessary complement to such reform was an expert librarian. Mr. Putnam has been the choice of the library association from the beginning, and when the president offered him the position two years ago, the association fondly hoped he would accept. One thing was pointed out recently, both to the president and Speaker Reed, in connection with the matter of appointments. If they were to be political appointments, it would be useless to name an expert. The president said that according to law no political appointments should be made in the congressional library and it would be very easy to make it so in

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1899

PRESIDENT NAMES PUTNAM

Today Appointed Him Librarian of Congress

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, March 13.—Herbert Putnam was nominated for Librarian of Congress this afternoon. This is what is termed a recess appointment, and Mr. Putnam can at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. This was one of the last things President McKinley attended to before starting on his recreation trip South. The friends of the library here are much rejoiced.

LINCOLN

END OF A LONG CONTEST

The appointment of Mr. Putnam ends a contest that was thought to be settled when Hon. Samuel J. Barrows was nominated by President McKinley for the office of librarian some weeks ago. When the nomination, however, came up in the Senate, an unexpected opposition was developed, and it is said that charges were made that Mr. Barrows was too active in pushing his claims for recognition. At any rate, the Senate refused to confirm him for the position.

Herbert Putnam was born in New York city in 1861. He is the son of George P. Putnam, the founder of the famous publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, the publishers of Washington Irving's works, etc. George Haven Putnam, the senior member of the present house, was prominently identified with the movement for international copyright, and with other public matters. Herbert Putnam was educated in the public schools of New York and at a private school, entered Harvard College in 1879, was graduated in 1883, was for a year subsequent at Columbia Law School, and in the fall of 1884 went to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1886 he entered the Minnesota bar. In 1884, however, he took the librarianship of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, a stock corporation library, with a fund yielding \$30,000 a year for the purchase of books, but with a very meagre income for current expenses.

Mr. Putnam organized the Minneapolis Public Library, a free city institution, with circulating department, branches, and delivery stations under the control of a library board, an independent department of the City Government, with power to levy tax within a half mill limit for the support of the library. By the issue of bonds and private subscription, and from current taxes for several years, the library board bought a site and erected a building costing nearly \$400,000, and known as one of the three or four best-equipped of American library buildings. The old Athenaeum came into the new library, making its books free to the public, the city paying expenses of administering them. The aggregate income of the joint libraries has been from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum.

During the construction of the building Mr. Putnam was engaged in purchasing books, going abroad for the purpose, and at the end of the first seven years of his administration he had added some 50,000 volumes to the 12,000 originally possessed by the Athenaeum. At the time he left the library in 1891 it had grown to be the fifth in the United States in point of circulation, and ranked about the same in point of income. In December, 1891, Mr. Putnam for personal reasons resigned his position and came to Boston, where he practiced law at the Suffolk bar. He married Miss Elizabeth Munroe of Cambridge, and they have two children. Since his return to the East he has lived on Irving street, Cambridge.

Librarian Putnam is now in New York and is not expected to return until the middle of the week.

fine field for library work, and a librarian is practically unrestricted in it. Mr. Putnam has received full confidence, and has made a clear success there. He knows his ground in Boston, and is assured that he can hold it. The call to Washington would be a call to an untried position, and what has been heard from it recently tends to induce the belief that it is not one free from trials and perplexities. It may be said, also, that those who have lived in both cities almost unanimously prefer Boston as a place of residence.

PUTNAM AGAIN.

Probability Position of Congressional Librarian Has Been Offered to Him, or Will Be Offered to Him, Second Time.

Washington, March 10.—It is quite possible that the President will announce no more important appointments until after his return from Thomasville, Ga., whither he will go on Monday. He is having a great deal of trouble arranging his army lists, and Gen. Corbin said today that neither the appointments of general officers nor the appointments of Second Lieutenants would be ready for announcement for several days. The appointments to Lieutenants have been settled only in those cases where State delegations have agreed among themselves as to the make-up of the quotas assigned to their respective States. This covers about four-fifths of the entire number. Aside from the military appointments, the selection of a Librarian of Congress is the most important work the President has in hand in the way of patronage. There is no reason to think that the place will not again be offered to Herbert Putnam of Boston, if indeed the offer has not already been made. The President looked over the field very carefully when the question was open before, and settled on Putnam as the best man for the place, and nothing has happened since to cause him to change his opinion.

Since the adjournment of Congress he has received letters from many prominent librarians urging a renewal of the offer to Putnam and expressing the belief that Putnam would now be ready to accept the place, feeling himself quite free from any embarrassment ensuing from the candidacy of Mr. Barrows. The President understands the situation fully, and is aware that such effort as has been made for Mr. Putnam has been entirely spontaneous on the part of those who wish to see an effective administration of the library.

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Library at Present.

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Of course if the president "had decided" "great pressure" was unnecessary, and Mr. Putnam is at a loss to know who has been authorized to bring "great pressure" on the president in his behalf.

Mr. Putnam was seen late yesterday afternoon after the meeting of the board of trustees, and asked if any action had been taken by the board in connection with the published rumors to the effect that he was going to Washington.

"Nothing but the regular routine business of the library was discussed at the meeting," said Mr. Putnam. "The matter which you refer to," he continued smilingly, "could not very well come up, as in point of fact no such matter exists that I am aware of, except in dispatches from Washington that I have seen in the papers."

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and above pleased at the moment. The official probably drew his conclusions somewhat from private conversations and discussions relative to the Washington library, which has been a sort of exercise for years to librarians, and it has been the aim of the association, in so far as lay in its power, to rectify. Much of the "pressure" which has been talked of as being brought to bear on the president has been pressure on the necessary complement to such a library as an expert Librarian. Mr. Putnam has been the choice of the library association from the beginning, and when the president offered him the position two years ago the association fondly hoped he would accept.

One thing was pointed out recently, both to the president and speaker, in connection with the matter of political appointments. If they were to be political appointments, it would be useless to name an expert. The president said that according to law no political appointments should be made in the congressional library and it would be very easy to make it so in fact, under an expert.

At the time the library association brought the president's second offer to Mr. Putnam, the latter took several days to consider it, and he finally decided that for the present at least he could not leave the Boston public library. What the future may bring forth, it is doubtful even if Mr. Putnam himself knows.

One thing is certain he has had no recent communication from the president.

Mr. Putnam went to New York last night where he will spend several days attending to affairs connected with the Boston public library.

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Today Appointed Him Librarian of Congress

Special to the Transcript:

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Herbert Putnam was born in New York city in 1831. He is the son of George P. Putnam, the founder of the famous publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, the publishers of Washington Irving's works, etc. George Haven Putnam, the senior member of the present house, was prominently identified with the movement for international copyright, and with other public matters. Herbert Putnam was educated in the public schools of New York and at a private school, entered Harvard College in 1853, was graduated in 1855, was for a year subsequent at Columbia Law School, and in the fall of 1854 went to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1856 he entered the Minnesota bar. In 1854, however, he took the librarianship of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, a stock corporation library, with a fund yielding \$10,000 a year for the purchase of books, but with a very meagre income for current expenses.

Mr. Putnam organized the Minneapolis Public Library, a free city institution, with circulating department, branches, and delivery stations under the control of a library board, an independent department of the City Government, with power to levy tax within a half mill limit for the support of the library. By the issue of bonds and private subscription, and from current taxes for several years, the library board bought a site and erected a building costing nearly \$400,000, and known as one of the three or four best-equipped of American library buildings. The old Athenaeum came into the new library, making its books free to the public, the city paying expenses of administering them. The aggregate income of the joint libraries has been from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum.

During the construction of the building Mr. Putnam was engaged in purchasing books, going abroad for the purpose, and at the end of the first seven years of his administration he had added some 50,000 volumes to the 12,000 originally possessed by the Athenaeum. At the time he left the library in 1891 it had grown to be the fifth in the United States in point of circulation, and ranked about the same in point of income. In December, 1891, Mr. Putnam for personal reasons resigned his position and came to Boston, where he practiced law at the Suffolk bar. He married Miss Elizabeth Munroe of Cambridge, and they have two children. Since his return to the East he has lived on Irving street, Cambridge.

Librarian Putnam is now in New York and is not expected to return until the middle of the week.

Mar. 13.

JOURNAL Extra! PUTNAM

Named for Librarian
to Congress.

President McKinley
Named Him Today.

Second Time It Has
Been Offered Him.

Washington, March 13.—The President has appointed Herbert Putnam of Boston to be Librarian of Congress.

Sketch of Mr. Putnam.

Herbert Putnam was born in New York city in 1861. He is the son of George P. Putnam, the founder of the famous publishing house, now G. P. Putnam's Sons, the publishers of Washington Irving's works, etc. George Haven Putnam, the senior member of the present house, was prominently identified with the movement for international copyright, and with other public matters.



HERBERT PUTNAM.
Librarian of the Boston Public Library, appointed Librarian of Congress by President McKinley.

Herbert Putnam was educated in the public schools of New York and at a private school, entered Harvard College in 1879, was graduated in 1883, was for a year subsequent at Columbia Law School, and in the fall of 1884 went to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1886 he entered the Minnesota Bar. In 1894, however, he took the Librarianship of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, a stock corporation with a fund yielding \$10,000 a year for the purchase of books, but with a very meagre income for current expenses.

Mr. Putnam organized the Minneapolis Public Library, a free city institution, with circulating department, branches, and delivery stations under the control of a Library Board, an independent department of the City Government, with power to levy tax within a half mill limit for the support of the library. By the issue of bonds and private subscription, he raised the necessary funds, and the library was opened in 1895. The old Athenaeum came into the hands of the new library, making its books free to the public, the city paying the expenses of administering them. The aggregate income of the joint libraries has been \$100,000 a year.

During the construction of the building, Mr. Putnam was engaged in purchasing books, going abroad for the purpose, and at the end of the first year of his administration he had added some 20,000 volumes to the 12,000 originally possessed by the library. At the time he left the library in 1897, it had grown to be the 6th in the United States in point of circulation, and ranked about the same in point of income.

In December, 1897, Mr. Putnam, for personal reasons, resigned his position and came to Boston, where he has since practiced law at the Suffolk Bar. He married Miss Edith M. Mudge of Cambridge, and they have two children. Since his return to the United States, Mr. Putnam has been Librarian of the Boston Public Library in February, 1898.

NOTE: This is the second time that this appointment has been offered to Mr. Putnam. The salary is \$5,000 per year, while that at Boston is \$10,000. It has been intimated, however, that the salary at Washington would be raised to \$10,000.

PUTNAM IT IS.
Boston Globe Mar. 13.

President Names Him for
Librarian.

Then Left for Trip
to Thomasville.

Appointee on His
Way to Capital.

At Least That is the
Supposition There.

Position of Head of Boston
Public Library Left Vacant.

Sketch of the Work of the
Talented Bostonian.

Made a Great Success of the
Minneapolis Institution.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—One of the President's last official acts before leaving for his vacation this afternoon was to appoint Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, Librarian of Congress.

Mr. Putnam, it is believed, will accept the appointment, and is expected to come to Washington at once to enter on his new duties.

A. Maurice Low.

MR PUTNAM'S RECORD.

Made a Prosperous Institution of the
Minneapolis Library Before He Took
Charge of the One in Boston.

The appointment of Mr. Putnam at this time was hardly expected in Boston. As late as last Friday evening, prior to his going to New York on business for the Boston Public Library, he said:

"I have had no intimation from the President that he desires me to reconsider the position. I have assumed the matter closed some time since."

So that either Mr. Putnam must have been in communication with President McKinley since he went to New York, or the President has taken the matter for granted without consulting Mr. Putnam.

A representative of the library association practically "fixed" the appointment for Mr. Putnam with President McKinley the 8th of last February, but Mr. Putnam did not see his way clear to accepting the position at that time.

Mr. Putnam's secretary was seen at the public library yesterday afternoon. He knew nothing about the matter and had not heard from Mr. Putnam. He had just received a congratulatory telegram from Washington for Mr. Putnam.

It was reported in Washington last evening that Mr. Putnam was expected in that city on the midnight train from New York.

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Mr. Putnam organized the Minneapolis Public Library, a free city institution, with circulating department, branches, and delivery stations under the control of a Library Board, an independent department of the city government, with power to levy tax within a half mill limit for the support of the library.

By the issue of bonds and private subscription, and from current taxes for several years, the library board bought a site and erected a building

Boston Journal
Mar. 14.

LIBRARIAN.

Herbert Putnam Is
Nominated

For the Congressional
Position.

Relatives Say He Will
Accept It.

(By "Coolidge.")

Washington, March 13.—One of the last acts of the President before leaving for the South this afternoon was to name Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress. This action occasions no surprise, as it will be remembered the President offered Mr. Putnam the position before the adjournment of Congress, and sent the name of another to the Senate only after Mr. Putnam had declined the place. Ordinarily such a declaration might have been regarded as final for Presidents are not accustomed to renew an offer once made and declined. But the circumstances of this case were so peculiar that precedent was not regarded, and those who have been familiar with what has been done with respect to the library from the beginning would have been surprised if any other appointment had been made than that which was announced today.

Mr. Putnam's original declination was due to his fear that his acceptance of the place might be regarded as unfair to an active candidate who had assumed that Putnam was not in the field. The President appreciated the high sense of honor of which the declination was an evidence, and did not allow it to stand in the way of the renewal of the offer when the opportunity arose.

The result will be extremely gratifying to librarians all over the United States, who have urged the appointment upon the President as one eminently fit to be made and who without encouragement from Putnam himself and in fact in opposition to his own wishes have brought the very best kind of influence to bear at the White House. It is supposed that Mr. Putnam will come to Washington to assume his new position as soon as he can complete arrangements.

Coolidge.

Likely to Accept.

New York, March 13.—The news that Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, was today appointed by President McKinley to the office of Librarian of Congress, was received with pleasure by his relatives in this city. Up to seven o'clock this evening no message, to the effect that the appointment had been made, was received. Mr. Putnam himself is out of the city on a personal visit, but from the tone of his brother, Irving Putnam, takes, it is certain that he will promptly accept.

The news came as a great surprise to all members of the family, as they candidly stated they supposed all chance of their brother's appointment ended when Mr. Barrows was mentioned as a candidate. At the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, at 27 West Twenty-third Street, of which firm Herbert Putnam is a member, no information could be obtained.

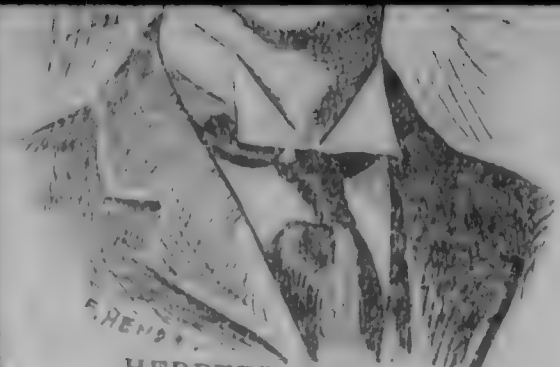
The residence of Mr. George Haven Putnam, at 245 West Seventy-fifth Street, was next visited. Miss Putnam, in answer to the query as to Mr. Herbert Putnam's views on the matter, said: "Indeed, has it been offered him again? Then I am sure he will accept. I have not seen Herbert since early morning. But it will be most pleasant news for him."

Irving Putnam, another brother, said: "That will, indeed, be pleasant news for my brother. I lunched with him this noon, and we were talking over this subject together. I know that he had no information of his appointment then. He mentioned to me that he had seen the President on his recent visit to Boston. He chatted with him for some time. My brother spoke of the kindly treatment he received from Mr. McKinley. But he had no direct expectation of getting the appointment. If such an appointment has been made I am sure Herbert will accept it."

Herbert Putnam is out of town, visiting his brother, A. Bishop Putnam, at Rye, N. Y. It was his intention to make a stay of several days.

Trustees' Efforts.

The Trustees of the Boston Public Library have made every possible effort to persuade Librarian Putnam to remain in Boston, but they feel that he really wants to go to Washington, and that any further efforts to keep him would be useless. "I doubt if any action the Trustees might take would do any good," said one of the Trustees yesterday, and he undoubtedly voiced the opinions of the others. No meeting of the board will be held, therefore, to take action in regard to Mr. Putnam's resignation, but the resignation will be placed in the hands of the board.



HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of the Boston Public Library, appointed Librarian of Congress by President McKinley.

Herbert Putnam was educated in the public schools of New York and at a private school, entered Harvard college in 1870, was graduated in 1874, was for a year superintendent at Columbia law school, and in the fall of 1875 went to the Minnesota bar. In 1884, however, he took the Librarianship of the Minnesota bar, a stock corporation, and a year for the purchase of books, but with a very meager income for current expenses.

Mr. Putnam organized the Minneapolis Public Library, a free city institution, with circulating department, branches, and delivery stations under the control of a Library Board, an independent department of the city government, with power to levy tax within a half mill limit for the support of the library. By the issue of bonds and private subscription, and from current taxes for several years, the Library Board bought a site and erected a building costing nearly \$400,000, and known as one of the three or four best equipped of American library buildings. The old Athenaeum came into the new library, making its books free to the public, the city paying expenses of administering them. The aggregate income of the joint libraries has been from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum.

During the construction of the building Mr. Putnam was engaged in purchasing books, going abroad for the purpose, and at the end of the first seven years of his administration he had added some 50,000 volumes to the 12,000 originally possessed by the Athenaeum. At the time he left the library in 1891 it had grown to be the fifth in the United States in point of circulation, and ranked about the same in point of income.

In December, 1891, Mr. Putnam, for personal reasons, resigned his position and came to Boston, where he has since practiced law at the Suffolk bar.

He married Miss Elizabeth Munroe of Cambridge, and they have two children. Since his return to the East he has lived on Irving street, Cambridge.

Mr. Putnam was chosen Librarian of the Boston Public Library in February, 1886.

NOTE—This is the second time that this appointment has been offered to Mr. Putnam. The salary is \$5000 per year, while that at Boston is \$9000. It has been intimated, however, that the salary at Washington would be raised to \$9000 if Mr. Putnam would accept. Mr. Putnam is in New York today.

MR PUTNAM'S RECORD.

Made a Prosperous Institution of the Minneapolis Library Before He Took Charge of the One in Boston.

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"I have had no intimation from the president that he desires me to reconsider the position. I have assumed the matter closed some time since."

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George Haven Putnam, the senior member of the present house, was prominently identified with the movement for international copyright, and with other public matters.

Herbert Putnam was educated in public schools of New York and at a private school, entered Harvard college in 1870, was graduated in 1874, was for a year subsequent at Columbia law school, and in the fall of 1875 went to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1885 he entered the Minnesota bar. In 1884, however, he took the Librarianship of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, a stock corporation library, with a fund yielding \$10,000 a year for the purchase of books, but with a very meager income for current expenses.

Mr. Putnam organized the Minneapolis Public Library, a free city institution, with circulating department, branches, and delivery stations under the control of a library board, an independent department of the city government, with power to levy tax within a half mill limit for the support of the library. By the issue of bonds and private subscription, and from current taxes for several years, the library board bought a site and erected a building costing nearly \$400,000, and known as one of the three or four best-equipped of American library buildings. The old Athenaeum came into the new library, making its books free to the public, the city paying expenses of administering them. The aggregate income of the joint libraries has been from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum.

During the construction of the building Mr. Putnam was engaged in purchasing books, going abroad for the purpose, and at the end of the first seven years of his administration he had added some 50,000 volumes to the 12,000 originally possessed by the Athenaeum. At the time he left the library in 1891 it had grown to be the fifth in the United States in point of circulation, and ranked about the same in point of income.

In December, 1891, Mr. Putnam, for personal reasons, resigned his position and came to Boston, where he has since practiced law at the Suffolk bar.

He married Miss Elizabeth Munroe of Cambridge, and they have two children. Since his return to the East he has lived on Irving st, Cambridge.

Mr. Putnam was chosen Librarian of the Boston Public Library in February, 1886.

NOTE—This is the second time that this appointment has been offered to Mr. Putnam. The salary is \$5000 per year, while that at Boston is \$9000. It has been intimated, however, that the salary at Washington would be raised to \$9000 if Mr. Putnam would accept. Mr. Putnam is in New York today.

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in the way of the renewal of the offer when the opportunity arose. The result will be extremely gratifying to librarians all over the United States, who have urged the appointment upon the President as one eminently qualified to his own kind of influence to bear at the White House. It is supposed that Mr. Putnam will come to Washington to assume his new position as soon as he can complete arrangements.

Coolidge.

Likely to Accept.

New York, March 13.—The news that Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, was today appointed by President McKinley to the office of Librarian of Congress, was received with pleasure by his relatives in this city. In a letter to his mother, dated this evening, he expressed the effect that the appointment had been made was to the city on a personal visit, but from takes, it is certain that he will promptly accept.

The news came as a great surprise to all members of the family, as they candidly stated they supposed the chance of their brother's appointment ended when Mr. Barrows was mentioned as a candidate. At the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's sons, at 27 West Twenty-third Street, of which firm Herbert Putnam is a member, no information could be obtained.

The residence of Mr. George Haven Putnam, at 245 West Seventy-fifth Street, was next visited. Miss Putnam, in answer to the query as to Mr. Herbert Putnam's views on the matter, said: "Indeed, has it been offered him again? Then I am sure he will accept. I have not seen Herbert since early morning. But it will be most pleasant news for him."

Irving Putnam, another brother, said: "That will, indeed, be pleasant news for my brother. I lunched with him this noon, and we were talking over the subject together. I know that he had no information of his appointment then. He mentioned to me that he had seen the President on his recent visit to Boston. He chatted with him for some time. My brother spoke of the kindly treatment he received from Mr. McKinley. But he had no direct expectations of getting the appointment. If such an appointment has been made I am sure Herbert will accept it."

Herbert Putnam is out of town, visiting his brother, J. Bishop Putnam, at 185 N. Y. It was his intention to make a stay of several days.

Trustees' Efforts.

The Trustees of the Boston Public Library have made every possible effort to persuade Librarian Putnam to remain in Boston, but they feel that he really wants to go to Washington, and that any further efforts to keep him would be useless. "I doubt if any action the Trustees might take would do any good," said one of the Trustees yesterday, and he undoubtedly voiced the opinions of the others. No meeting of the board will be held, therefore, to take action in regard to Mr. Putnam until his resignation be placed in the hands of the Trustees. All feel very friendly to Mr. Putnam.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM.

The appointment of Mr. Herbert Putnam to be librarian of Congress is perhaps the most fitting act of President McKinley's administration. For once, at least, the country is relieved from the sight of Mark Hanna's paw directing the hand of the President in signing a commission with reference not to the good of the public service but to the necessity ofrenomination in 1890. The appointment of Mr. Putnam is happily free from the smirch of party politics and is probably the best that could be made.

Mr. Putnam is a librarian with a record. What he has done in creating and building up a public library in Minneapolis, what he has done in his comparatively short service as the head of the Public Library in Boston, mark him as just the man to undertake the work which lies before the one who shall superintend the development of the great Congressional Library. The Library of Congress is not in the best sense a library. It is an accumulation of books, and that is all. What is needed there is the direction of a mind like that of Mr. Putnam. The country is fortunate in the choice that has been made.

It will be a loss to the Boston library, no doubt. But Boston can take care of itself in this matter, and we may congratulate the country upon its acquisition of our librarian.

Boston Post, Mar. 14: PUTNAM IS APPOINTED.

President Gives Bostonian the "Recess" Custody of Library of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Herbert Putnam received the "recess appointment" for librarian of Congress this afternoon. He can at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. This was one of the last things President McKinley attended to before starting South. The friends of the library here are much rejoiced.

The Hon. Samuel J. Barrows was nominated by President McKinley for the office some weeks ago. When the nomination, however, came up in the Senate, an unexpected opposition was developed, and his name was dropped.

Herbert Putnam was born in New York city in 1861. He is the son of George P. Putnam, founder, at the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons. He entered Harvard College in 1879, was for a year at Columbia Law School, and in 1885 he entered the Minnesota bar.

Mr. Putnam organized the Minneapolis Public Library, a free city institution, which in time erected a building costing \$400,000. At the time he left the library in 1891 it had grown to be the fifth in the United States in point of circulation and income.

In December, 1891, Mr. Putnam came to Boston, where he practised law at the Suffolk bar. He married Miss Elizabeth Munroe of Cambridge, and they have two children. Since his return to the East he has lived on Irving street, Cambridge. He is now in New York. *Boston Post, Mar. 14.*

TO A HIGHER POST.

Boston Journal, Mar. 14.
Once more President McKinley comes to Boston for a Librarian of Congress, and this time his purpose is not likely to be thwarted.

He has made a choice which is sure to be received with great favor, not only in Boston, but throughout New England. If not the actual head of his profession in this country, the Librarian of the Boston Public Library is certainly very near it. One strong and gratifying feature of the nomination of Mr. Putnam is that it has been urged with united voices by his fellow-librarians of other cities who might be his rivals for the great post of distinction in Washington. It is as if they instinctively recognized his consummate qualifications and by common consent stood out of the way of his advancement.

Here in Boston Mr. Putnam has proven himself a most successful executive. He came to the Boston Library at a difficult period of readjustment. With the years of experience behind him he is sure to satisfy Congress and the country in the National Capitol. Boston parts with him reluctantly, but congratulates him upon this highest honor which can come to a man of his profession in America.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., No. 74.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899.

OUR LOSS OF A LIBRARIAN.

As was expected, President McKinley has offered the position of librarian of Congress to Mr. Herbert Putnam of this city. It is not definitely stated that Mr. Putnam has accepted the place, but we are led to fear that he will do so. Boston, which is gratified that so excellent a person is to be obtained for the Washington library, cannot be expected altogether to rejoice, in view of the loss it implies to itself. Mr. Putnam found a good field for usefulness here, and he was highly efficient in it. There will be general regret at his departure, which, we are sure, is caused by no dissatisfaction at his present position, but from the feeling that he is more needed elsewhere. It is to be hoped that his place in Boston will be satisfactorily filled by an equally intelligent and competent successor.

MR. PUTNAM HEARD FROM.

Not Yet Ready to Announce Whether He Will Become Librarian of the Congressional Library.

In reply to a telegram sent by The Herald yesterday to Mr. Herbert Putnam, inquiring if he could state definitely his intention in regard to accepting the position of librarian of the Congressional Library in Washington, the following reply was received last night:

NEW YORK, March 14, 1899.
Your telegram received. Very sorry I cannot yet give the information desired.
HERBERT PUTNAM.
Mr. Putnam has been in New York since Saturday last.

OUR LOSS OF A LIBRARIAN.

The appointment of Herbert Putnam to be librarian of congress was a purely nonpartisan square deal on the basis of fitness, and was utterly devoid of pulls and considerations of political rewards. Would there were more such to record.

THE POST-STANDARD.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899.

HERBERT PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN.

Having failed in the praiseworthy effort to make a National Librarian out of the Hon. Samuel June Barrows, the President has apparently succeeded in a yet more praiseworthy effort. He has appointed Herbert Putnam of Boston, a man qualified in every sense for the dignified and scholarly task.

When Alsworth R. Spofford found it necessary to resign his post and John Russell Young took his place, the business man instead of the scholar, some small rebellion was aroused among the sourer of the President's critics.

In this matter of Herbert Putnam's appointment there can be no critic so sour as to refuse the President credit for an honest effort to get the best man that can be had.

There was no "politics" in the Putnam appointment. It is the merit system personified.

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Mr. Putnam has been in New York since Saturday last.

In reality Mr. Lane ought to know, for it was he who talked with Pres. McKinley and Speaker Reed last February at Washington in the interests of Mr. Putnam and who brought the appointment at that time direct from the President to Mr. Putnam.

"It is the greatest thing that ever happened in library affairs in this country," said Mr. Lane enthusiastically. "Yes—it may be for Washington."

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Close March 15

NOT HEARD FROM.

Herbert Putnam Not Yet at the Capital.

Public Men Well Satisfied With the Appointment.

Everybody Sure Salary Will be Raised.

Boston Trustees Know Nothing About It Yet.

Believed by His Friends He Will Accept the Position.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Nothing has yet been heard from Mr. Herbert Putnam, the newly appointed librarian of congress, as to when he will arrive in Washington, and it is not known whether he will come here immediately for a preliminary survey of the field and then return to Boston to close up his affairs there, or whether he will first sever his connection with the Boston public library and come to Washington prepared to stay.

Public men and others interested in the work of the library are very well satisfied with the appointment, and predict Mr. Putnam will make the library what it ought to be, one of the greatest and best in the world.

If Mr. Putnam fulfils the high expectations formed of him, and every one feels sure he will, congress at the next session will undoubtedly be asked to increase the salary of the librarian from \$2000 to \$3000 a year, an increase which even the professional economists will be glad to make, as the inadequacy of the present salary is fully realized.

MR PUTNAM'S ACCEPTANCE.

Those Who Know Him Best in Boston Say He Will Become Librarian of Congressional Institution.

Those in this city who know Mr. Putnam best say he will accept the appointment. "The members of the board of trustees will 'feel sorry' if Mr. Putnam should decide to leave Boston."

Mr. Putnam himself has not been heard from definitely as yet. He was in New York yesterday and he talked with friends in Boston over the telephone yesterday afternoon, but in response to congratulatory replies are said to have been somewhat equivocal.

If he should accept the appointment, the next question is: Who will succeed him in Boston? Librarian Lane of Harvard university—who is also president of the library association—yesterday afternoon said he had little doubt that Mr. Putnam would accept.

In reality Mr. Lane ought to know, for it was he who talked with Pres. McKinley and Speaker Reed last February at Washington in the interests of Mr. Putnam and who brought the appointment at that time direct from the President to Mr. Putnam.

"It is the greatest thing that ever happened in library affairs in this country," said Mr. Lane enthusiastically. "Yes—it may be for Washington."

The writer: "But how about Lane? How will he take his place there?" "Oh, there are three or four men who can be obtained for that position," replied Mr. Lane smiling, but he did not care to mention their names.

PUTNAM'S STATUS.

Has Not Yet Received Any Official Notification of His Appointment as Congressional Librarian.

Librarian Herbert Putnam of the Public Library returned from New York yesterday just in time to attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Library, which was held at 4 o'clock. The meeting was not longer than usual, and at its close the Trustees and Mr. Putnam went away without seeing the reporters who were waiting to hear the result of the conference. Mr. Putnam left word with his assistant, Mr. Savage, that he would give out nothing for publication until this morning, that he was very tired and wished the newspaper men not to come to his house.

The Trustees, likewise, refused to be interviewed, so that it is not yet known whether Mr. Putnam has accepted the position of librarian of the congressional library from his post, nor what action the Trustees have taken.

Rev. Dr. de Normandie, one of the Trustees, when spoken with over the telephone, was able to throw considerable light on the entire affair. He said the matter of Mr. Putnam's appointment to the Congressional Library did not come up officially before the Trustees for the reason that Mr. Putnam had not yet received any official notification of his appointment from President McKinley, and until such official notification was received no action could be taken, either by Mr. Putnam or the board.

When asked if he supposed Mr. Putnam had been appointed by the President, Dr. de Normandie said he did not know—all he or anybody knew of the matter was what had been published in the Washington dispatches. He further said the Board of Trustees had approved the sale of the Old Public Library, and the money, \$50,000, was deposited in the sinking fund of the library.

So this is where the matter of Mr. Putnam's appointment stands. He evidently has been appointed, but he cannot take any action on the matter until he receives official notice of the fact. It is understood that the Trustees believe he will accept the position.

At the library the statement was made this morning that the appointment was still a myth, as far as any material evidence of it is concerned, and all that Mr. Putnam, the trustees or anyone else could or would do was to wait its coming. Mr. Putnam was too busy to receive callers upon any but the most urgent business of the library, but the foregoing statement was authorized by him, and his known courtesy is such that the fact that he declined to be seen has no significance beyond the statement of his secretary, that he was extremely busy and had nothing to add to what has been printed. It is understood that should the word come, Mr. Putnam would not express himself in reference to it until a meeting of the trustees had been held.

PUTNAM MUST TAKE CHANCES.

Congress Might Not Increase the Salary—Bostonian Has Not Yet Accepted the Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—At the time when Mr. Herbert Putnam was appointed librarian by the president it was thought the president had received assurances Mr. Putnam would accept the position, but now some doubts are raised.

No word having been received from Mr. Putnam as to his intentions, and as he has given no intimation as to when he will come to Washington, a telegram was sent to him asking his intentions. To this telegram Mr. Putnam sent the following laconic reply:

"Your telegram received. Very sorry I cannot give you the information desired."

It has been explained that Mr. Putnam's present salary as librarian of the Boston library is \$1000 a year more than that he will receive as librarian of the congressional library, and it was thought at one time that this matter of salary had something to do with his disinclination to come to Washington.

Members of congress, however, were so anxious to see Mr. Putnam placed in charge of the library that a tacit agreement was entered into among the leaders that in event of Mr. Putnam being appointed, the next congress would increase the salary by \$1000.

Mr. Putnam, however, must take chances on this being done, as some congressional economist might object to the salary being increased, and be able to prevent it. But that is not very likely, as when the managers agree on a thing being done it generally is, and the objections of the small fry count for little.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1899.

MR PUTNAM ACCEPTS.

Appointed Librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington—Sends Resignation to Boston Library Trustees.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston public library, has accepted the position of librarian of the congressional library at Washington. The following communication to The Globe explains the matter:

To the Editor of The Globe: In response to the inquiry made yesterday on behalf of The Globe, but which could not be answered explicitly at that time, Mr. Putnam authorizes me now to state that he will accept the appointment to the librarianship of the library of congress, and has accordingly placed in the hands of the president of the trustees of the Boston public library his resignation as librarian of the Boston public library and clerk of the corporation.

The date when this resignation will take effect has not yet been determined.

Very truly yours,

Philip H. Savage, Secretary.

This seems to settle the question at least during the congressional recess. Evidently the official notification, which had not arrived Friday, has come to light.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV, NO. 76.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1899.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM.

The resignation of Mr. Putnam from our Public Library to take charge of the Congressional Library is a reminder that the old school literary librarian has declined in influence in recent years. Though a well educated man, Mr. Putnam is essentially a business, and not a literary, librarian. His predecessors in the office of librarian here were almost exclusively literary librarians, each of whom had a particular specialty, and money was often somewhat extravagantly spent to enrich one department of the library at the expense of the other departments. Mr. Putnam's aim has been to obtain the greatest possible circulation, to carry the books of the library into the homes of the people. This is, of course, the chief function of a public library. Mr. Putnam has conducted the office on natural and sensible lines, possessing the judgment and discernment, so often lacking in mere scholars, to hold the institution true to the purpose of its foundation.

Putnam's Appointment a Recognition of Merit.



As Far Back as 1897 Mr. Putnam
Was Under Consideration.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Now, the appointment of Herbert Putnam appears to be an instance in which the American Library Association has taken a liberal position, and having no political bias, has not been influenced by the party which moved after repeated opinions from the public that it preferred to remain where it was. In the United States, however, the reason in this country, a position of liberalism is not a sufficient reason for the appointment might say, forced, to take a position of liberalism. It is a position of liberalism and make it greater than the one he has taken. The campaign for Mr. Putnam was a campaign for a position without political meaning, brought forward by a group of people who had a statement, written just after the appointment of Mr. Putnam, which said:

"There have been cases where a great national office sought the man, but the man did not know it. In the case of the office chased the man all over the country."

Now, the appointment, which the American Library Association rejected, was a position of liberalism. The people to have come as a result of the campaign for Mr. Putnam, a campaign not lacking in political bias, was a campaign for political purposes. This side of the case with other points of a good deal of people.

Mr. Putnam was surprised at the communication at first, but did not fail to answer it in a serious and official manner, and he replied by letter that, on account of his very cordial relations with the trustees of the Boston Public Library, his keen and increasing interest in the improvement of the institution, together with his long and well-known acquaintance with the professional condition of the Congressional Library, and the influence surrounding it, he could not at that time express any tangible ideas on the proposition—beyond declaring that he could

not consider the next feature in the celebrated cycle presented itself in February of this year, exactly two weeks after the death of John Russell Young, librarian of Congress. On Saturday, Feb. 4, President McKinley, at the beginning of a press interview with the Coolidge League, said that the Harvard University librarian, president of the American Library Association, said that he had been very thoughtfully considering the matter of appointment of a successor to the late Young, and had come to the belief that the next feature should be a tribute to

[illegible]

came about in a fine-spirited, perfectly unselfish, professional way. Indeed seems fitting to say here that the developments of the past year, as President McKinley has promised, and as all principal librarians in the country know, that the librarian of Harvard University, for no other reason, be above any petty personal motives, dealing professionally with a matter of the greatest importance in his profession—the librarianship of the United States.

Well, John Russell Young died on the 17th of January. And at once the papers began to talk about his success and the whole library field became more or less interested in the subject. Lane, as president of the American Library Association, talked about the matter, naturally, with some officers

members of his organization. On Jan. 23, felt that it would do no harm if he should write a letter to President Kinley and suggest some points to be considered in the judgment of librarians, who have special weight in an estimate of a man for the place. In the course of the letter Mr. Lane said:

Librarians recognize that the library is the backbone of the nation. It is, in fact, the national library of the people, and that, as such, it should stand as a model to all other libraries. The head of American libraries as the head of the nation. These are the

and the best equipment of the country, and that under the right conditions it can be a leading factor in the intellectual and cultural life of the country, and will exert an important influence upon the progress of the library movement. The director of a library must have, to an unusual degree, the capacity for administration on a large scale, the wise adjustment of many departments, must have tact and firmness and broad views, and the position also calls for a direct, with library affairs and successful

After sending this letter to the president, Mr. Lane obtained an expression of opinion from the council of the Loan Library Association, among the members of which are Melvil Deane, librarian of the state library of New York; William E. Foster of the Public Library, Worcester; Putnam Ten Public Library; William H. Cleveland Public Library; R. R. F. editor of the Library Journal; Edw. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pitts- Mary W. Plummer, director of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. and Dr. J. B. St. Louis.

Library. The opinion of the
which was submitted to the Presi
a memorial on Jan. 30, ran, in p
follows:

Then the President's private secretary took a hand in the proceedings. Telegrams from Mr. Putnam to the trustees to the effect that the President desired the withdrawal with deep regret, as he felt that his appointment would be most helpful, and was anxious that the library should have the benefit of his experience. And there the whole matter ended, as far as Mr. Putnam felt that he was concerned. He was through with the business, but he was not satisfied that he was to remain in the Boston Public Library. And at a meeting of the trustees just afterward, on the 10th of February, there was general jubilation

The next thing in the celebrated case was the arrival of President McKinley in Boston. At the dinner given for him at the Longwood hotel, Mr. Putnam was a guest, the President informed to Mr. Putnam that he was sorry that he could not accept of his appointment, and asked whether Mr. Putnam thought it would have been better to have accepted of the office, that, perhaps, it was Mr. Barrows' place to say whether it would have been right for Mr. Putnam to have accepted. The interview detailed that feature of the case.

Then followed, as has been well known to the newspapers, the refusal of the Senate committee on library to confirm President McKinley's appointment of Mr. Putnam to the office of Librarian of Congress, and the President's re-appointment, and Mr. Barrows' declining

tion. Then, as if some one had touched button to set the exhibition going, letters began to be arranged in stacks on Mr. Putnam's desk—letters from all over the United States, from the president of Columbia College, and senators and prominent congressmen, down to personal friends not publicly known—urging Mr. Putnam to be sure to accept the appointment if it should come his way.

A few days later the collector's report, George H. Lyman, in a hand-

This little private dinner was taken by several newspapers for "a cool party" with "Putnam." It was nothing of the kind. Mr. Lyman, indeed, had some hesitancy in inviting Mr. Putnam, for, before sending him invitation, he called him up by telephone and asked him whether it would be feasible for him to attend in view of the presence of one of Mr. Barrows' indorsees, Senator Hoar.

Well, at the dinner Mr. Putnam was introduced to Senator Hoar. Next day Senator Hoar called at the Putnam home, apparently with the purpose of looking up some reference books. Incidentally met Mr. Putnam, and conversed with him on the Washington librarianship. Senator Hoar said that the appointment was offered and that Putnam accepted it, and that he was a factor to all interested.

Two days later, that is, March 10, President McKinley appointed Her Putnam librarian of Congress.

Now in Boston, 1888, there was a young lawyer in Boston who was practicing at the Suffolk bar for two years, with a reputation for his legal attainments. He could not quite be called a person of national reputation, but he had a reputation in his own city and to the reputation of any kind lay the fact that he had graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and had organized and presided over the University of Michigan on a modern basis, after the fashion of the University of California. He went out to Minneapolis to take up the duties of the State Law and Equity Institute. He had the intention of becoming a professor of law in the University of Michigan. He was the son of a family in New York, and following his own inclination he had taken the law, and he was as he could read law books in the afternoon while he was waiting at the law office.

advantageous. At the beginning of this experience, the Athenaeum, he was librarian of the catalogue department, curatorial assistant, reading room, superintending stacks, delivery clerk, and his own private secretary and everything else a human character connected with the direct management of the library. And on some days, he used to sit, in a big overcoat and gloves, and with his feet encased in overboots, against a hot old-fashioned

Every now and then, while he was thinking on a little scheme to make of the Athenaeum a free public library, there would come to his ears a scratching noise and he would round and become interested in gnawing at an important public

After a few months of this recalcitrant behavior, the authorities over the library proposed that he be appointed an assistant librarian. For him an assistant proved to be an acquisition problem. While, as the assistant, he would be in the act of conveying books from one part of the institution to another, he would be dropping his armsful of literature and his armsful of professional duties. He would be relinquishing his professional duties.

Seven years later, Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, resigned his place and returned to Boston to practice law. After years at the Suffolk bar there came his office one day a trustee of the Boston Public Library, by name Joseph Benton, Jr., who said that he would like to know whether Mr. Putnam was a stranger to him, would accept a librarianship of the Boston

After some consideration by Mr. Putnam the librarianship should be an administrative place, and after the trustees had looked up the young man, a professional capability was found. Mr. Putnam had withdrawn his name, but he had been appointed librarian in 1885, as a successor of Mr. Fennor, Judge Mellen Chamberlain, Theodore F. Dwight, and himself in an office in the new building in City Hall square, to which books and other materials had just been removed from the old building on Court street.

There is no need here for an account of Mr. Putnam's develop-

the institution, beyond the following notes: Under his administration, which the library has been reorganized, the number of books has increased from 600,000 to 715,000, the number of branch libraries from 8 to 10, including the important West end branch; the reading rooms from five to six, and the delivery stations, located in outlying districts of the city, from 10 to 13; the number of persons on the pay roll from 200 to 345.

In the perfection of his system of organization, the library reading room, extensive enlargement of the fine art department and the branch libraries were the first steps. The outstanding points, including public schools, engine houses and institutions, were the next feature. The library (system) a department exclusively devoted to the interests of children, was a printing and distribution—equipped with linotype machines and other modern machinery for the improvement of library service. The following features were included: engines, dynamos, ventilating apparatus, locomotives, and other machinery operating on them; and, as a result, an improvement of distinct public utility, fit, the very best of the library system, and throughout the building, so that it be readily accessible to readers, students and the library has been opened for

Thus it is apparent that, while the simplicity of the old library has been replaced by great complexity, in organization the present library meets the general and specific demands of a markedly broader sphere of usefulness and it is safe to say, the present institution is more satisfactory than the old one.

The spirit of the library force of men and women is simply admirable. The system of graded service, which was upheld upon by the trustees a short time before Mr. Putnam's appointment, has proved to be an ideal system—better than any other.

than civil service—because, although examinations for fitness for all positions, except those of heads of departments, are required, the administrative chief of a library, who is responsible for the welfare of the force, has been privileged to use his own judgment in the selection of a particular person among those qualified; and if anyone is a candidate it would be the ability of a candidate it would seem to be the librarian himself.

In this connection, it is notable that Pitman's

in the four years of Mr. Putnam's administration, the trustees of the Boston Public Library have commended every one of his appointments, and have recommended no appointment, nor suggested one to themselves. The board, in every instance worth talking about, has left the chief executive to exercise freely his own discretion in management.

As a result, Mr. Putnam has been able to carry out to a degree of perfection an accurate system with regard to the purchase of books, the purchase and

counts, authorized to render very definite expenditure, and the capability of every department of the institution for policy always to be revised. It has been the policy always to surround him with the fullest power and to place in him the fullest possible responsibility. In consequence of this organization the library may well be said to be the institution to run for the greatest benefit to the broadest and the general public. It classifies the highest degree of public character and the highest degree of public character, without in any sense neglecting the needs of students and scholars and other specialists. The public library has

nt of | The Boston Herald

become one of the leading libraries of the world. It is not a single, isolated collection of books; it is a system of libraries. As a whole, this system handles a larger actual constituency, and undertakes a greater variety of service, than is undertaken by any other library in the world. The system involves the proper maintenance, care and operation of at least \$5,000,000.

The plant consists of a central building and grounds, four branch library

buildings and grounds and many collections of other buildings. It comprises also a collection of 716,000 books, to

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which 20,000 are added annually. The care of the central library building also means the care of a building covering

The building is an elaborate architectural monument, one of the most notable of modern times. It brings Boston visitors from all over the world. For barest maintenance the building involves a remarkably large heating, lighting, ventilating and power plant. There are 30 electric motors, three large engines, supplied by three boilers. 14

The heating requires 1450 tons of coal a year.

The share of the building and operation of the plant necessitates a force of eight engineers and firemen, seven janitors and assistants, a carpenter, painter and a marble worker. The cleaning alone requires the services of 18 cleaners, women, working three hours a day every day of the year.

The library maintains also a bindery with 17 employees, and a printing of modern equipment. The maintenance of the latter departments enabled the library last year to distribute to the

zens of Boston, without charge, & copies of its publications.

JAMES L. WHITNEY IN CHARGE.

Head of Catalog Department Acting Librarian
Of Public Library.



JAMES L. WHITNEY.

Who will be librarian of the Boston public library?

That question has been asked over and over again since it was said that Mr. Putnam would go to Washington, and it will probably be asked for some time to come, as it is understood that the trustees are not in any particular hurry about filling the position.

It is not a very easy matter to pick a librarian for Boston. A man may be a success in Denver or Springfield or Salem or Albany and may lack much in training to fit him for the Boston public library, which is one of the great libraries of the world. Many of the ostensibly "great libraries" of the country are not as large as some of the branch libraries of Boston, and this is partly true of the few mentioned.

Another rather important thing is the fact that the functions of the Boston public library are different in many important respects from those of other libraries in the country. The Boston library has grown and developed along very broad lines and the benefactors of the library have all been men of broad culture, whose wishes in regard to the special libraries have become almost sacred traditions.

These special libraries make the Boston public library unique, as many of them are most complete collections and as such are of inestimable value to students.

Mr. Putnam never had any experience in such a library before he came to Boston, in fact he was never in but one other library. But when he came he found a trained body of men and women who thoroughly understood the evolution of the library and understood its workings. He was wise enough to see this and leave things pretty much as they were.

And that is just why nobody need worry about the library during the interval that will elapse until the appointment of a successor to Mr. Putnam.

Last Friday the trustees appointed as acting librarian one of the best trained men in the library, James L. Whitney, the senior officer and chief of the catalog department, which is one of the most important departments in the library. He will be the executive head of the library until a new librarian is appointed.

He was assistant librarian some years ago, but that office was abolished for some reason. It was revived when Louis F. Gray resigned his position as executive clerk some four years ago, but the office has never been filled.

Mr. Whitney was born in Northampton Nov. 28, 1835, and graduated from Yale in the famous class of 1856, of which Chauncey M. Depew was a member. He was connected with the book publishing house of Wiley & Halstead in New York during the years 1857-59, and with the book publishing house of Bridgeman & Co. of Springfield for a couple of years.

He has been connected with the Boston public library since 1880 and has been chief of the catalog department for more than 20 years. One of his early works was the editing of the catalog of the famous Ticknor library of Spanish literature.

He lived for a number of years in Concord, where he was chairman of the school committee and secretary of the public library committee. He is chairman of the finance committee of the American library association, a member of the Bostonian society and of the club of Old Volumes.

Mr. Whitney is now a resident of Cambridge.

If experience counts for anything, Mr. Whitney is certainly fitted for the position of acting librarian at least. It is understood that he is not ambitious for the office of librarian, although no one doubts his qualifications for the office.

In an executive way he has had not a little experience in the department of which he has been chief, and under him he has had about the brightest and ablest people in the library. In fact, so able are some of these people that it would be more difficult to fill some of their places than that of the office of librarian. This was brought very forcibly to mind soon after the death of Mr. Knapp a few months ago, when it was found necessary to put somebody in charge of Bates hall.

There are more questions—foolish and otherwise—asked the person in charge of Bates hall than any other person in the library, so that whoever is in charge must or should have not only tact and patience, but a pretty thorough knowledge of the books in the library and their contents. This knowledge is best obtained, as can be readily seen, in the catalog department.

For years several of the young men in the catalog department have had charge of Bates hall, alternately, nights and Sundays, the times when this part of the library is really busiest. Any one of these men was eminently fitted by training to take charge of Bates hall, but it was not deemed for the best interests of the library as a whole to take any one of them from the catalog department, so a gentleman was obtained from the Astor library in New York for the office at a salary of \$300, with a possibility of a raise to \$350.

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OLD VALENTINES.
200 Loaned Recently to the Public Library.
Many Are Over Half a Century Old, Some Tender, Some Otherwise.
Remarkable Exhibition of This Peculiar Art in Its Incipient Stages.

Frank House Baer of Cleveland, a railroad man, who delights in the possession of old prints of all sorts, has collected a lot of valentines, both ancient and modern, which he recently loaned for exhibition to the Boston public library. The color work is remarkable for its brilliancy rather than for its artistic technique. The poetry that goes with the pictures would melt the heart out of the sturdiest stone.

black not hat peekaround a convenient board fence, and murmurs:
 So young! so innocent! and fair!
 No single dower can e'er compare
 With thee, my little, timid maid,
 Content to bloom in modest shade.
 For in thy beauteous face and mien
 All nature's loveliness is seen,
 And every sweet low sweet must be
 Than thou, my Valentine, to me.

Several exhibits resemble the illuminated pages of an ancient book prepared by some monk in a musty monastery in the middle ages. The titles are in gorgeous colors, and colored initial letters decorate the beginning of each line of the poetry.

An old-time gentleman, surrounded by roses, holds with his left hand the left hand of his lady love and his right hand is either cut off or clasped at the wrist of his fiancée from behind, where it does not show in the picture. He declares:
 I live but for thee, love.

There are various views of sweethearts seated on sofas, standing erect, or down on their knees in imploring attitudes, and from one balcony window blushes a real Juliet.

crematory. There are impossible tress around the building. A woman of long ago walks past the edifice leaning on the arm of a man. Cupid in undress waves a lighted torch in the middle of the road. The man is endeavoring to induce the woman to go inside and get married. She is evidently replying "nit," for her face is down the street, her eyes averted from the sanctuary. The conversation on his part follows:
 Is that temple there in view
 I will pledge my troth to you.
 Hymen he will there attend us,
 And the god of love befriended us.
 See, love's flame burns on the altar,
 Then why to enter should you falter?
 For there the oath with you I'll take,
 And all others then forsake.

Valentines are in the collection which are nearly a foot square, and yet the sentiments are inscribed on a bit of paper stuck to the center and no larger than a postage stamp.

A lady sits in a yellow skirt, not the celestian sort, but one of ample proportions, as if puffed out by hoops, and holds aloft the little finger of one hand.



VALENTINES ON EXHIBITION AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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A chap with a shepherd's crook gazes over a stone wall at a maiden in a crimson waist and wearing a treacherous smile. The lady is saying:
 I have a little finger here,
 Muste rap than all the rest.

In the local court this morning William Bradley, charged with larceny, was sentenced to the house of correction for one month. He was a native of Northampton, and was a member of the local court for several years. He was a member of the local court for several years. He was a member of the local court for several years.

SOUTH BOSTON.
 A man with a shepherd's crook gazes over a stone wall at a maiden in a crimson waist and wearing a treacherous smile. The lady is saying:
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 Muste rap than all the rest.

At noon the annual meeting of the chamber of commerce was held at the Hotel Marlborough. Both sides were by invitation purposes only. Both sides were by invitation purposes only.

Good pointers that are much admired for a quality.

His body was brought here this morning and was taken to the home of the deceased on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Keyes was prominent in town at the funeral. He was a member of the local court for several years. He was a member of the local court for several years.

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BOSTON GLOBE—TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1899.

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VALENTINES ON EXHIBITION AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

markable for its brilliancy rather than for its artistic technique. The poetry that goes with the pictures would melt the heart out of the stairway stone lions of St. Gaudens.

The fine arts room, where the display was made, was the center of attraction for lovers and old maids for many days. They wandered hand in hand or in single blessedness along close to the walls, drinking in the spirit of the scenes depicted and memorizing the verses. Young women, yes, even young men, slyly copied the rhythmic lines with the idea, doubtless, of later incorporating them in autograph albums.

The valentines number 200 or more. Those of recent print are not particularly striking to the eye as anything odd. But the relics of half a century ago on which the artists drew old-fashioned people in old-fashioned clothes, tinting the wardrobes with the hues of the rainbow, command immediate attention. Many of the antiquities bear the stamp of a firm in London.

Cupid's agency office shows an interior where affairs of the heart are transacted in a business way. A clerk on a high stool at a desk is keeping the books of the concern. A little girl is entering in search of goods to buy, the walls are plastered with trade placards, and one bit of a woman is departing gaily in a red, green and yellow dress, with the main blood circulating apparatus of a man thrown over her shoulder.

Stop, stop! cries Cupid neighbor, stop! Walk in and look about my shop.
Hearts of all sorts compose my stores,
For maids as well as bachelors.

A girl in an emerald skirt holds a rose in her uplifted right hand. A house is in the distance. A youthful lover in a

A chap with a shepherd's crook gazes over a stone wall at a maiden in a crimson waist and wearing a tremendous bustle. The wall acts as a chaperone. He is a spoony youth and he sings:

Think on me, love, when moonbeams fair
Dance on thy lattice playfully.
Breathe then for me a silent prayer,
And think I breathe the same for thee.

A sylvan scene comes next. The girl smiles in a bright blue jacket. His arm is around her neck. His stovepipe hat rests on a convenient rock. These are the words that escape the lips of the man in the picture:

I heed not the eye that rolls like the sun,
But give me the look that's but given to one.
Give me love that is deep as the boundless sea,
And I'll think and I'll dream of no other but thee.

Odd valentines are those where a rose, for instance, has been printed or painted on paper, each separate part of the flower having been cut so as to make it stand out naturally from the card background. Several styles are shown and they are cleverly manufactured. A few seem to be growing out of pots or vases. One bears the verse:

O then how sweet is sincere love,
What comfort 'twill entwine.
E'en happier than the Turtle Dove
Shall be my Valentine.

Another lover, according to the misadventure once sent through the mails, wants any part of his bosom torn out which does not beat for "her."

A simple card, decorated with but a single unobtrusive rose, bears the most soul-soaring and most absorbed bit of poetry in the whole bunch, reading:

Diems, Bowers, stars, sun, as nothing are,
When to thy loveliness I them compare,
Nothing on earth or in heaven we see
So bright, so beautiful, so loved, as thee.
There is a view of a temple, another name for church—and it looks like a

A bird is flying through the air carrying a letter. The lady is saying:

I have a little finger here,
More vain than all the rest.
It wants to be adorned, dear sir,
And makes me quite distressed.
As you have oft your mind disclosed,
And said we'd never part,
But live in truth and constancy,
I'm yours with all my heart.
So now, dear sir, I give my hand,
My little finger, too,
And you'll be sure, when it is bound,
'Twill be forever true.

A portrait of a soldier in full uniform, and striking an attitude which would cause his instant dismissal from the regular army if assumed even at dress parade, was evidently printed for distribution by the girls during some war antedating that with Spain. The sweethearts of the heroes of Santiago and Manila, however, may desire a copy of the rhyme:

Thou handsome, gallant son of Mars—
Too oft engaged in love's sweet wars—
I offer thee my faithful heart,
And fain would clasp thee, never to part.
In the gay camp, or in the field,
To none but thee my heart could yield.
O, gallant soldier, choice of mine,
Be thou my faithful Valentine.

Several ballet dancers, in meager attire, such as is usual on the stage, were partially screened, in the art department of the public library, by sheets of language.

My fond heart, it can scarce its wild tears restrain,
Transported by charms so divine.

Hark, it beats and will burst from this bosom to gain.

Acceptance to thee, Valentine.
That last verse quoted must have been written to order for some real estate broker who collects rents. Nobody else would have hit the happy thought of putting the wild tenant into sentimental and emotional poetry.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1899

MR. PUTNAM IN WASHINGTON

New Librarian Has an Excellent Opportunity

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, April 4.—Herbert Putnam, the new librarian of Congress, is at the Cosmos Club here today. His term of office in Boston ended last night, and he will not assume his duties here until tomorrow. This afternoon, by appointment, he called upon the President.

It is evident to those who know Mr. Putnam best that he does not go into his new position intending to make at once any sweeping changes or radical departures. He has had a lawyer's training and is an entirely practical man. His course will be to take one thing at a time and by quiet and tactful methods gradually bring about the results which a careful study of the situation seems to make desirable. Several circumstances conspire to make Mr. Putnam's coming at this time remarkably auspicious. The position was fully ready for him.

So great had been the difficulties experienced in the selection of a librarian that the friends of the institution were unanimous in their approval of the President when he finally named Mr. Putnam. The institution is the peculiar one; it is not a public library, and yet the Washington public have always brought considerable pressure to bear to secure its privileges. This disturbing factor is about to be removed by the establishment here of the Carnegie Free City Library. Relieved of local demands, Mr. Putnam can make the institution over which he presides a national library as well as a library of Congress. He also has several months for preparation before Congress assembles in December.

LINCOLN
JOHN E. RUSSELL FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIAN

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The list of scholarly men whose intellectuality has lent both honor and dignity to the occupation of public librarian in the world's great centres of learning is long and luminous. It includes Baillet, Poole, Fannisi, Perts, Halket, Birch, Lasing, Tod. Services of immense value are rendered the community at large by the wise, thoughtful, just administration of the multitudinous affairs in which the public library of a city like Greater Boston ought to figure. With a collection of books such as this city has, almost no questions of history, municipal and otherwise, need arise to remain long unanswered; and the classification and arrangement of such material requires the most intelligent sort of unremitting supervision. Surely an executive of rare order is necessary in the discharge of the duties of one of the most dignified and conspicuous offices in the gift of the people.

The present staff of the Boston Public Library is courteous, efficient, and all that the most exacting of patrons could wish. Its present status is a lasting credit to its recent head, called to the foremost post of its kind in the country. Quite in its own way, the Boston Public Library is an important institution as that of the Government. Executive ability, special equipment in many lines, extensive general learning, all these, even more, are demanded of the occupant of such a post. Add to this skilled diplomacy, experienced legislative ability, and the breadth that travel gives to the wisest, and you have those qualities that are requisite in jurists and statesmen—why not also in dispensers of the collected intelligence of the ages in library form? Whether his private means or his personal desire make such a man eligible or not, is not now the question. The trustees of the library would reflect credit upon themselves by the tender of the position to such a man, were he known. It is great enough for any man. Such a man is Hon. John E. Russell of Leicester, linguist, scholar, book-lover, and literary authority.

His return to public life in such a capacity would be welcomed by all classes in Massachusetts. He possesses in great degree all the requisite qualities. He would make every act tend to the maintenance of the Boston Public Library's proper position among the great intellectual forces of the country. And he is a loyal Massachusetts man. This is merely the unprejudiced opinion of a private citizen, enjoying constantly the privileges of our great library, appreciating its deep significance to the whole State, and firm in the belief that the best available timber is none too good for such an honorable and such an exacting post.

ERNEST N. BAGO

April 3.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899.

TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Librarian Putnam Installed in Washington.

He Intends to Study the Situation Before Making Any Changes.

Does Not Make Mistakes at the Outset to Embarrass Him Later On.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Herbert Putnam, the new librarian of Congress, took the oath of office this morning, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Previously he had called upon the president and thanked him for the confidence he had shown in him by the tender of the appointment. Mr. Putnam made a very pleasing impression upon the president.

At the library Mr. Putnam was met by acting librarian Spofford, who escorted him to the commodious quarters set apart for the librarian. The oath of office was taken before a notary in the capitol building, after which Mr. Putnam signed the oath and sent the document to the secretary of state.

The remainder of the day was spent in becoming acquainted with the heads of departments in the library and the principal employees. Mr. Spofford introduced the new librarian to his subordinates and went with him through the building, pointing out the location of the departments and giving him a birdseye view of the working branches.

This is how the local press sees the new librarian:

"Mr. Putnam," says the Star, "is a young-looking man, when one considers the work he has done and the results he has accomplished. His most striking characteristic is reserve of manner, not reserve which suggests coldness or haughtiness, however, for, on the contrary, he is very genial. His personality is attractive and would impress one as a man who makes friends easily and without much effort upon his own part."

Boston people who know something of Mr. Putnam and his methods need scarcely be told that he is proceeding cautiously and is not announcing a "policy" with a flourish of trumpets. When asked as to his general views on the management of the library, Mr. Putnam said: "I am not inespensible to the consideration of a policy, but if I were asked the direct question as to what it shall be, I would have to reply that I have administered a library in Minneapolis. I have never administered the library of Congress. The policy, I imagine, will be a question of the future."

Mr. Putnam intends to thoroughly study the whole situation to see what reforms or changes are needed before he attempts to make any alterations, in the way in which affairs are now being conducted. That several and perhaps radical changes are necessary is generally believed. The library for the first time in its existence has a trained librarian at its head. The late John Russell Young, who was the first librarian since the library has been housed in what an eminent Englishman of letters has termed "the most magnificent library building in the world," was a man of affairs rather than of books. It devolved upon Mr. Young not only to install the library in its new home, but also to appoint and organize its staff. With the materials at hand, and considering his inexperience, he achieved results quite remarkable, but that improvements can be made is admitted.

Mr. Putnam is a learner. He must learn not only all about the library, but the people who work in it, what they do and how well they do their duties. Until he has mastered this information he will not be in a position to make changes. And this knowledge cannot be acquired in a day. It can only be gained slowly and by careful study.

For this reason Mr. Putnam is very reticent about what he is going to do. As he says, he has ideas and theories. He thinks he knows what ought to be done, but he will reconcile his theories with his facts. Above all things, Mr. Putnam wants to be sure he is right. He does not want to make changes simply for the love of change. He wants no mistakes at the outset which will become more embarrassing as they grow older. Whatever he does, he wants to be for the good of the library.

A. Maurice Low.

Journal
Y. APRIL 6, 1899.

A GOOD START.

Mr. Putnam Begins at Washington.

The New Librarian of Congress Talks.

Policy Is Question of the Future.

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The Evening Star says of him: Mr. Putnam is a young looking man when one considers the work he has done and the results he has accomplished. His most striking characteristic is reserve of manner, not reserve which suggests coldness or haughtiness, however, for, on the contrary, he is very genial. His personality is attractive and would impress one as a man who makes friends easily and without much effort upon his own part.

A Star reporter called upon Mr. Putnam this morning at the library and had a brief talk with him. Mr. Putnam is venturing cautiously upon his work, and, as might be expected, is not in a position at this time to talk very specifically about the library or his own intentions. When questioned upon his general policy respecting the library, he said:

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He is very chary of promising sweeping innovations at this time. It is probably a pretty good guess that he will not talk much along this line until he is ready to do something, and it is likely that one would not be far wrong in surmising that Mr. Putnam's own mind is not altogether made up upon reforms to be effected. He says himself that he has theories and ideas about the library, but he realizes that now he will have to consider facts and he will weigh his theories carefully and consider them in the light of the conditions which surround him before he exploits them.

The impression one gets from Mr. Putnam at this stage of the proceedings is that he is a conservative and cautious man, going slowly about his business, understanding it thoroughly. He will apply the knowledge that he has gained in other fields to the work before him, but with a regard for the conditions existing here, which may differ from those surrounding his labors heretofore. He says that in a great library the results of a mistake made at the outset becomes more embarrassing as time passes on, and the library grows, and he has found it advisable to be absolutely certain before going ahead.

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April 3.

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Mr. Putnam does not seem at all like a man who would be solicitous to make a great public show of his accomplishment of duty, and he realizes that in this case it may be a year or more before the results of his labor comes to the surface. He loves hard work, he says, and has come to Washington with full appreciation of the fact that there is plenty of hard work before him.

His family will not be with him this season, as they are going abroad for the summer and fall.

Coolidge.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1899

A LIBRARIAN FROM THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:
The proposal has been made, through your columns, that the position of librarian be offered to John E. Russell of Leicester. The appointment would be an ideal one but for one thing, he does not know the library. What is wanted now is a man who knows the library from attic to cellar, from the catalogue room, especially from the catalogue room, to the stacks.
The few mistakes which Mr. Putnam has made have been due to his lack of familiarity with the system used in as large a library as ours, and particularly of the Boston Library itself. The same objection would obtain in respect to anyone brought in from outside.
There are two men on the staff, Mr. Chevalier and Mr. Hunt, thoroughly familiar by long service with the needs of the library, and either of them fully as capable, to say the least, of filling the position of librarian as anyone brought from a smaller institution or from the outside altogether.
A DAILY USER OF THE LIBRARY

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899

(3630.) I read in the Transcript a description of a valentine on exhibition at the Boston Public Library, owned by Mr. Frank House Esq., supposed to have been written in 1790. I have two, almost identical with the one described, which belonged to my grandmother, Julia Hinckley of Barnstable, Mass., who was born in 1789. I think that style of valentine must have been quite common. I also have a crystal seal, said to be the facsimile of the coat-of-arms of Mary, Queen of Scots. This was bought in London about sixty years ago by my mother. I should like to know if there are others like it.
E. L. C.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1899.

Acting Librarian Whitney.

The decision of Mr. Putnam to accept President McKinley's offer of the Library of Congress has caused a vacancy in the Boston Public Library which will be filled with difficulty. Meanwhile the authority of the Librarian will be in the hands of the Assistant Librarian, Mr. James L. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney is the senior officer of the Boston Public Library force, having been in its service since 1869. He is at present in charge of the catalogue division, and his position has been that of Assistant Librarian. It is said that no man knows the Boston Public Library so thoroughly by heart as does Mr. Whitney. The duration of his service as Acting Librarian is at present indefinite, and it is doubtful if the Trustees will fill the position vacated by Mr. Putnam by a permanent appointment for some time to come.



BOSTON'S ACTING LIBRARIAN

James L. Whitney, Assistant Librarian of the Boston Public Library, who has been appointed Acting Librarian for the period between the departure of Mr. Putnam and the appointment of his successor.

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1899.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

Many Books Available at the Public Library Concerning It.

On April 19 the public library will be open from 2 to 10 p. m., as on Sundays and most other holidays. In commemoration of the anniversary a collection of books is shown upon open shelves near the Bates hall catalog, and the casual reader as well as the scholar is thus afforded a survey of what has appeared in print relating to the great events of the battle of Lexington and Concord.
The books are immediately accessible for hall or home use, and younger readers will find in the children's room a spirit of the like patriotic literature, so that a visit to the public library is the best possible preparation for a pilgrimage to Lexington and Concord upon the anniversary of the battle.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1899.

HERBERT PUTNAM WILL SPEAK.

Librarian of Congress to be Guest of Municipal Officers Saturday.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, will address the Boston society of Municipal Officers on Saturday next. Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, secretary of the society, which is made up of heads of municipal departments, has addressed the following circular to the members of the society:
"Through the courtesy of the trustees of the Boston public library, the regular monthly meeting of the Boston society of Municipal Officers will be held at the library on Saturday, April 15, at 1.15 p. m. Members will please use the Boylston entrance and assemble in lecture hall. A room will be reserved for the use of the society, and a light luncheon, for which tickets at \$1 each can be procured at 1.30 p. m. At 2.30 o'clock Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, will address the society."
The day of the meeting was changed to Saturday to suit the convenience of Mr. Putnam.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899

A LIBRARIAN FROM THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The suggestion made through your columns a few evenings ago, as to the appointment of a librarian from the library, is wholly good; but while there can be no objection to the two gentlemen named as competent to fill the position, there is another on the staff who surely has superior claims.

I refer to Mr. Whitney, the chief of the catalogue room. His many years of faithful service have made him thoroughly acquainted with the library "from the catalogue room to the stacks." His modesty has kept him in the background, but he is eminently fitted through scholarly attainments and personal character admirably to fill the position of librarian; and his appointment would be more than satisfactory to a large circle at once, and would undoubtedly prove satisfactory to the public in the long run.
S. L.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor:

What is needed today in Roslindale as much as anything else, it seems to me, is a branch of the Public Library. Our citizens are of a class to value it and use it as any of the inhabitants of any part of our good city. They are of the hard working class who by their own brains have risen to be more than a machine, and a community for the most part owning their own houses, and they would value a place where they could have access to the standard works which line the shelves of the reading room of our magnificent Public Library. Roslindale has a population of from 8000 to 10,000 and rapidly growing, and has attracted to its beautiful lands an intelligent class. I know my own case to be one of many similar ones. Working at a business which requires care and skill I make a practice once a week (all the time I can afford) of spending an evening in the reading rooms of the Public Library, posting myself in the new information concerning my business, and I believe by so doing I make myself a better citizen and of more value to myself and my employer. The crowded condition of the Boston Library halls, Bates' Hall, Newspaper Hall and magazine rooms are a convincing argument that the people highly value them, and a glance at the faces will clearly show that they are of a class who earn every dollar they receive as wages, and the inference is that they are seeking to better their condition for the struggle of life. My idea is this; that there be established in a suitable central place in Roslindale a branch of the Public Library similar to Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, Brighton and Charlestown, where there can be kept the standard books of reference, dictionaries, encyclopedias, the current magazine (of so much value and interest) files of the leading newspapers and such other matters as would commend themselves to the public library authorities, and have it placed in charge of intelligent persons (the present management of the delivery station being well fitted for the work). If I remember rightly there was at one time an appropriation made by the city government for just this purpose, but there was no suitable place available. I think it was put through by our late councilman, Wm. A. Davis, who took quite an interest in it. Cannot some of those who have an influence with our present members of the city government get them to influence themselves for this very desirable object? They could make more friends, both old and young, rich or poor, male or female, than by almost any other thing they could do, and I for one hope they will take immediate steps to secure an appropriation and carry it to completion. The expense would be but trifling. If they are alive to the situation I believe Roslindale will have a branch library in a very short time. Will some of the other citizens express their views?
Yours,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH.

The circulation of books from Station T, located in Locke's Drug Store, at Boylston Station, was during the month of March the largest since that station has been established. The number of books taken out from the station was one thousand one hundred, and the number drawn through Station T and the Central Library was about seven hundred. Owing to the increase of the circulation at this station, Mr. Ward, the supervisor of branches and stations, has deemed it necessary to increase the number of volumes on deposit by fifty, thus making the number of books on deposit three hundred and fifty. Arrangements have now been made, whereby card holders can draw books at this station, from Jamaica Plain Branch as well as from Central.

Catalogues of all books in the Central Library and Jamaica Plain Branch are kept at the station; also, the monthly bulletins, containing list of all books added to the library each month.

The clerks in charge of the station will be pleased to give all the assistance possible to all persons desirous of sending for books or making application for cards.

Any person over twelve years of age is permitted to have a card, and can draw books either from the station direct or from the Boston Central Library or the Jamaica Plain Branch.

Cards and slips are sent to the Central Library and Jamaica Plain Branch every morning, and the books are obtained about two p. m. the same day.

Post April 6 FAVOR BOSTONIAN

Library Trustees May Not Ap-
point Librarian for Some Time.

LAW IS IN DOUBT.

Question Combs on Power of Council
to Limit Trustees' Privilege.

HON. J. E. RUSSELL A CANDIDATE?

Can the trustees of the Boston Public Library, in face of the amendment to the ordinance that the City Council has passed over the veto and objection of the Mayor? The answer to this would give a rest to the minds of a score or more non-resident candidates for the librarianship.

The successor to Former Librarian Putnam will be unknown in all probability for some time to come. Nevertheless it has not prevented a scramble for the position. There has been a great deal of questioning as to the probable librarian, but the trustees are in no hurry to act, and it looks as though six months or a year would pass by before a final decision is had.

Candidates for the position are not scarce. The action of the City Council in compelling the appointment to positions in the gift of the city of none but voters has caused a big stir among the non-resident candidates who are hiding their names.

The point of law involved is so open to debate, there is anything but unanimity of opinion on the construction of the amendment the Aldermen and Common Council passed, against the wishes and objection of the Mayor.

It is said that a majority of the trustees, while not admitting they are constrained by the amendment, are in sympathy with the sentiment the ordinance expresses. They believe a Boston man should be picked, if a suitable one can be found, and they think one can be found; if not, get a good man from outside the city and make it compulsory he become a citizen of the city. The former is preferable.

The Public Library is a corporation within the city, as is also the City Hospital. This, in the minds of some, precludes any general restrictions the City Council makes over departments as a whole.

Section 4, Chapter 114, Acts of 1878, says: "The said board of trustees may appoint a superintendent or librarian, with such assistants, and subordinate officers, as they may think necessary or expedient, and may remove same and fix compensation, provided that the amount thus paid shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the City Council for that item of expense, and the income or moneys which may be lawfully appropriated for the same purposes."

Section 7 further provides: "The said council shall have power to pass said ordinances not inconsistent herewith or repugnant to other laws of the said board as they may from time to time deem expedient."

A single point resolves itself out of these sections in the minds of lawyers who have studied the law. It is consistent to restrict the trustees in their power of appointment?

When this is settled the candidates will be at ease.

The name of the Hon. John E. Russell has been mentioned as a candidate, but whether the Leicester statesman wishes the position or his name has been put forward in an excess of enthusiasm by some friend is not known.

Colonel J. H. Benton, Jr., one of the trustees, was asked yesterday regarding Mr. Russell. He said the trustees had not considered anyone as yet, being satisfied with Mr. Whitney's administration. Asked about the non-resident clause, he said: "I think the librarian should be or become a citizen and voter of Boston."

The Rev. Dr. De Normandie was of the same opinion.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CV., NO. 106.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1899.

FUTURE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Herbert Putnam Speaks for
the Scholarly Side.

Address at Meeting of Boston Society of Municipal Officers—
Pleads for Large Endowment for
Purchase of Books—Retiring
Librarian's Regret.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, was in the place that gave him fame when he made an address yesterday afternoon before the Boston Society of Municipal Officers at a monthly meeting at the Public Library.

Mayor Quincy presided at the exercises after luncheon. There were present about 40 members and guests, among them the mayor's mother and father, Prof. Sedgwick and Dewey of the Institute of Technology; W. I. Doole of the municipal free lecture committee, Trustee Benton of the library, and Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln.

Mr. Putnam said, in the course of his remarks:

A free municipal library has a constituency at least coextensive with the entire population of the city. Within the city limits there is no age, sex or class to which its opportunity, and if its opportunity, to which its obligation, does not in some measure extend. Not even the criminal, or the defective classes, not the well-to-do, much less the poverty-stricken; not the well educated, much less the illiterate; not the man of affairs; certainly not the man of leisure; not the industrial classes, certainly not the professional— are exempt from its interests or without the pale of its obligation. To the citizen unable to pursue formal processes of education, the Public Library must take their place. To him it must be both school and university.

The Boston Public Library has a collection of books aggregating 530,000 volumes, the largest single collection but one in the United States, and the most useful to its purpose, without any exception. We may say at this moment 70,000 citizens of Boston hold library cards entitling them to draw books for use at home, a number, as you see, nearly equal to the total number of children attending the common schools of the city.

On its scholarly, as well as on its popular, side, the library must grow chiefly by purchase. Now, where are the funds for purchase? The total income of the endowments for books is less than \$10,000. All this is little enough for important current publications. The great libraries are built up by purchase of standard material at special sales. At present these sales are subject to eager and widespread competition. No library can compete at them which has not an ample emergency fund ready to be brought to bear at short notice. Such a fund this library needs.

During the eight years preceding 1888 attention and expenditure were centered upon the construction of this building. During the past four years some attempt has been made to equalize conditions in the outlying departments, but the scholarly side has a claim by tradition and in fact which cannot be ignored, and which ought not to be subordinated.

The impression that the library system as it stands is elaborate is sustained by the fact. The general conviction that it is already accomplishing much, though it cannot be sustained by specific proof, is not for us to gainsay. That there is need of still further elaboration not involving overreimbursement, the completion of the existing system, within reasonable limits, may easily be shown. The claim to perfect this system is a claim to make the investments already made fully good and fully serviceable. You have established a standard, and the system should be brought to it.

I am not to say that I take up my new office with regret, but I can truly say that no man ever laid down a public office with more regret than I have laid down this one in Boston.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1899.

RISE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Society of Municipal Officers
Hears About It.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Former Librarian,
Tells of Its Great Influence.

Has 530,000 Volumes and Endowments
Not What They Should Be.

A meeting of the society of Municipal Officers, called by Mrs. Alice Lincoln, the secretary of the society, was held in the lecture room of the public library yesterday afternoon. There were about 40 men and women present when lunch was served.

Mayor Quincy presided, and among those present were Dr. Bowditch and Mr. J. H. Benton Jr., trustees of the public library; Mr. Herbert Putnam, late librarian of the public library, and now librarian of the congressional library at Washington; Mr. J. L. Whitney, acting librarian; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Quincy, J. Albert Brackett, chairman of the Municipal Officers' society; Prof. William R. Sedgwick and Prof. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Putnam, Mr. John O'Shea, chairman of the municipal music committee.

The children's reading room was set apart for the society. After the lunch the members visited all important parts of the library.

The object of Mr. Putnam's visit to Boston at this time was to read a paper on the Boston public library, its character and work. Mr. Putnam was well received and said in part:

I need scarcely say that my views are rather those of the librarian of the Boston public library than of the librarian of Congress. If one were to seek to express the characteristics that distinguish the work of this department from those of other departments touching the persons of citizens rather than their estates, one might fall at once upon two of controlling significance—the work to be done is indefinite in scope and the results are not only merely intangible, but they cannot be shown, proved or measured. Of the educational department the common schools in theory touch every citizen. Their constituency, except as it is enlarged by the evening schools, is the citizen before he reaches manhood. The service of the common schools is to supply the fundamentals as required by an average need. They act therefore by formal process within their own limits.

A free municipal library, on the other hand, has a constituency at least coextensive with the entire population of the city. Within the city limits there is no age, sex or class to which its opportunity, and if its opportunity, to which its obligation, does not in some measure extend. Not even the criminal or the defective classes, not the well-to-do, much less the poverty-stricken; not the well educated, much less the illiterate; not the man of affairs, certainly not the man of leisure; not the industrial classes, certainly not the professional, are exempt from its interests or without the pale of its obligation. To the citizen unable to pursue formal processes of education, the public library must take their place. To him it must be both school and university. If the library be a library such as the Boston public library the opportunity for service and the sense of obligation is not confined within the city limits.

A public library is not to do police duty. It does not suppress the vicious or enfeebling literature. Its function is not conscious or even regressive. It is not a censor. But it has the duty to select that which is sound, wholesome and healthful, and to make this available to the whole city as a positive good so far as its resources extend.

The Boston public library has a collection of books aggregating 530,000 volumes, the largest single but one in the United States, and the most useful to its purpose without any exception. We may say at this moment 70,000 citizens of Boston hold library cards entitling them to draw books for use at home, a number, as you see, nearly equal to the total number of children attending the common schools of the city. These figures are not the actual service rendered. A book circulated is not a lesson taught; it is not necessarily a book read.

Many of the special collections come to the library by gift. It should be kept up only by purchase. Few actively few gifts of material in the past have been made. On the scholarly as well as on its popular side the library must grow chiefly by purchase. Now where are the funds for purchase? The total income of the endowments for books is less than \$10,000. All this is little enough for important current publications. The great libraries are built up by purchase of standard material at special sales. At present these sales are subject to eager and widespread competition. No library can now compete at them which has not an ample emergency fund ready to be brought to bear at short notice. Such a fund this library needs above all needs looking to its scholarly growth.

Two distinguished special purchases have in the past been made out of a special branch from the city—the Barton and the Barlow. The \$30,000 voted by the city of Boston for these two splendid gifts have already seemed to me as fine an example as we have had of civic appreciation applied to the higher things. I have no doubt that this city might be depended upon within its means to respond similarly on future such special occasions.

During the eight years preceding 1888 attention and expenditure were centered upon the construction of this building. During the past four years some attempt has been made to equalize conditions in the outlying departments, but the scholarly side has a claim by tradition and in fact which cannot be ignored and which ought not to be subordinated. I had hoped that I should continue long enough in your service to see the general system perfected, but I had hoped also most earnestly that I should continue long enough to see the library equipped with ample endowment for the aid of scholarly research.

The impression that the library system as it stands is elaborate, is sustained by the fact. The general conviction that it is already accomplishing much, though it cannot be sustained by specific proof, is not for us to gainsay. That there is need of still further elaboration not involving overreimbursement, the completion of the existing system, within reasonable limits, may easily be shown. The claim to perfect this system is a claim to make the investments already made fully good and fully serviceable. You have established a standard, and the system should be brought to it.

I am not to say that I take up my new office with regret, but I can truly say that no man ever laid down a public office with more regret than I have laid down this one in Boston.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1899

THE LIBRARIAN IN THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

It is with much pleasure that I see, in your issue of Saturday last, the name of Mr. James L. Whitney proposed for librarian of the Public Library. Boston can have no man more worthy, nor more fitted, nor more deserving of the place. His long period of service in the library, during which it has largely grown up, have given him an acquaintance with it from A to Z. It is to him we are indebted for the arrangement and high character of its immense catalogue, and indirectly for all its valuable publications. Mr. Whitney is one of those men who are not heard of, but felt, in the world. His power lies in deeds, not words—not in fine rhetoric and witty speeches before applauding multitudes, but in that hard, silent, conscientious application of a superior talent which is the true prime mover in the march of progress. How many such men there are, alas! who live unseen, unknown, and unlamented they die, while their inferiors in everything, but the "gift of gab" or of wire-pulling, as the case may be, usurp their places, their talents and their credit, and pass on above them to name and fame. In the world, how true it is that "one sower and another reapeth!"

Mr. Whitney comes of an old Massachusetts stock. He was graduated from Yale College with the illustrious class of '56, which has produced so many men of eminence—including Justices Brewer and Brown of the Supreme Court, and Chauncey M. Depew. One of his brothers was the late Professor William D. Whitney of Yale, the distinguished philologist, and another is Professor J. D. Whitney of Harvard. The writer has had the honor of Mr. Whitney's acquaintance for a number of years; and much as he has gained therefrom, he has felt his value to the library even more frequently and constantly in the use of the library itself.

The writer is one of those who believes in promotion from the ranks. He believes that such men, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, ought in simple justice to reap the benefit of it. He believes that such reward of merit is for the public good; that it is conducive to better service, and better talents employed for that service; and that it provides for a position the man best fitted to fill it, because familiar with the work itself in detail. Why need Boston go afield to get name and fame, and go swapping heads with other libraries, as if the title of librarian could only be conferred upon such as now bear it? Our library is a thing by itself, having its own traditions and methods, suitable to the spirit of our citizens, and we don't want a foreign policy grafted upon it. Has the modern Athens no talent of her own? and is not her library her greatest glory?—a more enduring monument to liberty by far than all the statues of stone or bronze that have been or will be erected. And that monument is for the people, and should be administered in the interests of the people, and in accordance with the traditions of Massachusetts, and not of name or fame.

"Some to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment hoodwink'd."

G. W. C.

Boston, April 17.

Roslindale Wants a Public Library

Roslindale residents are desirous of having a new public library. It is claimed that Roslindale is a rapidly growing section and that a reading-room, similar to that of the Jamaica Plain branch, is much needed, especially by the working people. This matter has been agitated before and it is claimed that an appropriation was made by the city but not used on account of the lack of a suitable place.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1899

POPULAR LIBRARY.

This Will Be the Result of Mr. Benton's Appointment.

The appointment of J. H. Benton, Jr., to fill another term as trustee of the Public Library will be taken by those most interested in library affairs as in part answering certain questions with regard to the future policy of the institution.

For several months Mr. Benton has been expressing his reluctance to continue as a trustee after his term expires, and as it is not the custom of Mayor Quincy to send in the nominations of persons who have not signified their intention of accepting, Mr. Benton has apparently decided with some inconvenience to himself to keep his place on the board.

The meaning of this is thought to be more than the simple retention of an able man, for Mr. Benton represents in marked degree a particular policy. He stands for what may be called the "popularization" of the library.

It was he that proposed Herbert Putnam to the board, and he has generally been credited with having exerted himself with more vigor than any other trustee for bringing about the movement toward popular education which the Putnam administration stood for.

The children's room is an important detail of this, the increased number and size of the branch libraries is another, the relation of the library to the public schools is a third.

Most significant of all phases, however, was the choice of books. Mr. Benton has held, and Mr. Putnam has, that the institution was the property of the general public, who support it with their taxes, and that to them most attention is due. So it was contended that the people should have the kind of books they want, and that there should be enough copies of a much-called-for book, so that a citizen has a fighting chance of getting it before his hair turns gray. When these men took hold the catalogue was not only a pack of cards; it was a pack of lies. A man might ask every day for a month for a book which was at the bindery or held out by a delinquent borrower. It was not really in the library, so far as concerned the applicant's chances of getting it. So Mr. Putnam bought 10 copies of the most popular books, and the catalogue began to mean what it said.

This is the policy for which Mr. Benton stands.

The opposite view, held by former Trustee Abbott and others, was that the ideal library was an institution where the poorest citizen might use the rarest books. Mr. Abbott carried this theory into the perfecting of purely technical alcoves, the most conspicuous example being the architectural library, which is the most complete in the United States, is visited every year by architects from over all the country and will stand as a monument to Mr. Abbott's zeal and thoroughness in what he undertook.

The Benton plan is parallel to the plans of Mayor Quincy in general as shown the last few years in the free lectures, free baths, and so on, which the mayor has advocated. Mr. Benton is a republican, and his reappointment by the democratic mayor can only mean that the mayor proposes to use his influence for perpetuating the popular plan at the library as against the extreme "scholarship" plan.

Just what effect Mr. Benton's continued presence in the board will have on the choice of a permanent librarian is also being discussed. It is practically obtained the appointment of Herbert Putnam, and the appointment of the librarian apparently for 2 or 3 years the librarian apparently was careful to consult Mr. Benton particularly on all important movements.

But for the last year or so it is said that for the last year or so it is said that this association has not been so close. If this is so, it may throw light on an interesting rumor which has been going the rounds to the effect that Mr. Putnam was not certain of being confirmed by the senate as librarian of congress, and would resign in Boston till he was positively appointed in Boston. It is said that Mr. Putnam would not want to come back to Boston until he was positively appointed in Boston. It is said that Mr. Putnam would not want to come back to Boston until he was positively appointed in Boston. It is said that Mr. Putnam would not want to come back to Boston until he was positively appointed in Boston.

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The meaning of this is thought to be more than the simple retention of an able man, for Mr. Benton represents in marked degree a particular policy. He stands for what may be called the "popularization" of the library.

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Just what effect Mr. Benton's continued presence in the board will have on the chance of a permanent librarian is also being discussed. Mr. Herbert Putnam, and the appointment of a permanent librarian apparently for 2 or 3 years, the librarian apparently was careful to consult Mr. Benton particularly on all important movements.

But for the last year or so it is said this association had not been so close. If this is so, it may throw light on an interesting rumor which has been going the rounds to the effect that Mr. Putnam was not certain of being confirmed by the senate as librarian of congress, and would see to it that no permanent librarian was appointed in Boston till he was positive he would not want to come back to Boston.

It is suspected that Mr. Benton and Mayor Quincy would prefer a new man to the return of Mr. Putnam. If they feel that way, they are saying so without any part, for the main thing he advocated Mr. Putnam for in the first place, to get the library established on a popular basis, now he is desirous to look carefully into the scholarship question and see whether the institution has deteriorated for the student while it was improving for the general reader, there is no reason why the popular features need in the least be sacrificed.

In connection with this it has been pointed out that if the librarian is chosen from among the present employees, he should be a scholar familiar with the shelves. Yet a man who has come in direct contact with no people so that he knows what they want, why they want it and how they want it, in other words he should be one of the men who have served as custodian of Baven Hall evenings and Sundays.

Mr. Benton does not pose as an autocrat, and frequently his views have been opposed and defeated by the rest of the board. The importance of the reappointment lies more in the peculiar sympathy in public questions which exists between him and the mayor, whose influence with the board must count for a good deal.

Manuscript May 5, 1899

BOSTON'S MUSIC LIBRARY

(W. J. Henderson, in New York Times)

It is a great pity that New York has not a Brown. Anyone who has seen the Brown collection in the Public Library of Boston cannot avoid heaving a sigh that we have no Brown. The collection bearing the name of that gentleman in the Boston library is one of inestimable value. There is nothing like it here, and there does not seem to be any probability that there ever will be. The Brown collection consists chiefly of musical scores. In other words, it is a collection, not of musical books or books about music, but of music itself.

In it one can find the score of everything. This is a pretty large statement, but it is practically true. The collection ranges all the way from the works of the early contrapuntal writers to "The Belle of New York." It contains the scores of all the great works of the Italian, French and German masters of the eighteenth century, and it extends back into the compositions of the Netherland writers. In operas it is remarkably rich. There is no work which ever had prominence which cannot be found in this library. For the student of musical history or of composition, it is a collection beyond valuation.

But the collection itself is only half the story. Mr. Brown has spent his life in gathering material bearing on the works which constitute his collection. Every one of the scores contains clippings from programmes or newspapers relating to the history of the work. Most of the operas have accounts of their first performances pasted inside the covers, together with the original casts, the newspaper comments on the performances and other matter of immense interest and historical value not to be found in any book. The collection also contains bound volumes of programmes of all the musical performances in Boston in the last fifty years, and also bound series of pamphlets covering the history of all the local musical organizations.

The whole collection is fully indexed and cross-indexed in such a manner that it is not only easy to find anything that one desires, but it is almost impossible to miss it. And the whole thing, index and all, is in one room, so that all unnecessary labor is obviated. The libraries of this city contain some good musical material, though nothing like that to be found in the Brown collection in Boston; but ours is so scattered and so ill-arranged that it is of no value at all in its present state to the student or the writer of music. Work which can be done in half an hour in the Brown library would take half a day in this city. It is to be hoped that in the rearranging of our great public library, which we are to have some day, due attention will be given to the department of music. The study of music is becoming an important matter in New York, and every provision should be made for its pursuit in the new library.

Boston Journal.

TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899.

Trustee Prince's Successor.

Dr. Thomas Dwight of Beacon Street, who will be confirmed next Monday as a Trustee of the Public Library, succeeds Hon. Frederick O. Prince, ex-Mayor of Boston, who retires after long and faithful service in behalf of the city. Mr. Prince's term expired a year ago, but he consented to remain upon the board. His health, however, is poor; he is 81 years of age, and he feels that he should be allowed to retire.

Dr. Dwight is connected with the Harvard Medical School and is deeply interested in library work. His term will expire on April 30, 1903.

NDAY GLOBE, MAY 7, 1899—FORTY-E

HOT QUESTIONS.

They Are Asked at Boston Public Library.

Attendants Have to be Mind Readers to Answer Some.

"Has Scott Written Anything Lately?"

"Have You David Copperfield's Works?"

"What! Never Heard of 'The Scarlet Letter' by Farrar?"

A young woman, possibly from Gov. Rollins' state, recently asked one of the attendants at the public library on Copley sq. if she could get "a book which told about Christ and had Genesis and Exodus in it." The attendant suggested the Bible, and she said:

"Perhaps that is the book I want."

This, without doubt, is an extreme case, but in a way it is in line with hundreds of absurd questions which are asked the attendants at the library each day—Sunday included.

An attendant must not only have a pretty thorough knowledge of books, but also of human nature, for among Boston's cultured citizens there are many who are not so cultured, but who flock to the library to get the same, partly from the attendants and partly from the books which are placed in their hands. An attendant must also be a sort of mind reader, and this latter quality should be included in the civil service examination; it is more important than a knowledge of Greek, for nobody but a mind reader could guess what this young woman meant when she asked for:



THE SCARLET LETTER BY CANON FARRAR.

"The number of 'Walter Pater'?" She meant "Robert Browning." The young man who called for "Shakespeare's Jimlet" was not so bad because it was easy to see that he meant Shakespeare's "Hamlet." But it took a mind reader to find out what the young man wanted, who blandly called for "Charles" by Dick. It was discovered that he wanted one of the words of Charles Dickens.

The young woman who wanted "the number of 'The Gold Mines of Solomon,'" will never realize what a humorist she was. She wanted "King Solomon's Gold Mines" by H. Rider Haggard. Nobody knows, not even a library attendant, how many "claims" Solomon staked.

The young man who wanted "a Bible with the hypocrasy in it" was simply exploiting his knowledge. Some people call at the library and do not know what they want. The mind-reading attendant sizes up the dome of thought on such an one and then suggests something that will stimulate to



led her in the catalog, that was by John Boyle O'Reilly, she wanted more. She discovered Boyle O'Reilly's which she had not seen in entitled "Statues in the Block, and Other Poems." She meant well.



I WANT THE GENTLE ART OF MAKING ENEMIES.

One big man boldly walked up to the Bates hall desk, recently, and said he wanted "The Scarlet Letter," by Canon Farrar.

The attendant looked up from his work, and said he didn't know of any such book.

"Well, you ought to," was the reply. "It is one of Canon Farrar's best books."

"The only book entitled 'The Scarlet Letter' that I know of," replied the attendant, "is Hawthorne's."

"No, this is by Canon Farrar. I've read half of it, and I want to read the other half."



SHAKESPEARE'S JIMLET.

"How does it begin?" "Begins with a murder."

"You probably mean 'The Woman in Scarlet,' by A. Conan Doyle?" "That's the fellow."

And yet people wonder why the attendants at the library are not satisfied with their salaries and their gradations by civil service which never advances them—if they get prudent in their departments.

This man was an impressionist, who wanted "The Coachman of Miles Standish."

The man who called for a "Lexicon of the Austrian Language" the other day had some light scattered through him when he was informed that there were no less than 40 different languages and dialects spoken in the Austrian empire, and that German was the language spoken most generally at Vienna. No lexicon.

"I want 'The Gentle Art of Making Enemies,'" said a son-of-a-bitch woman, and she said she was going with a library card. She didn't look as though she needed it.



WALTER PATER.

"You mean 'Walter Pater's'?" said the attendant, who was looking at the card. "Yes, that's the one," said the woman, and she went away with a library card. She didn't look as though she needed it.

Dr. Dwight is connected with the Harvard Medical School and is deeply interested in library work. His term will expire on April 30, 1903.

THE SCARLET LETTER BY CANON
FARRAR.

The young man who called for Shakespeare's time was so badly beaten that it was easy to see that he meant Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

But it took the young man wanted, who blandly called for "Charles," to find out that the discoverer he wanted one of the words of Charles Dickens.

The young woman who wanted "the number of the lines of Solomon," will never realize what a humorist she was. It took H. Rider Haggard. Nobody knows, not even a literary attendant, how many "lines of Solomon" he asked.

The young man who wanted "a line of the life of the prophet" was simply exploiting his knowledge.

Some people call at the library and do not know what they want. The mind-reading attendant sizes up the domain of thought on such a subject and suggests a book that will stimulate

HAS HE WRITTEN ANYTHING LATELY?

greater or less endeavor. Here is such a case which phased even the attendant for some moments. He thought he had sized his man up when he suggested one of Scott's novels, thinking it would afford a little relaxation. The visitor looked knowingly at the attendant and asked:

"Has he written anything lately?"

"That question is a little hard to answer," answered the attendant, "because he has written so many other things with the crowd of realist—then the west who were writing Eastworth when one 'millionaire' pulled his neighbor aside and said:

"Who the h— is this Mary Queen of Scots they're all talking about?"

THE GOLD MINES OF SOLOMON.

But to come back to Copley sq. How Mr. Thomas Watson made it he knows a story saying Watson had up to one of the January books and asked for "The Young Captain De Haven" and "The Son of David" and "The W. J. . . . The young man was asked for "The Book of the . . . Elms" and "The . . . What must be termed a casual observer."

That young woman was looking up books on genealogy recently and she said she had only found one that said



"How does it begin?"
 "Begins with a murder."
 "You probably mean 'The Woman in Scarlet,' by A. Conan Doyle."

And yet people wonder why the attendants at the library are not satisfied with their salaries and their gradations by civil service which never advances them—if they get proficient in their departments.

This man was an impressionist, who wanted "The Coachman of Miles Stan-

The man who called for a "Lexicon of the Austrian Language" the other day had some light scattered through him when he was informed that there were no less than 40 different languages and dialects spoken in the Austrian empire, and that German was the language spoken most generally at Vienna. No lexicon.

"I want 'The Gentle Art of Making Enemies,'" said a woman in a red dress, sitting on the desk. She didn't look as though she needed it.



WALTER ESSMARE.

"You mean Whistler's work?" said the attendant.
"I don't care whose work it is. I want it. I want to read it."
She got it, and never smiled or said "Thank you."

"Thank you," the woman called at the art department recently. Her friend of hers had written her from Baltimore about a photograph of a picture that had been stolen from the Baltimore woman could not place the picture—it had no title. So she asked for a rather vague description without the photo. The Baltimore woman rushed to the art department and never even looked at the Saragat collection. She stated that the picture from Kobayashi's description given. Then she could herself, all she wanted was photographs through the library, and she could pick it out. She was informed that there was no picture in the collection. She asked for her name.

"You Veda's?" said a mild-looking woman who had been standing with a nasal twang and a perturbed line combined.

"I said I found out how to pronounce that name. Say it again, please? Good evening."

And then she went from wondering the girls when they found themselves gazed upon by the Chinese, to knowing how to get on with them. She had a mail and was in the habit of doing so. "I am a queer person, seeking for knowledge."

SS. Transcript May 10

THE FINE ARTS

Exhibitions of Photographs of Mural Decorations

In the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library there is now in progress a free exhibition of photographs of mural decorations in America. This interesting collection will remain on view throughout the month. To one who has not made special study of the subject or who has not had the opportunity to note the recent acquisitions of the country in this line of art, the display will be a revelation. The majority of the decorations are, of course, those from the walls of the Library of Congress in Washington, the most richly decorated interior in the country. The painters who had their share in the decoration of this great public edifice are: John W. Alexander, George R. Barse, Frank W. Benson, E. H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, Frederick Dielman, R. L. Dodge, Elmer E. Garnsey, Walter MacEwen, George W. Maynard, Gari Melchers, Charles Sprague Pearce, Robert Reid, Walter Shirlaw, Edward Simmons, W. B. Van Ingen, Elitha Vedder and Henry O. Walker. Reproductions of all their decorations are shown. Less novel are the photographic copies of the mural paintings in the Boston Library by Puvion de Chavannes, John S. Sargent and Edwin A. Abbey. We note also in the catalogue the titles of works by Robert Blum, John La Farge, Will H. Low, F. D. Millet, Bela L. Pratt, Robert V. V. Sewall, Abbott H. Thayer and Charles Y. Turner. Their paintings adorn the walls of the Walker Art Gallery at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; of the Astoria Hotel, New York; of the Manhattan Hotel, New York; of a New York courtroom; of two New York clubs; of a Pittsburg bank, and of private houses belonging to George Gould, C. P. Huntington and Mr. Lawrence.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

HAS A NEW PRESIDENT.

Choice of Boston Public Library Trustees.

Solomon Lincoln the Successor of Ex Mayor F. O. Prince.

Subject of a Librarian in Place of Mr Putnam Not Yet Taken Up.

At the regular meeting of the board of trustees of the Boston public library held yesterday afternoon Mr Solomon Lincoln was elected president. Rev James De Normandie vice president and Philip H. Savage clerk.

This was the first meeting of the board at which there has been a quorum for some time. All five of the trustees were present, including Dr Thomas Dwight, whose nomination to the board was confirmed last Monday, and who succeeds the venerable ex Mayor F. O. Prince, who has been for four years president of the board. His term as trustee expired more than a year ago, but he has held over until a successor could be found.

The question of a librarian to succeed Mr Putnam was not taken up at yesterday's meeting, and in all probability it will not be considered until late in the autumn.

The election of Mr Lincoln to the presidency of the board came as a surprise to many who expected that either Dr H. P. Bowditch or Josiah H. Benton Jr would take the mantle which ex Mayor Prince had worn.



SOLOMON LINCOLN.

Mr Lincoln has been somewhat of a force on the board, however, during the past two years. He succeeded the late Gen Francis A. Walker. He is also president of the board of overseers of Harvard college, while Dr Bowditch and Dr Dwight are both professors in the Harvard medical school, so that Harvard is pretty well represented in this present board of trustees.

In the absence of Mr James L. Whitney, the acting librarian, who is attending the session of the American library association at Atlanta this week, Mr Philip H. Savage acted as clerk of the board yesterday, a position to which he was permanently appointed during the meeting. Mr Putnam held that office as well as the office of librarian. Mr Savage's position as executive clerk in the library eminently fits him for that of clerk of the board.

The new president of the board, Mr Solomon Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Aug. 14, 1838. His early education was obtained at the Derby academy in Hingham, and later, under the charge of E. W. Gurney, subsequently professor at Harvard college, at the Park Latin school, Boston. He graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1857 and from the Harvard law school in 1864.

From March, 1864, to July, 1865, he was tutor in the college.

Mr Lincoln began the practice of law in Salem as a member of the firm of Ives & Lincoln, with offices in Salem and Boston—later, Ives, Lincoln & Huntress. The later partnership ended in 1882, and Mr Lincoln has since practiced in Boston, having no partner, and occupying a prominent position in his profession. He is a member of the Massachusetts historical society, of the American antiquarian society and other organizations, and is president of the board of overseers of Harvard college.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 183.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

SUCCEEDS EX-MAYOR PRINCE.

Solomon Lincoln Is President of the Library Trustees.

The Rev. Dr. De Normandie Is Chosen Vice-President—He Succeeds to Mr. Herbert Putnam Chosen—Harvard Is Well Represented Upon the Board.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon, Mr. Solomon Lincoln was chosen president of the board and the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie vice-president. Mr. Philip H. Savage, librarian's secretary, was appointed clerk of the corporation.

Mr. Lincoln has been vice-president of the board for about two years, or since the death of Gen. Francis A. Walker, whose place he took, and succeeds ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince as president.

The vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Prince was filled a week ago by the appointment of Dr. Thomas Dwight, professor in the Harvard medical school, who was at his first meeting yesterday.

The board is now made up as follows: President, Solomon Lincoln; vice-president, James De Normandie; Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Henry F. Bowditch, Thomas Dwight.

Incidentally, the Harvard medical school is well represented on the board, in Drs. Bowditch and Dwight—to say



SOLOMON LINCOLN.

nothing of Harvard University, in Mr. Lincoln, who is president of the board of overseers of Harvard College.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon there was no action with regard to the appointment of a librarian to succeed Mr. Herbert Putnam, now librarian of Congress, or with regard to changes or notable improvements in the administration of the institution. Dr. De Normandie stated to The Herald representative that the meeting was a simple one, only routine business having come before the board.

Mr. James Lyman Whitney, senior officer on the library staff and chief of the catalogue department and acting librarian, is at Atlanta, Ga., attending a meeting of the American Library Association.

Mr. Solomon Lincoln is one of the leading lawyers and men of culture in Massachusetts. He was born Aug. 14, 1838, at Hingham, and received his education at Derby Academy, Hingham, at Harvard College and the Harvard law school, from which he was graduated in 1864. He was a member of the law firm of Ives, Lincoln and Huntress until 1882, in Salem and Boston, and since then has practiced alone. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Antiquarian Society and other organizations of learning.

SS.

Transcript May 10

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV. NO. 133.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

SUCCEEDS EX-MAYOR PRINCE.

Solomon Lincoln Is President of the Library Trustees.

The Rev. Dr. De Normandie Is Chosen Vice-President—No Successor to Mr. Herbert Putnam Chosen—Harvard Is Well Represented Upon the Board.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon, Mr. Solomon Lincoln was chosen president of the board and the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie vice-president. Mr. Philip H. Savage, Librarian's secretary, was appointed clerk of the corporation.

Mr. Lincoln has been vice-president of the board for about two years, or since the death of Gen. Francis A. Walker, whose place he took, and succeeds ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince as president.

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Ceremony Coincident With Dedication of The Lecture Hall.



COPY OF CHANTREY BUST OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, PRESENTED TO
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The dedication of the new lecture hall in the Boston public library tomorrow afternoon will be an event of more than ordinary importance, for at the same time the library will formally receive and unveil a replica of the famous Chantry bust of Sir Walter Scott, a duplicate of which was recently placed in Westminster abbey by the same committee of eminent Scotchmen that presents this bust to the library.

The President of Harvard University will unveil the bust and deliver an address on Sir Walter Scott. Mayor Quincy will follow with a brief address on "Good Citizenship," with special reference to the importance of a great public library. Mr. Charles Francis Adams will deliver an address on history and the relation of a public library to a proper study of history and comprehension of the same. Mr. Edward Robinson will speak on the relations of the library to a proper study of art. Mr. Sir A. Lawrence Lowell will speak on the relation of the public library to the public schools.

It may be of interest to know just how it happens that the Boston public library comes to receive this gift from Scotland. Several years ago a committee of prominent Scotchmen was formed of which Mr. R. B. Laing of Glasgow was secretary. It was made honorary secretary to take up a subscription for a bust of Scott to be placed in Westminster abbey; as the great Scotch writer had no recognition whatever in England's venerated national museum, the American and

At the time several Americans in the ranks of Scott became interested in the movement, among them being Mr. Fiske Warren and Mr. James Murray Kane, who formed a sort of American wing of the Scotch committee. Subscriptions here were opened at the Boston public library, the Boston Athenaeum and Sever's bookstore in Cambridge.

After this bust had been formally presented to Westminster Abbey, it was placed in the "Poets' corner," it was found that a sufficient sum of money remained to have another duplicate made, which, owing to the interest Boston had taken in the matter, it was decided to present to the Boston public library.

The offer was communicated to Mr. Hay. Quincy through Ambassador Hay. The bust was forwarded last summer, and turned over to the trustees of the library by May: r Quincy, and the following acknowledgment in the form of a scroll, illuminated upon vellum, was transmitted to Mr Richard Lee:

THE WESTMINSTER COMMITTEE ON THE
SIR WALTER SCOTT MEMORIAL
Richard Lee, Esq. Honorary Secretary: library
of the public
His Hon

his endeavor: May 15

The monthly bulletin of the public library, which is due on the 1st, has been delayed and will not come out for May till Friday or Saturday. This has never happened before. The bulletin is in type, but the press has been occupied with the new list of books on the anthropology of Europe by Prof. Ripley of Tech. The list will have nearly 2000 titles and is expected to be greeted in well-informed quarters as a splendid contribution to science and as a step in a really great direction by the public library.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899.

Will Take Place at the Public Library
Tomorrow Afternoon.

The dedication of the new lecture hall in the Boston Public Library tomorrow afternoon will be an event of more than ordinary importance, for at the same time the library will formally receive and unveil a replica of the famous Chantry bust of Sir Walter Scott, a duplicate of which was recently placed in Westminster Abbey by the same committee of eminent Scotchmen that presents this bust to the library.

President Eliot of Harvard University will unveil the bust and deliver an address on Sir Walter Scott. Mayor Quincy will follow with a brief address on "Good Citizenship." Charles Francis Adams will deliver an address on the relation of the Boston Public Library to a proper study and comprehension of the same. Edward Robinson will speak on the relation of the library to a proper study of art and A. Lawrence Lowell on the relation of the public library to the public mind.

It may be of interest to know just how it happens that the Boston Public Library comes to receive such a list of names. Several years ago a committee of prominent Scotchmen was formed of which Richard Lees of Galashiels was head. Several of the members were asked to take up a subscription for a bust of Scott to be placed in Westminster Abbey, as the great Scotch writer had been a frequent visitor in England's valhalla.

At the time several American admirers of Scott became interested in the movement, among them being Fisk Warren and James Murray Kay, who formed a sort of American wing of the Scottish committee. Meetings of the society were opened at the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenaeum and Sever's bookstore in Cambridge.

In the meantime Hutchinson, the eminent English sculptor, had been commissioned to make a copy in marble of Sir Francis Chantrel's bust of Scott, which it was decided was the best of several which had been made during Scott's life.

After this bust had been formally presented to Westminster Abbey, and placed in the "Poet's Corner," it was found that a sufficient sum of money remained to have another duplicate made which, owing to the interest Boston had taken in the matter, it was decided to present to the Boston Public Library.

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1890

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899

BUST OF SIR WALTER SCOTT

To Be Unveiled in the Boston Public
Library Tomorrow Afternoon

A replica of the famous Chantry bust of Sir Walter Scott, a duplicate of which was recently placed in Westminster Abbey, will be unveiled tomorrow afternoon on the occasion of the dedication of the new lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. President Eliot of Harvard University will unveil the bust and deliver an address on Sir Walter Scott. Mayor Quincy will follow with a brief address on "Good Citizenship," with special reference to the importance of a great public library. Hon. Charles Francis Adams will deliver an address on history and the relation of a public library to a proper study and comprehension of the subject. The chairman will then speak on relations of the library to a proper study of art, and A. Lawrence Lowell on the relation of the public library to the public schools.

The exercises will begin at four o'clock. Only those who have received invitation tickets will be admitted.

The Chantry bust has always been considered the best that was ever made of Scott, and this replica in white marble is beautifully executed. It is a trifle larger than life size and shows the famous Scotsman with his head slightly turned in what might be termed a "speaking pose." Over the shoulders is draped the plaid of a Scottish clan. Several years ago a committee

of prominent Scotchmen was formed, of which Richard Lees of Galashiels, Scotland, was made honorary secretary, to take up a subscription for a bust of Scott to be placed in Westminster Abbey. At the time several American admirers of Scott became interested in the movement, among them being

Fiske Wren and James Murray Kay, who formed a sort of American wing of the Scotch committee. Subscription lists were opened, with most of the results in the meantime. The Rev. John H. Hutchison, the eminent English sculpty, had been commissioned to make a copy in marble of Sir Francis Chantrey's bust of Scott, which it was decided was the best of several which had been sent. The bust of Scott, which had after this bust had been formally presented to Westminster Abbey, and placed in the "Poets' corner," it was found that a sufficient sum of money remained to have another duplicate made, which, owing to the interest of the Boston Public Library, was decided to present to the Boston Public Library.

The offer was communicated to Mayor Quincy through Ambassador Hay. The bust was forwarded last summer, and turned over to the trustees of the library by Mayor Quincy, and the following acknowledgment in the form of a scroll, illuminated upon vellum, was transmitted to Richard Lees:

"Sir: The trustees of the Public Library in the city of Boston have received from his honor Josiah Quincy, mayor, the bust of Sir Walter Scott, purchased by the Westminster committee from Mr. Hutchison, R. S. A., for deposit in this library. We are glad to have so faithful a copy of Chantrey's celebrated work among our treasures of literature and art, and we are

treasure, the generosity of the subscribers and still more for the spirit which has prompted the gift. We recognise in that act of international courtesy a mark of that growing harmony of interest between the two leading powers in the civilisation of the world, which, if sometimes latent, is always being stirred by the disturbing incidents and whirls of the world, directed, may we trust, towards the peace and prosperity to which the nations of the earth. The patrons of this library will always view with admiration the bust of this great magician, who

touching all the incidents of history, the customs of the period and the eminent characters of the time, bringing them into finished and immortal pictures, which have put succeeding ages under grateful obligations. If Sir Walter's genius were descriptive rather than creative, there would run through all his writings such a loftiness and purity of moral sentiment that they have furnished the world with a vast amount of cheer and hope, and we rejoice to find that this delight which he has always provided for three generations shows no decline in the readers of a great public library today."

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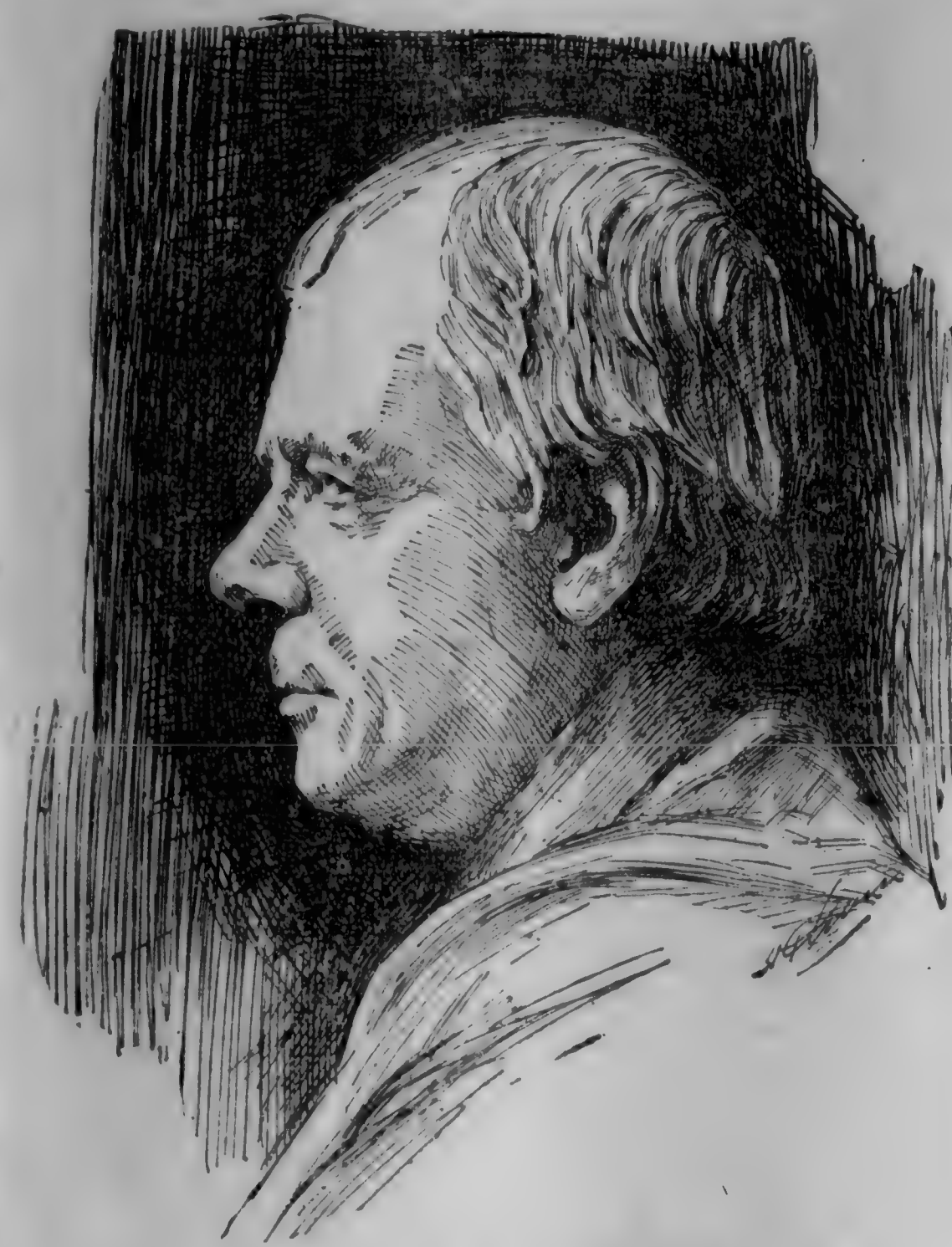
BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 136.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899.

BUST TO BE UNVEILED.

Copy of Chantrey's Walter Scott for the
Public Library in This City.



MEMORIAL TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Tomorrow afternoon, at the occasion of the opening of the new lecture hall of the Public Library, a notable bust of Sir Walter Scott is to be unveiled by President Eliot of Harvard University, in the presence of a limited number of persons prominent in the cultured welfare of the community. The bust is a replica of the celebrated Chantrey work, which was subscribed for internationally as a memorial to Scott, to be placed in Westminster Abbey, and has been presented to the Boston Public Library by the Westminster memorial committee, through Ambassador Hay and Mayor Quincy.

It seems that the foreign memorial committee found a surplus remaining at its disposal after paying all the expenses incurred in placing the Chantrey bust in the abbey, and offered the replica to the Boston library in recognition of "the ready and cordial help which the citizens of the United States rendered to the committee." In other words, the bust to be unveiled in the Public Library tomorrow is a hearty compliment to the American subscribers to the Westminster memorial.

The trustees of the Public Library have acknowledged the receipt of the replica in the following letter, on an illuminated vellum scroll, transmitted to Mr. Richard Leas of Galashiels, Scotland, honorary secretary of the Westminster

committee on the Sir Walter Scott memorial:

Sir: The trustees of the Public Library in the city of Boston have received from his honor Josiah Quincy, mayor, the bust of Sir Walter Scott, purchased by the Westminster committee from Mr. Hutchinson, R. S. A., for deposit in this library. We are glad to have so faithful a copy of Chantrey's celebrated work among our treasures of literature and art, and we are grateful for the generosity of its subscribers and still more for the spirit which has prompted the gift. We recognize in this act of international courtesy a mark of that growing harmony of interest between the two leading powers in the civilization of the world, which, if sometimes latent, always has been strong beneath all disturbing incidents, and which, well directed, may be the assurance of peace and prosperity to the nations of the earth. The patrons of this library will always view with admiration the bust of this great musician, who touched all the incidents of history, the customs of the time, bringing them into finished and immortal pictures, which have put succeeding ages under grateful obligations. If Sir Walter's genius was descriptive rather than creative, there yet runs through all his writings such a loftiness and purity of moral sentiment that they have furnished the world with a vast amount of cheer and hope, and we rejoice to find that this delight which he has always provided for three generations shows no decline in the readers of a great public library today.

President Eliot will make the principal speech at the proceedings tomorrow. The Rev. Dr. James De Normandie will speak for the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and there will be remarks from other gentlemen.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 137.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

The unveiling of the bust of Sir Walter Scott in the Public Library of Boston this afternoon will be attended with exercises of an interesting character. This bust, it will be remembered, is a replica of that in Westminster Abbey, presented to the Public Library by the memorial committee in recognition of "the ready and cordial help which the citizens of the United States rendered to the committee." The Rev. Dr. De Normandie of the library trustees will preside at the dedication, President Eliot of Harvard University will deliver a brief address, and will be followed by Mayor Quincy, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Edward Robinson and Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, who will speak on special topics assigned to each, respectively.

4 May 16.

The Boston Traveler

Bust of Scott Unveiled.

The new lecture hall of the Boston Public Library was opened yesterday and made memorable by the unveiling of a bust of Sir Walter Scott. President Eliot of Harvard delivered an address as the bust was unveiled. The other speakers were Solomon Lincoln, the Rev. James D. Normandie, Edward Robinson, A. Lawrence Lowell and Charles Francis Adams. The bust was unveiled by Mr. Fiske Warren, who placed a bouquet of flowers and two laurel wreaths upon the pedestal. This ceremony was loudly applauded.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 138.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A Bust of the Novelist
Unveiled Yesterday.

Exercises in Lecture Hall
of the Public Library.

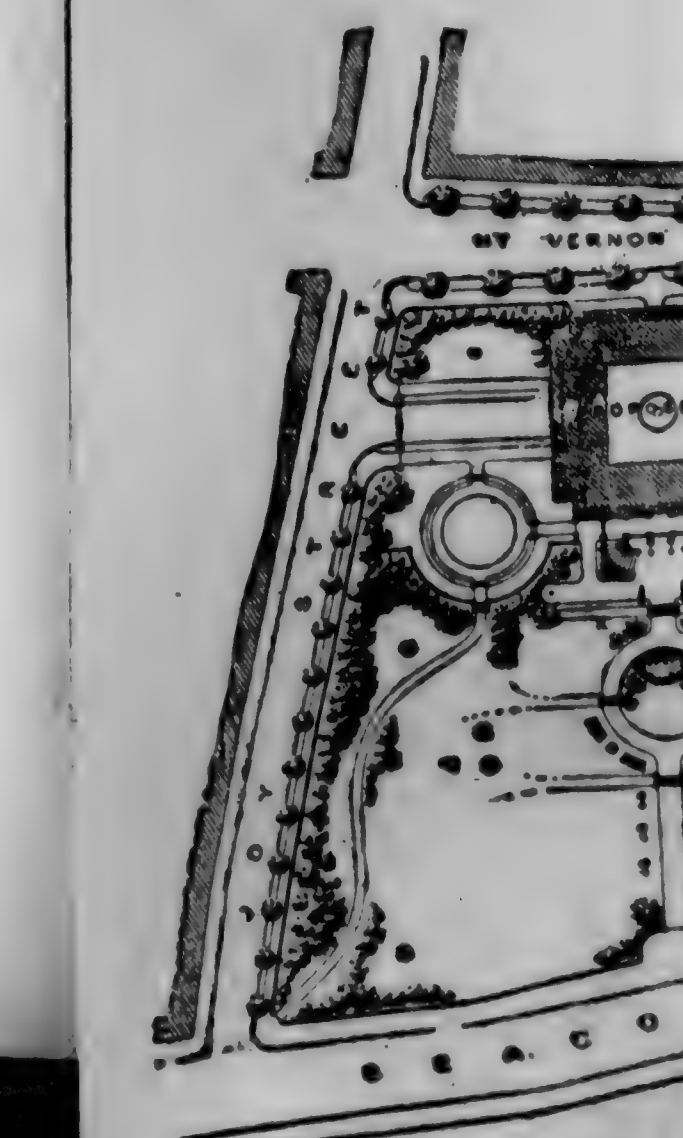
President Eliot of Harvard
Makes the Main Speech.

Tells Why Scott Has Kept
His Popularity So Long.

Dr. De Normandie and C. F.



STATE HOUSE AND GROUND



A SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE EXT
POSSIBLE SHOULD
THE
As provided for in bill printed

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899

SCOTT REPLICA AND NEW HALL

Interesting Ceremonies of Dedication at
the Boston Public Library, with Ad-
dresses by President Eliot and Other
Distinguished Men

America and England contributed to the fund of the Westminster Memorial Association which placed the beautiful Chantry bust of the "Wizard of the North" in Westminster Abbey, and through the efforts of Elsie Warren, American chairman of the association, the surplus of the fund was devoted to a replica, said to be of even finer marble than the original, which was given to the city of Boston and unveiled in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon. The unveiling also marked the opening of the new lecture hall, and it took place in the presence of a distinguished audience. The old standard of Scotland, the yellow banner with the figure of a lion wrought in red, and the Union Jack were grouped at the head of the hall with the American flag, and the ceiling was decorated with stripes of red bunting. The replica, resting upon a column pedestal of marble, stood covered with a piece of the silk tartan of Scotland and encircled with wreaths of bluebells and ivy. Solomon Lincoln of the library trustees presided, and Herbert Putnam, former librarian and now librarian to Congress, although he did not speak, was among the gentlemen on the platform.

Rev. James De Normandie spoke with especial reference to the bust and the fraternal feeling it typifies, and said that it is hardly possible to express fully the debt we owe to Ambassador John Hay and Mr. Warren for the interest, generosity and zeal they have shown and of which they have modestly refused to tell the story, leaving the task for him.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University treated Scott from the critical point of view, and while declaring that Scott attracted children primarily by his masterful presentation of the highest fighting quality of the race and his idealization of warfare and the soldier, commended the intense patriotism of the novelist and his pure-minded and noble delineation of women. "This bust," he said, "comes to the library under interesting circumstances. In October, 1896, a subscription was opened in Great Britain to place in Poet's Corner a copy of Chantry's bust of Sir Walter Scott. In December following subscription papers for this object were placed by special permission of the trustees in this library and in the Boston Athenaeum, and contributions were also solicited by three private citizens. The result was that out of a total of 329 contributors 119 were Americans, and out of a total of \$2720 collected \$400 were from American sources.

"When the committee on the Scott Memorial in Westminster Abbey had accomplished their object, and had unveiled in the abbey a copy by Mr. Hutchinson of Chantry's bust, it appeared that a surplus remained in the hands of the committee. Thereupon, in recognition of the cordial help which citizens of the United States had given to their undertaking, the committee resolved to present to the Boston Public Library a replica of the bust placed in the abbey. Their gift is before you.

"These acts of mutual sympathy and courtesy naturally set us to thinking about the real bonds of union between England and the United States. I find them not in any commercial interests, or prospects of mutual, material, or political advantage, but in common ideals, aspirations, and loves. As a rule, sentiments, not sordid interests, move nations to fight, or unite them in harmony.

"English and Americans admire the same elemental virtues—courage and endurance in fight, boldness in adventure, perseverance under difficulties and against obstacles, and loyalty to friend, leader, or commander. Alike, they have the savage instinctive readiness for mortal combat or perilous adventure. Alike, they admire the civilised virtues of disinterestedness, self-control, purity and gentleness. They cherish the same ideals of freedom, public order, and public justice. Both peoples love home and family, and the familiar aspects of nature; and both admire the same types of manhood and womanhood. These common loves and ideals get incessant expression in the rich and various literature dear to both peoples, and nowhere more directly, naturally, and movingly than in the writings of Walter Scott."

Mayor Quincy dwelt upon the importance of the new hall and the system of popular education which it made possible, and Edward Robinson of the Museum of Fine Arts said the new lecture idea meant much to the interests of art. A. Lawrence Lowell spoke of the hall with reference to the cause of education, and said that the enlarged facilities of the reader of today presented their danger in the ease with which shallow and unsound ideas might be disseminated. This danger, he said, might be largely negated by using the lectures for the instruction of teachers, and so guiding the early studies of the people. Hon. Charles Francis Adams hinted at a future "pantheon" to supplement the replica, and aroused general curiosity with his list of the great "lecturers" who, he said, should, rank with Scott, and whom he devoted to Moses, Plato, Horace, Montaigne, Voltaire, Hugo, Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Tolstoi, Franklin and Emerson.

AN INTRODUCTION

G RECORD THURSDAY

THE SCOTT BUST

Unveiled in the Public Library—
Lecture Hall Opened.

Addresses by Dr. De Normandie,
Pres. Eliot and Mayor Quincy.

The unveiling of the Sir Walter Scott bust and the opening of the new lecture hall to the public took place at the public library yesterday afternoon before about 500 persons who just about filled the hall.

The arch over the platform was hung with an American flag on the left, a British flag on the right, and the national banner of Scotland in the middle. The bust was concealed under a silken throw of the plaid of the clan of Stuart, and was taken off while Dr. de Normandie was speaking by Elsie Warren, who with Murray Kay was active in getting the American subscriptions for the Hutchinson copy in Westminster abbey, whereof this bust is a replica.

Samuel Lincoln, the new president of the board of trustees, introduced the speakers with a little preliminary address in which he remarked that it was just 70 years ago that Scott "unveiled himself"—having up to that time been known as "the unknown."

Rev. Dr. de Normandie, a library trustee, related the circumstances of the Westminster abbey copy of the Abbotsford bust by Chantry, the American contributions of \$500 to the fund and the surplus which permitted this replica, a faithful copy and said to be of finer marble, to be presented to the library. He said it was an instance of the better feeling between this country and England, which "if not over-done or too much talked about, but taken for granted," would make for the peace of the world.

He said it had become a question whether a library is to furnish whatever novels the public happens to want, no matter how frivolous or pernicious, or was to choose its books so as to advance "education and morality." It was not enough, he said, that a book is read in many homes. The library in this matter should not only be in the position of parent, but of good parents.

The doctor spoke gratefully of the debt the trustees were under to the committee who read the novels, and his concluding reference to Scott was as the representative of "purity in literature."

Pres. Eliot of Harvard read a paper on Scott, which had all the careful, analytical thought with which he always prepares himself for a public appearance, and all of the abundant youthfulness and health which makes his speech an inspiration.

He said the recent craze for Scotch dialect and the reaction toward romance merely strengthened the liking for Scott, which had its reasons deeper in itself. Scott was read chiefly by children and by adults returning to the tales which had delighted their younger years.

He named a number of characteristics of Scott which he thought appealed thus to children. First stood the fighting quality of the stories. Combats of every possible sort ran through the pages, and though they represented cruelty and were undertaken for motives which now men might not tolerate, yet children were in the barbarous state just as society had been when in its childhood and they liked Scott's fighting. Besides after all, it does not teach cruelty, but manly strength and perseverance.

Local patriotism was another thing fostered by reading Scott. Another was love of prosperity, success, and the happy issue out of struggles. Conservatism politically and socially was a fifth. A sixth was his delineation of women, peculiarly noble, both tender and courageous. Since degree of civilization may be measured by the respect paid to woman, Scott may be said in these delineations to have spoken his most distinctive message.

Mayor Quincy spoke about the lecture hall and its proposed uses. He said the library was a sort of university for the people where advanced lines of study might be pursued. There was very much greater freedom than in the formal university, and through lectures in the hall the studies could be directed with more formality. There might be classes under expert guidance.

In New York the system of free lectures similar to those carried on this winter in Boston were under the direction of the board of education. The mayor thought that for Boston at least these should be under the direction of the trustees of the library. The function of the board of education was to educate the young. The lecture system was for the education of adults.

A. L. Lowell spoke about the relations of the lecture room to the public schools. He said that in our day everybody in this country is educated up to a point where opinions and feelings could be spread at a rate never known before. There was the danger in this that temporary and shallow opinions and feelings should spread as rapidly as sounder. The way to guard against this was to lay the foundations of education very strong and very deep, so that the people will not be shaken by the emotion of the moment. It used to be so that a few scholars knew how to find the books in the library and the general public "gotted around the fringe."

There used to be 2 kinds of creatures that the librarian guarded against—novels and readers. Now the main concern was to get people in to read the books. But they have no idea how to use the books. The catalogue system has helped that matter greatly, and the

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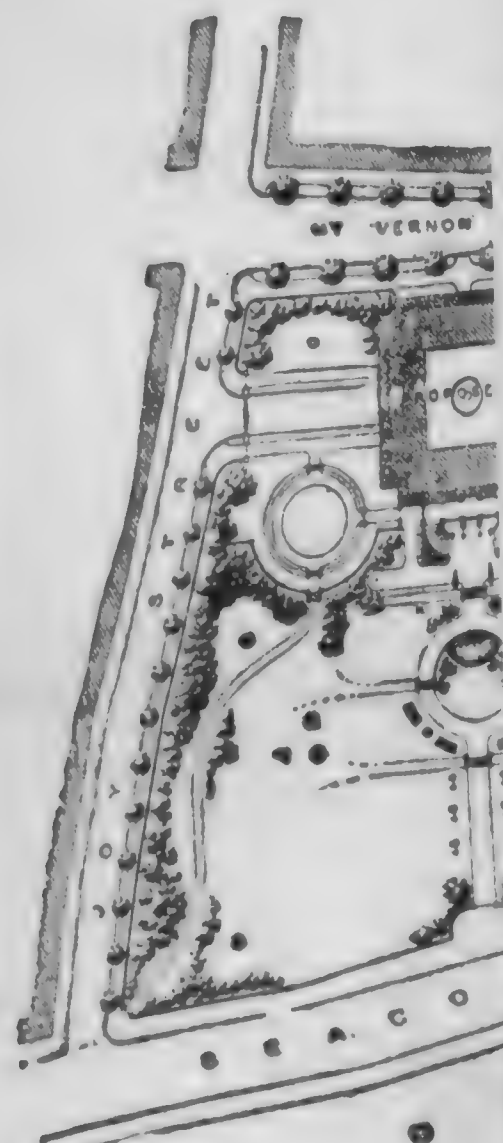
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Colley, secretary of the library trustees, presided, and Herbert Putnam, former librarian and now librarian to Congress, although he did not speak, was among the gentlemen on the platform.

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writings. Quincy dwelt upon the importance of the new hall and the system of popular education which it made possible, and Edward Robinson of the Museum of Fine Arts said that the future idea meant much to the interests of art. A. Lawrence Lowell spoke of the hall with reference to the cause of education, and said that the enlarged facilities of the reader of today present their danger in the same way that the shallow and unsound ideas of the past might be disseminated. This danger, he said, might be largely negated by using the lectures for the instruction of teachers, and so guiding the studies of the people. Finally, Francis Adams hinted that a future "pantheon" to supplement the replicas, and aroused general curiosity with his list of the great lecturers" who, he said, should include Scott, and whom he thought might be Moses, Montaigne, Voltaire, Hugo (perhaps), Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Tolstoy, Franklin and Emerson.

AN INTRODUCTION

To the Editor of the Transcript:

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Charles Francis Adams having sold at the Scott occasion at the Public Library that he knew of no one in Italy worthy to be ranked with the great writers of the world, may I offer an introduction through your columns? "Dante Alighieri, Charles Francis Adams: Charles Francis Adams, Dante Alighieri."

Pantheoonically yours,
Dorchester, May 17.

G. T. J.

Dorchester, May 11.

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The arch over the platform was hung with the American flag on the left, a British flag on the right, and the national banner of Scotland in the middle. The bust was concealed under a silken throw of the plaid of the clan of Stuart, and was taken off while Dr. de Normandie was speaking by Fluke Warren, who with Murray Kay was in the line of the American delegates. The bust of the Hutchinson copy in Westminster abbey, whereof this bust is a replica.

Samuel Lincoln, the new president of the board of trustees, introduced the speakers with a little preliminary address in which he remarked that it was just 70 years ago that Scott travelled himself—having been at that time been known as "the unknown,"

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Edward Robinson of the Art Museum said it was planned to bring the museum and the fine arts department of the university into harmony by lectures illustrated with lantern slides. Not specially

trated with lantern slides. He was not specially prepared to read, but he told some stories and projected a "pantheon" to supplement them. He was so convincing his audience looked lonely. He sketched the great "lecturers" who could rank with Scott. He told of many things by reason of which he loved to see whom he would include. The list was: Moses, Plato, Aristotle, Horace, Montaigne, Voltaire, Hugo, Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Tolstoy, Franklin, and Emerson. He said that Futurism was on the platform, but he did not speak, but it seemed scarcely

Dr. De Normandie and C. F. Adams Among Speakers.

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There were more

stonford every year than to Stratford-on-Avon.

Adams thought that those writers who broke through the trammels of the dead and of language, who are recognized as great in literature, should be a bust or a statue by the side of Plato, the Commencing with the various ages, countries and mentioned those whose opinion, deserved to be remembered in such a way.

"Shakespeare"

that the librarian guarded against the worms and readers. Now the concern was to get the people to read books. But they have no idea how to use the books. The catalogue at the Boston Library has the most nearly perfect catalogue in the world. But many people could even use the catalogue. The way in which the schools are using the lecture has been by letting the teacher get oral instruction on the use of the library.

Edward Hollander, who had been asked to bring the material to the library and the fine arts department of the University of California at Berkeley, had lectured there on harmonies of the spheres. F. Adams said he was not prepared to speak, but he had a "parthenon" to show. He pointed to the Keott bust, which he said was "a beautiful thing, but it looks lonely." He then showed a reproduction of a painting by Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Weather." He sketched the great "lecturers" of the past, including Plato, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Leibniz, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao. He said that he would include "The last list" of the great thinkers of the future. He then showed a painting by Plato, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Leibniz, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao. He said that he would include "The last list" of the great thinkers of the future.

MAY 18, 1899-FOUR

ELIOT ON SCOTT.

Educator Makes Address
at Public Library.

Occasion Was Opening of the Lec-
ture Hall and Bust Unveiling.

He Tells Why Children Love
the "Novels."

They Appeal to Barbaric
Element in Humanity.

Rev James De Normandie and
Mayor Quincy Also Spoke.

The new lecture hall of the Boston public library was thrown open to the public, and most auspiciously dedicated to its future uses, yesterday afternoon. The unveiling of the beautiful bust of Sir Walter Scott at the same time and in the same place added much to the impressiveness of the occasion, and it is safe to say that the 500 or more present gave vent to the satisfaction which they felt when they so heartily applauded Pres Eliot of Harvard university at the conclusion of his masterly address on the famous Scotch bard and novelist.

He devoted practically his entire paper to Scott. The other speakers devoted themselves more largely to the significance of the purpose to which the new hall was being dedicated. The opening of this hall will add to the library a university feature in the shape of lectures by prominent educators, which will be of immense benefit to those who are taking up specific lines of reading and study, as it will in a sense direct such reading and study. Mayor Quincy intimated as much in his remarks.

The other speakers were the president of the board of trustees, Solomon Linn; Rev James De Normandie, Mr. Edwin Robinson, Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell and Chas. Francis Adams. The hall itself, which is the old newspaper room on the second floor, was tastefully decorated.

Scotland's Ancient Standard.

Over this platform at the western end yesterday hung the ancient national standard of Scotland, with the stars and stripes on one side and the British flag on the other. On the center of the platform stood the veiled bust of Scott on a marble pedestal, which was encircled by two laurel wreaths. A bouquet of wild iris was attached to the wreath as the token of the poetical. The speech at the house of a silver Stewart "quill" consisted of a silver Stewart national banner, which along with the standard of Scotland over the platform, were provided for the occasion by Mr. Murray Kay.

During the progress of Dr De Normandie's address Mr. Fleck Warren stepped forward and unveiled the bust. There was a hush for a moment, then a burst of applause broke out as the beauty of the piece of sculpture became more and more apparent to everybody.

Continued on the Third Page.

James De Normandie, who spoke in part as follows:
The occasion which gathers us here is twofold.
About three years ago a request was made to the trustees for permission to open in the library a subscription paper for a proposed memorial to Sir Walter Scott, which was to be placed in Westminster abbey.
It was against all our traditions, but our interest in the great novelist and writer was stronger than our traditions, or our fears of a precedent, and the request was granted.
The amount contributed by Americans was nearly \$200, which was gratefully received, and at the unveiling of the bust yesterday, Mr. Kay, made a very



BUST UNVEILED IN NEW LECTURE ROOM OF PUBLIC LIBRARY.

deeper. Here in America—I know not how it may be in European countries—we observe that Scott's romances and poetry are now read by children rather than by men and women, except indeed to the tales or the verses which delighted them in their childhood.

Books for Children.

"In well-brought-up American families the children begin with 'The Tale of the Man,' 'Ivanhoe' and 'Marmion' at 10 or 12 years of age, and go on through the romances and poems with absorbing interest. What are the qualities of Scott's writings which so command them to children who read?"

"The first quality in importance, it seems to me, is their fighting quality. Scott pictures in both his prose and his poetry all kinds of fighting—tourneys, battles, harder raids, combats of giants, slayers, outlaws, thieves, assassins and religious wars and wars for freedom. He wrote of himself, 'My heart is a soldier's, and always has been. A little French verse, which precedes in romance of Quentin Durward, says in essence: 'My country is war, my home is armor, and to fight is my life.' So his romances and poems are about the heroic sides of the marauder's, pirate's and soldier's life. He depicts fighting for chivalrous or patriotic motives, but for chivalrous or patriotic motives, but for the interest of his pictures of combat."

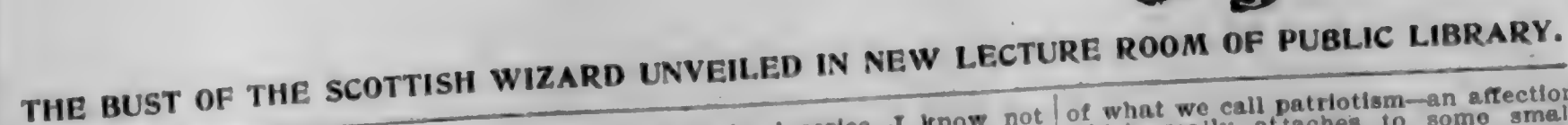
"All the fighting and the killing are intensely interesting to the average child, whether or not there be any motive for them which is commendable or even tolerable. It must be admitted that descriptions of combat and perilous adventures commend themselves to hearty children, whether the descriptions be those of romance, or poetry, or historical narrative."
The embryologists have proved that the human embryo during its development passes rapidly through successive stages which in lower forms of life are permanent. Thus the embryo for a time is a fish, the mariposa and the polyp, then a mammal, and so on. The single human embryo in its development of the animal kingdom, the growth recapitulates, as it were, the growth of the animal kingdom. So the psychologist and moral development of the intellect and moral development of each child there is a series of stages from

of what we call patriotism—an affection which really attaches to some small area and is only extended by analogy or generalization to great areas. The New England child feels about New England exactly as Scott felt about Caithness.

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sire's! What mortal hand
Can ever undo the fatal bond
That binds me to that rugged strand."
It is the very commonness of this sentiment that has helped to give Scott his hold upon successive generations. Fully three generations have passed since the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' was first published, and still his poems inspire thousands of readers with love of nature and love of home.

A Natural Conservative.

"Scott had another quality which would commend him to a great majority of the human race—he was a natural conservative, and his conservatism was a conservatism of the whole trend of his mind, not only in his politics (for he was a Tory), but in his prose and poetry. He portrayed in their most attractive aspects high feudal society and military virtues of honor and fidelity in men and purity and devotion in women. In many of his humble characters also there appears the sturdy, conservative virtue of loyalty to family, clan and feudal lord, and to inherited beliefs and traditions. In spite of modern democracy, which has not yet clearly determined what its own substitute for feudal loyalty is to be, these sentiments commend themselves heartily to the average reading youth of today."
Finally a fundamental reason for the continued popularity of Scott among peoples of Teutonic stock is to be found in his delineation of the kind that most perfectly described peculiarly noble types of womanhood of the kind that is both commendable itself and the kind that is both



Continued from the First Page.

doubtful if this replica by

It is indeed doubtful if this replica by Hutchinson in pure white marble is not more technically excellent than the original by Francis Chantrey.

Promptly at 4 o'clock Pres Solomon Lincoln of the board of trustees escorted Mayor Quincy and Pres Elliot to seats on the stage.

They were followed by Charles Francis Adams, Rev Charles de Normandie, Edward Robinson, A. Lawrence Lowell, Herbert Putnam, Fiske Warren, James Murray Kay, James L. Whitney and Philip H. Savage.

Pres Lincoln immediately stepped forward and welcomed those present in behalf of the trustees of the library. He then explained the objects of the hall and the importance of the library in a

briefly explained the international significance in an intellectual way of the unveiling of the bust of Sir Walter Scott which testified to the mighty sway of the great Scottish magician. He recalled the baronet some 50 years ago in Edinburgh at which Sir Walter Scott unveiled himself as the mysterious author of the Waverley novels about whom there had been so much curiosity.

He said that few authors were better known today than Scott and conclude "We are glad to possess this memorial to a great author."

Rev James de Normandie.
Mr Lincoln then introduced Rev
James de Normandie, who spoke in part
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The amount was nearly \$500, which was gratefully received, and at the unveiling of the monument, Mr. Hay, made a very interesting address.

deeper. Here in America—I know not how it may be in European countries—we observe that Scott's romances and poetry are now read by children rather than by men and women, except indeed as men and women recur in after life to the tales or the verses which delighted them in their childhood.

Books for Children

"In well-brought-up American families the children begin with "The Tallman," "Ivanhoe" and "Marmion" at 10 or 12 years of age, and go on through the romances and poems with absorbing interest. What are the qualities of Scott's writings which so commend them to the young reader?"

"The first quality in importance, it seems to me, is their fighting quality. Scott pictures in both his prose and his poetry all kinds of fighting—tournament, border raids, combats of smugglers, outlaws, thieves, apprentices and gladiators, dynastic wars, civil wars, callous wars and wars for freedom.

"He wrote of himself, 'My heart is a soldier's, and always has been.' A little French verse, which precedes the romance of Quentin Durward, says in effect: 'My country is war, my home is armor, and to fight is my life.' In his romances and poems present the heroic sides of the marauder's, pirate and soldier's life. He depicts fighting for chivalrous or patriotic motives, but

d: for all-around
a lofty motive is by no means essential
ai to the interest of his pictures of combat.
bat. "All the fighting and the killing and the
to the average

intensely interesting to the
child, whether or not there be any
 motive for them which the modern man
 would recognize as commendable or ev
 tolerable. It must be admitted that d
 scriptions of combat and perilous a
 venture commend themselves to hear
 children, whether the descriptions
 be prose or poetry, or histo

"The embryologists have proved that the human embryo during its development rapidly through the stages of life."

ment passes rapidly through the stages which in lower forms of life is permanent. Thus it recalls for a time the polyp, the fish, the marsupial and the stages of mammals lower than the embryo in

other types of mammalian embryo in man. The single human embryo in growth recapitulates, as it were, development of the animal kingdom. The psychologists tell us that

So the psychological and moral development of the intellectual and moral development of the child there is a series of stages of which the age long development is a part.

of what we call patriotism—an affection which really attaches to some small area and is only extended by analogy or generalization to great areas. The New England child feels about New England exactly as Scott felt about Caledonia:

Land of brown heath and smog,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my stress! What mortal hand
Can ever untie the filial band
That knits me to that rugged strand."

"It is the very commonness of this sentiment that has helped to give Scott his hold upon successive generations. Fully three generations have passed since the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' was first published, and still his poems inspire thousands of readers with love of nature and love of home.

There is another very simple, natural feeling which runs through many of Scott's writings, both in prose and poetry, namely, his love of prosperity, success and happy issue out of arduous struggles. To be sure, a happy issue in most cases means for him the winning of material advantages, such as happy marriages, many children, the establish-

marriages, many children, long life and maintenance of a family line, long life and riches or large possessions. There is undoubtedly a Jewish quality in the notions of success, just as there is in modern English and American views of a successful career."

A Natural Conservative.
 "Scott had another quality which distinguished him to a great majority."

would commend him to a great measure of the human race—he was a natural conservative, and his conservatism appeared, not only in his politics (for he

was a story, but in the whole of his writings in both prose and poetry he portrayed in their most attractive aspects high feudal society and military life, bringing out in strong relief the virtues of honor and fidelity in men and purity and devotion in women.

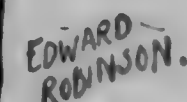
"In many of his humble characters also there appears the sturdy, conservative, family character."

also there appears the positive virtue of loyalty to family, clan and feudal lord, and to inherited beliefs and traditions. In spite of modern democracy, which has not yet clearly

democracy, which has been
 terminated what its own substitute
 feudal loyalty is to be, these sentiment
 commend themselves heartily to the
 average reading youth of today.

"Finally, a fundamental reason for the continued popularity of Scott among the peoples of Teutonic stock is to be found in his delineation of women. He fits in his delineation of the most peculiarly noble type of womanhood."

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of womanhood- of the kind that mo
of womanhood- of the kind that mo



Continued from the First Page.

Rev James de Normandie.

Scott's Popularity.

"At this moment there chances to be a strong interest in dialect, and a reaction towards the romantic away from metaphysics and dissections. But these are only temporary reinforcements of Scott's influence. Its real sources lie

Books for Children.

"In children, as in the human race, the brutality may last just so long as the child is unconscious that it is brutality; or, in other words, so long as they have not conceived of gentleness and mercy. In the progress of the race brutality begins to cease when some one, gentler or wiser than the rest, conceives and sets forth the better way of gentleness but the ceasing of brutality and cruelty in the race is infinitely slow, as we have seen, and it is fresh this very year.

Scott's "Cruelty."

"He well illustrates the general truth of Ruskin's dictum that great authors and particularly great poets, must have been brought up in the country. Among well-bred children there is no commoner sentiment than love of that small piece of the earth's surface with which each child becomes intimate. This sentiment is really the root

A Natural Conservative.

Some French and Americans admire the same elemental virtues—courage and endurance in fight, boldness in adventure, persistence in the face of difficulties and obstacles, and loyalty to friends, leader or commander. Alike they have the savage instinct to follow a leader in the most perilous adventure. Alike they admire the civilized virtues of disinterestedness, self-control, persistence, gentleness, and respect for the same freedom, public order and public justice. Both peoples love home and family and the families of their friends. Both have the same types of heroism of manhood and womanhood. These common loves and ideals get incarnated in expression in the same type of literature—poetry to both peoples, and nowhere more directly, naturally and movingly than in the writings of Walter Scott.

Mayor Quincy.

[illegible]

Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Mr. Edward Robinson and Mr. Charles Francis Adams also spoke.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

OUR LATEST LIBRARY ACCESSION.
A pleasing tribute to the memory and worth of Sir Walter Scott, in which Pres Eliot and other of our notables participated served to dedicate, yesterday, the attractive new lecture hall which has been added to our public library building, and bids fair to be an important accessory in the work of public education.
It was fitting that Mayor Quincy should preside and speak on the occasion of opening to the public this well-appointed hall. It is likely to be largely instrumental in carrying forward still further the plan of "municipal lectures" which has aroused so much attention, both in and out of Boston.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 139.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1899.

Moses, Plato, Horace, Montaigne, Voltaire, Hugo (perhaps), Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Tolstol, Franklin and Emerson. These are the names of those writers whose busts ought to be placed by the side of Scott in our Public Library pantheon, in the opinion of Charles Francis Adams. It is a great list, but is it complete?

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.
The Official Paper of the State
The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1899.

Another of the old-time Bostonians withdraws formally from public affairs in the retirement from the board of trustees of the public library of Hon. F. O. Prince. The burden of years rests on him, who for many years has been so well-known here. Of Mr. Prince it can be said with especial truth that he is an "old school democrat." In his ways of thought, in his dress and in his courtly manners, he has long exemplified to a younger generation the type of a man embodied in the expression formerly so frequently used. For many years he was active in the national councils of his party, but his activities have always been essentially local and his four years' service as mayor the crown of his public career. For some time, his figure has been infrequently noticed down town, and his retirement has been foreseen and regretted by a very large number of friends.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

Librarian Putnam in Town.
Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional library at Washington, sat with the board of trustees of the Boston public library at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The board had before it a considerable amount of routine business, as well as some contracts to be finished, and which were made under the administration of Mr. Putnam as librarian. The winding up of these matters necessitated the presence of Mr. Putnam, in regard to his work at Washington he had little to say, except that he found some things connected with the library in excellent shape. He has not as yet formed any plans, and his investigations so far have left very good impressions of the condition of affairs in his mind.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1899.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
Will be Secured in Germany for the Boston Public Library.
C. Howard Walker, the architect who recently sailed for Europe, where he will spend several years in study and recreation, has been commissioned by the trustees of the public library to purchase photographs of German architecture during his visit to that country. The collection of architectural photographs in the art department of the public library is already the finest and most complete in the country, and is much in demand at all times by students and architects from all over the country.
The best architecture of nearly all countries is represented in this collection, with the possible exception of Germany and Spain. Photographs of some of the best modern examples of architecture in both these countries have been lacking; they were to have been secured last year, but owing to the war with Spain, that purpose was impossible of fulfillment.
It is safe to say that Mr. Walker will return with a rare set of photographs for the library.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS ISSUE:

The ^{3c} Mystery of "The Holy Grail."—The "Round Table" and the Zodiac.—Modern Pads and Fallacies.—View of the Modern Inferno.—A Fable for Capitalists.—In the Editorial Perspective.

JUNE 2, 1899.

Published Under the Auspices of KORESH
THE FOUNDER OF KORESHANITY.

THE FLAMING SWORD

June 2, 1899.

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The Flaming Sword

"And He placed at the East of the garden of Eden cherubim and a Flaming Sword, which turned every way to keep the Way of the Tree of Life."

Vol. xiii. No. 28.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 2, 1899. A. K. 60.

Whole No. 339

Significance of "The Holy Grail."

The "Round Table" and the Zodiac; the Twelve Seats in the Circle at the Last Supper; the Recovery of the Cup by the Antitypical Joseph.

"THE HOLY GRAIL" is made the subject of an attempt to execute a series of artistic panel work in the Public Library of Boston. It is an unfortunate circumstance that so wonderful a theme should be portrayed, as a channel of information, through a succession of daubs exhibited in the great library at the nucleus of civilization in America. When we contrasted this effort of the artist with a theme great enough to have inspired the soul and stirred the fertile imagination of poetic genius to write as Tennyson has written, this central subject of all his poetry, we were chagrined to see with what ease the evasion of criticism could be accomplished, and, if this be the standard of the American definition of art, to what an insignificant level the criterion of delineation had adjusted itself, to allow this exhibition to pass muster in so pre-eminent a hall of scholastic cult as the new Public Library of Boston.

Perhaps to the failure of the artist, is due the fact that the readers of THE SWORD who are unfamiliar with this legend of "the Holy Grail," are permitted to study the subject from the Koreshan point of view.

"The Holy Grail was fabled to be the sacred vessel from which our Lord had eaten at the last supper, and in which (having purchased it from Pontius Pilate) Joseph of Arimathea had subsequently gathered the divine blood of His wounds."

"Its existence, its preservation, its miraculous virtues and properties, were a cherished popular belief in the early ages of European Christianity; and in the folk-

tales from which twelfth century narrators drew their material it was represented as guarded for ages in the castle of the Grail, by the descendants of the 'rich man' to whom the body of Jesus had been surrendered, where it awaited the coming of the perfect Knight, who alone should be worthy to have knowledge of it."

"The Holy Grail" mysteriously disappeared sometime during the early centuries of Christianity. The child Galahad is knighted by King Arthur of the "Round Table," for the purpose of a search for its recovery.

I. In the first picture, the child Galahad, the descendant by his mother, of Joseph of Arimathea, is visited among the nuns who bring him up, by a dove bearing a golden censor, and an angel carrying the Grail, the presence of which operates as sustenance to the infant. From the hands of the holy women, in the legend the predestined boy passes into those of the subtle Gurnemanz, who instructs him in the knowledge of the things of the world and in the duties and functions of the ideal knight. But before leaving the nuns he has performed his knightly vigils—watched alone, till dawn in the church.

II. This ordeal terminates in his departure, which forms the subject of the second picture. Clothed in red, he is girt for going forth, while the nuns bring him to Lancelot, who fastens on one of his spurs, and Bors, who attaches the other.

III. In the third composition, the artist deals with the Arthurian Round Table, and the curious fable of the Seat Perilous, "fashioned by Merlin ere he passed away," the seat "perilous for good and ill," in which no man has yet sat with safety, not even the fashioner himself, but into which, standing vacant while it awaits only a blameless occupant, the young Galahad, knighted by Arthur, has sworn a vow to be worthy to take his place. The companions are seated in Arthur's hall, and every chair save one is filled. Suddenly the doors and windows close and the place becomes suffused with light, and Galahad, of himself, the place becomes suffused with light, and Galahad, had, robed in red, is led in by an old man clothed in white, Joseph of Arimathea, who, according to one of the most artless features of the romance, has subsisted for centuries by the pos-

The Flaming Sword.

session of the supreme relic. The young Knight is thus installed in safety in the Seat Perilous, above which becomes visible the legend, "This is the seat of Galahad."

IV. In the fourth subject, Arthur has formally instituted the search for the "Holy Grail," and the Knights are about to go forth on their mission. They have heard mass and are receiving the Episcopal benediction, Galahad always in red.

V. In the romance, Sir Galahad's first success is a success fatally frustrated. Amfortas, the Fisher King, King of the Grail, as the legend has it, having been wounded several centuries before for taking up arms in the cause of unlawful love, lies under a spell, together with all the inmates of the castle, the Castle of the Grail. From this strange perpetuation of infellectual life, they can none of them be liberated by death till the most blameless knight shall at last arrive. He must not only enter the castle, but ask a question on which everything depends. Galahad has reached his goal, but at the very goal his single slight taint of imperfection, begotten of the too worldly teachings of Gurnemanz, defeats his action. Before him passes the procession of the Grail, moving between the great fires and the trance-smitten king, and gazing at it, he tries to arrive, in his mind, at its meaning. He sees the bearer of the Grail, the damsel with the Golden Dish, the two knights with the seven-branched candle-stick, and the knight holding aloft the bleeding spear. The duty resting upon him, is to ask what these things denote, but, with the presumption of one who supposes himself to have imbibed all knowledge, he forbears, considering that he is competent to guess. But he pays for his silence, inasmuch as it forfeits for him the glory of redeeming the old monarch and his hollow-eyed court, forever dying and never dead, whom he leaves folded in their dreadful doom. On his second visit, many years later, he is better inspired.

Galahad was a descendant of Joseph of Arimathea, through his maternal ancestry. Regardless of the dispute concerning the historical or mythological character of Arthur and the Round Table, and facts—whether there be any—upon which the legend of the "Grail" was founded, we shall herewith set forth our analysis of the impulse which has inspired the imagination of prosaic and poetical minds to thus deliver themselves.

The "Round Table."

The imagination of the writers of both poetry and fiction, when moved from the profoundest depths and loftiest pinnacles of emotion, but show forth, in symbol or figure, the unrevealed arcana of truth itself. The "Round Table" is that in human progression which is astronomically represented by the circle of God's animal life—the Zodiac. The word *zodiac* signifies the circle of the animal life of Deity. The supreme Zodiacal circle belongs not to the physical heavens, but to man.

In that process of human development and progress in which the sensual humanity passes in its career toward the acquisition of immortality in the body, it encounters twelve periods or cycles of time, included in the grander circuit of four ages, or twelve dispensations. Corresponding to these lesser periods included in the grander one, there are twelve divisions of the Zodiac, through which the sign passes at the rate of fifty seconds of a degree every year, and the divisions of time, marked by this precessional movement, are coincident with the corresponding divisions of anthropotic progress and transformation. This great cycle of anthropotic progress is the "Round Table," or the Tree of Life, which yields her fruit every month, the

board of which contributes the sustentation of conjunction to God and man at the appointed intervals of its procession.

As the honor of the "Round Table"—of the mystic Knight and King, symbolic of the artistic and creative genius of Deity—was sustained by its twelve valiant heroes, so the "round table" of the Zodiac at which, in his majesty, the sun presides and rules, has its twelve distinct seats of demarcation, the twelve ecliptical constellations; and so did Christ the Lord—Light of the immortal day—fortify his power and majesty through the selection of twelve valiant heroes of the cross.

The Lord Christ constituted the vessel (of the bread and the wine) in which was eaten the substance of immortal life. This cup was lost through the declension of the church, by virtue of which loss, in the descent of the life of the Christ, there will be a reincarnation of this sacred vessel. In the legend of the "Grail," the blood of the Lord was collected by Joseph of Arimathea. For the reader to gain a clear comprehension of its mystical significance, the mind should eliminate the conviction that the death of the Lord on Calvary, while a fact, was more than a mere symbol of the real crucifixion which occurred after he had arisen from Joseph's tomb in the garden. The crucifixion of the Lord, the cross of God with man, occurred after his resurrection from his individual and physical death.

The beginning of the Lord's descent was in the transmission of the Holy Spirit to the disciples, who were first receptive to its outpouring. This was veritably the flesh and blood of Christ. They were appropriated by those of the primitive church who were made his receptacles. The disciples comprised the ground upon which the blood of the Godhead issued, as "he poured out his soul unto death." The legend depicts the gathering of the divine blood of the wounds of the Christ, and its collation and preservation in the "Grail."

The law of conjunctive unity and the progressive evolution of human development toward the climax of Deific personality, provide that the twelve disciples shall be gathered into one supreme head and individual, when in the consummation of the age the New Jerusalem shall be involved in the consciousness of him who shall have overcome and attained the Sonship of God, and upon whom is written God's new name—the name of the New Jerusalem, the Holy City.

In the progress of the race along the line of the Zodiac and ecliptic of that human experience through which Deity raises up, reveals, and crowns his Son, there are manifest, at specific intervals, the flash-lights of transcendent genius. They mark the pinnacles of intellectual attainment, and the mountain tops of achievement where the tenderness of the soul's spontaneous emotion yearns for the recovery and exaltation of the race. Joseph, the son of Jacob, the beloved of Israel, is representative on the literal plane; Christ, the Lion of

The Flaming Sword.

the tribe of Judah, prototype of Joseph and Son of God, was pre-eminent on the metaphysical plane.

The throne and altar of God (*throne*, place of the intellectual power of Deity, and *altar*, place and seat of the divine affection) are held intact and perpetuated during the never-ceasing myriads of ages through that process of rejuvenation involved in the reconstruction of Jehovah in the offspring of God in man, the Divine, immaculate Son. The intellectual and affectional pivot of the universe, Elohi Jehovah, Elijah, God the Lord, is rejuvenated and perpetuated through the absorption into that mental nucleus, of the men who overcome, attain, and rejoice in conjunctive unity. The Knight who by intrepid heroism gains the notoriety of this fame, is the Galahad of the Arthurian circle.

If in our analysis we were called upon to designate our Hero in the early stages of his progressive preparation for the eternal throne, with perception quickened by the presence of divine illumination, to Joseph, son of Israel, Knight-errant of social and moral integrity, we would direct the gaze and aspiration of the longing soul. The posterity of Joseph, through the ethnic infiltration of the ten tribes of Israel, and the development of the Germanic race as Joseph's product, became the ethnic tomb of the precipitated Lord. It is because of this fact that in the interment of the Lord Jesus, Joseph's tomb was, by the divine providence, utilized for his burial.

The stick of Joseph in the hand of Ephraim constituted the central magnet of attraction for the stick of Judah in the hand of Judah; and the progress of their union and final reincarnation are marked by periodical manifestations of mental prodigies on Time's traditional and historic dial. God is making for himself a man. In him he collects the heroism of all men; and while in his conflicts with men and armies he signals forth the prowess of the conqueror, in him no victory is so great, no achievement so commendable, no triumph so glorious as the conquest of his own soul and his victory over self.

"While thus he spake, his eye, dwelling on mine,
Drew me, with power upon me, till I grew
One with him, to believe as he believed.
Then, when the day began to wane [the light age], we
went.

"There rose a hill that none but man could climb,
Scarr'd with a hundred wintry watercourses—
Storm at the top, and when we gained it, storm
Round us and death; for every moment glanced
His silver arms and gloom'd: so quick and thick
The lightnings here and there to left and right
Struck, till the dry old trunks about us, [men] dead,
Yea, rotten with a hundred years of death,
Sprang into fire [the final conflagration of men]: and at
the base we found
On either hand, as far as eye could see,
A great black swamp [prostitution of doctrine and life]
and of an evil smell,
Part black, part whiten'd with the bones of men,
Not to be crost, save that some ancient king [who cast up

the king's highway, the way of righteous pursuit]
Had built a way, where, link'd with many a bridge [as
from Elijah to Elisha, and from John the Baptist
to the Lord Jesus],

A thousand piers ran into the Great Sea [the sea of human
life].

And Galahad fled along them bridge by bridge,
And every bridge as quickly as he crost
Sprang into fire and vanish'd [the theocracies of Enoch,
Noah, Moses, Elias, Jesus, and all], tho' I yearn'd
To follow, and thrice above him all the heavens
Open'd and blazed with thunder such as seem'd
Shoutings of all the sons of God: and first
At once I saw him far on the Great Sea, [advanced in
science]

In silver-shining armor starry-clear:
And o'er his head the holy vessel hung
Clothed in white samite or a luminous cloud.
And with exceeding swiftness ran the boat,
If boat it were—I saw not whence it came.
And when the heavens open'd and blazed again
Roaring, I saw him like a silver star—
And had he set the sail, or had the boat
Become a living creature clad with wings?
And o'er his head the holy vessel hung
Redder than any rose, a joy to me,
For now I knew the veil had been withdrawn [the desire
of the flesh].

Then in a moment when they blazed again
Opening, I saw the least of little stars [entities of person-
ality]

Down on the waste, and straight beyond the star
I saw the spiritual city and all her spires
And gateways in a glory like one pearl
No larger, tho' the goal of all the saints—
Strike from the sea; and from the star there shot
A rose-red sparkle to the city, and there
Dwelt, and I knew it was the Holy Grail,
Which never eyes on earth again shall see.
Then fell the floods of heaven drowning the deep.
And how my feet recrost the deathful ridge
No memory in me lives; but that I touch'd
The chapel-doors [the men who pass through theocracies
at the final conflagration] at dawn I know; and
thence
Taking my war-horse [chastity] from the holy man,
Glad that no phantom vex me more, return'd
To whence I came, the gate of Arthur's wars."

Galahad is the wheel of time, or the circuit of human progress after life, involved in personality successively re-embodied along the median line of experience. Creation is the art of God. The creative power of the Almighty culminates, through the perfection of science, in the structured temple of humanity. Arthur, type of creative power, exalts the art of man to art of God, wherein God restructures the mortal and corruptible life, into his glorious Temple, City, and Kingdom of eternal love, wherein God the architect abides and reigns.

King Arthur's Sword, Excalibur.

"And there I saw mage Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred winters are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege.

"And near him stood the Lady of the Lake,
Who knows a subtler magic than his own—
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
She gave the King his huge cross-hilted sword,
Whereby to drive the heathen out: a mist
Of incense curl'd about her, and her face
Well-nigh was hidden in the minster gloom;
But there was heard amongst the holy hymns
A voice as of the waters, for she dwells
Down in a deep, calm, whatsoever storms

The Flaming Sword.

May shake the world, and when the surface rolls,
Hath power to walk the waters like our Lord. [To walk
the waters is to exercise divine dominion over the
people.]

"There likewise I beheld Excalibur
Before him at his crowning borne, the sword
That rose from out the bosom of the lake,
And Arthur row'd across and took it—rich
With jewels, Elin Urim [the Lord], on the hilt,
Bewildering heart and eye—the blade [divine truth in ul-
timate science] so bright
That men are blinded by it—on one side,
Graven in the oldest tongue of all this world.
'Take me' [the divine power], but turn the blade and you
shall see,
And written in the speech ye speak yourself,
'Cast me away!' [human depravity] And sad was Ar-
thur's face
Taking it, but old Merlin counsel'd him,
'Take thou and strike! the time to cast away
Is yet far off.' So this great brand the King
Took, and by this will beat his foemen down."

The poet consciously or unconsciously describes the
Word in His [by the Word we mean the personal Jeho-
vah, the Lord Christ] power to destroy fallacy and evil
in himself, and thence, by absorption, to conquer the
world and transform it to righteousness. The Lady of
the Lake, [the waters—"the waters which thou savest

are multitudes, peoples, nations, and tongues"—are such
as are prepared to receive the spirit of overshadowing
when the spirit of God moves upon the waters] who
knows a subtler magic, is she who through all ages has
rescued man, and who now, in the end of the age (as the
New Jerusalem taken from the side of the dead Christ, in
the church where the two witnesses—the Lord himself—
lie dead in the streets of the great city, Babylon the
great, modern Christianity) is prepared to descend and
resurrect her Lord (*the race*) from death. She is clothed
in white, the righteousness of Christ, and the power
she brings into the world is that by which all who
will arise into the divine character, immaculate, pure,
and full of the divine human love, may cleanse the flesh
from every taint. She dissipates all lust; sensuality she
obliterates, and pouring the soul of God into the human
will, enables it to express its force in such acts of ten-
derest devotion to all living kind as to alleviate all woe,
ministering to all wants.

The cross hilted sword is the cross of God with man,
in the descent of the Lord Christ into human iniquity,
whereby man will arise into the life of the sons of God.

Fads and Fallacies of the Nineteenth Century.

The Mental Chaos of Modern Civilization; Perversions of Truth; View of the Modern Inferno and Its
Hallucinations.

PROF. U. G. MORROW.

THE TRAGEDY of hell is being played on the stage
of natural existence; Dante's Inferno is being exter-
nalized in the modern world, in the modern mind; and
weird figures, moved by the strangest hallucinations,
act their parts. We are nearing the crisis in the drama;
the great plot of the powers of evil to deceive the world
with mental illusions, is being uncovered, the great con-
spiracy of the antichrist is being revealed on the world's
stage of real existence.

We are nearing the great battle of Armageddon,
the battle of truth and fallacy. It is easy to identify
fallacy with the modern mental chaos; it is easy to see
that there are common ties of relationship existing be-
tween all popular theories and fads of modern times.
The threads that run through them all, that make up
the warp and woof of the garments of the mortal mind,
are spun from the perverted fibre of vitiated truth and
life. The fact that all of the elements of fallacy are
armed for conflict is proof that the forces of Truth are
in view, taking their stand upon the field of battle.

In the night of fallacy, thousands of lurid lights lead
the mortal mind to destruction upon the dangerous
reefs in the sea of humanity. The morbid mind delights
in delusion, in myths, mysteries, and marvels; and the
demand is met by the opening of the great reservoirs
of perverted life. Out from the tombs of a corrupt
people, mental phantasms, claiming to have come from
the courts of heaven, stalk about the earth, unchecked

in their work of disintegration. Teachers of fallacy are
illusionists; they are illicit moonshiners engaged in un-
authorized distillations of mental fermentations, filling
the world with intoxicating spirits, and developing ab-
normal faculties, through which evil entities declare
themselves messengers of truth. The great sea of hu-
manity is casting upon the shores of the external world
the mental debris of wrecked systems of the past; and
fragments are picked up and promulgated in ignorance
of where the fragments fit in the great structure of or-
ganic thought.

The great central line of development of fallacy
through the age is the church. Koreshanity defines the
origin of fallacy, and traces every perverted thought of
modern civilization to the inferno of Christendom. Fal-
lacy is perverted truth. The primitive Christian church
contained the truth in its philosophic degree; and in its
apostasy or falling away, truth was transformed to
germs of fallacy; and as the age progressed, the forms
grew until now at the close of the nineteenth century we
find the ultimates of fallacy in the thousands of mental
fragments which curse humanity. The yeast of religious
fallacy has fermented the entire modern world until its
perversions pervade every realm of modern thought;
and it has produced as great a variety of expressions as
there are diverse bases into which the substances have
passed.

The church has apostatized; it has broken into hun-

Editorial Discussions, Chats, and Correspondence.

THE EDITOR.

The Fruit of Competism.

A Correspondent Advocates Competition as a
Cure for All Economic and Social Con-
ditions, the Poison of the
Old Order.

EDITOR FLAMING SWORD:—You may be
right in your contention that the surface
of the earth is concave instead of convex,
and that we live in a hole instead of on a
knoll; but you are certainly wrong in
arguing that this is a competitive age, as
you do in a recent issue of THE FLAMING
SWORD, in an editorial item in which you
criticise the Chicago Record for saying
that "competition is still effective to give
the people protection against extortion." You
say in answer to this, "The competi-
tive system has made possible in modern
civilization and perversion of commercial
wisdom, the most gigantic forms of extor-
tion the world has ever witnessed; and
competition is still effective in stealing
the wealth of millions of producers of
of wealth."

Now, I challenge you to show in what
manner competition is doing all this plun-
dering. I contend that it is monopoly,
not competition, which has brought us to
our present condition. Let us examine
the subject a bit, and see who is right.
Take first, our money monopoly. Here
we find a ring of bankers, protected by a
ten per cent tax levied against all other
circulation notes, save those issued by
the national banks. This tax, of course,
makes it impossible for any individual, or
association of individuals, to engage in
the service of monetizing our credit,
unless they shall first join this unholy
combination. In olden times, the profit
of issuing the money of a nation went to
the king and his favorites. Today, it goes
to those who enjoy this special banking
privilege. Can you show where there has
ever been any competition in this most
important service?

Then look at our tariff laws. Is a man
on this side of the Atlantic, free to ex-
change the products of his skill and labor
with his brethren on the other side? The
fact of the business is, the laborer is bound
by laws and restrictions on every hand,
and the only field in which there is free
competition is that in which the laborers
are competing with each other for a chance
to work. But the remedy for this condi-
tion is only to be found in throwing back
the bolts and taking down the bars that
prevent the toilers from producing and
exchanging wealth in a state of freedom.
This is just what the monopolists do not
want; hence they will even get up a for-
eign war to divert the attention of the
masses, while they proceed to rivet the
chains about the limbs of labor, stronger
than ever before.

Let all reformers stand up in their
might and power, and declare that the
principle of free trade and fair play shall
be extended throughout the whole world
of industry, and the day will not be far
distant, when the toilers shall be able to
reap what they have sown; in other words,
the laborer will come into possession of

that portion of wealth which his brain
and hand have created.

But to reach this condition, it is neces-
sary that the whole web of laws that deny
the people free access to the land, the
right to engage in the issuing of money,
and the right to trade with their brethren
without being hampered with a tariff,
shall be swept into oblivion. All this our
imperialist friends will deny, but give it
careful attention, Mr. Editor, and see if
the golden thread of truth is not partially
if not wholly, visible in the argument.—
J. T. S., Provincetown, Mass.

We reply briefly to the above commu-
nication. Our correspondent neutralizes his
arguments in the admission that we may
be right concerning the form of the uni-
verse. The entire Koreshan System is
founded upon the cosmogonical premise
that the universe is a cell. The great or-
ganic structure is a system of natural im-
perialism, from which the elements of
competism are excluded. The universe
holds its life in common, and the circum-
ference is negative to the solar center, the
imperialistic head and ruler of the phys-
ical cosmos.

We maintain that the principle of com-
petism is fallacious; that the principle of
strife against the neighbor is wrong; it is
against the interests of the brother, in-
stead of constituting united effort for the
benefit of all. Since the founding of the
American republic, the people have been
striving against each other in free, open
competition,—striving for superiority.
Competition cannot last always on the
plane on which it is begun—among the
masses; somebody must rise above it in
possession of what he has gained by com-
petition. Corporations and trusts are the
result, the legitimate fruit, of the great
contest that has been waged in America
for the past 125 years. 4,000 people have,
through competitive methods, acquired
control of the products of the less fortu-
nate. Competition still exists,—the strife
between capital and labor. We contend
that all modern evils belong to the one
order of dominant selfishness, and competi-
tive methods are responsible for what-
ever results obtain under it. Monopoly is
competition gone to seed; it is competition
on a large scale, an inevitable result of
the principle of contention for the mastery
in the fields of industry and commerce.
If monopoly were destroyed and the seeds
of competition were sown again, the same
kind of a harvest would be reaped in the
future as we have now.

Koreshanity advocates the common-
wealth; a commonwealth in which there
shall be free exchange of labor for the
products of labor; a commonwealth of
nations, and a free trade; but these con-

ditions cannot obtain as long as there
exists the principle of competition. It
must obtain through a great system of
scientific imperialism, where all of the
activities of the nation, in the religious,
social, educational, industrial, and eco-
nomic domains, are involved in one sys-
tem. The remedies suggested by would-
be reformers are utterly worthless,—mere
patches on the garments of the present
age of chaos; and redemption from present
conditions will not obtain this side of a
world-wide revolution, and the establish-
ment of a new order, with new life, new
government, in a new age. Competition
is selfishness, a fighting of the neighbor;
co-operation is the opposite principle, and
must pervade the entire industrial world
of the future.

What is Sleep? What are Dreams?

(1) What is sleep? (2) What are
Dreams? Are they merely revived mem-
ories, or actual experiences in the brain
cells?—M. G. W., Terre Hill, Pa.

(3) There is one question that I would
like to have answered and that is, What
are dreams? Dreams have in some ways
been a source of annoyance to me, as I
dream a great deal, and have what is called
nightmare. I have also had dreams that
were afterward fulfilled. The explana-
tion given by the scientists never was sat-
isfactory to me.—A. H. C., Cass Lake,
Minn.

(1) Sleep is the suspension of the func-
tions of the organs of sense; it is the col-
lapse of the brain cells which preside
over these functions, and a corresponding
inactivity of the body. In each collapsed
cell there is a suspension of mental activ-
ity, and a cessation of alchemical elabo-
rations. Each cell is a workshop, as it
were; when the shop is closed all is quiet,
and the awakening is when the entities
open up the shop for another day's work.
We are simply touching upon the subject
by means of simple illustrations, for anal-
yses of the mental functions involve the
explanation of many intricate processes
and relations, which cannot be undertak-
en in brief replies. In the considera-
tion of every subject from the Koreshan
standpoint, it is necessary for the student
to keep in mind that all energy is sub-
stance; that all thought is substance,—
energy generated in the cells of the brain
through elaboration of substances which
are received into the cells from the circu-
lations of the body.

(2) Dreams are actual experiences in
the brain cells; when the cells revive after
a state of collapse or sleep, thought action
begins again. Dreams are the mental pro-
ductions in the process of awakening or
revival of the cells, the first retained im-

The Flaming Sword.

pressions upon the reviving cells. Dreams are instantaneous, and take place at the time the cells wake up. One thinks one has been dreaming for hours, when the experience is really only for an instant. There occurs what corresponds to time, and becomes time in the external sense. One may have a number of dreams however during a period of sleep; but each dream will occur at the time of a revival of groups of cells, though not necessarily at the time of complete awakening of all the senses.

(3) Dreams are often prophetic and are fulfilled. Dreams are reflections from the spiritual world, and often indicate what is about to occur in the natural world. Cells may be revived by angels or devils (internal, not external beings); evil entities even take advantage of sleep to capture the will while the rational faculties are suspended. Nightmare is the result of pressure upon the cerebellum, causing temporary collapse of the sensorium. The sensations of nightmare are the struggles of reviving cells to resume their functions after collapse has occurred.

No Contradictions in Koreshanism.

EDITOR FLAMING SWORD:—There is a conflict of statements in Koreshan teaching viz: In a recent issue KORESH states that the end of the 24,000 year cycle was when the Son of God came into the world nineteen hundred years ago. Hereafter, he has written that we are just on the verge of that end or crisis. Then in another issue, in the Editorial Perspective, you say, "The end of the great cycle is at hand." Now, will you please tell me which statement, if either, is correct, please?—Mrs. T. H. H., Washington, D. C.

Both of the above statements are correct, and there is no conflict. There are two movements of the signs and constellations in the physical world, and correspondingly two movements in the anthropic universe: the processional, or exoteric movement, and the processional, or esoteric movement. The exoteric and esoteric signs and constellations coincided nineteen hundred years ago, and the result in the human world was the Son of God. As there are two movements, there are two cycles of time to be fulfilled, one ending nineteen hundred years ago, and the other ending at the end of the Iron Age, of which the Christian dispensation is the last division. While in the processional cycle the sign passes from Aries to Pisces, and from Pisces to Aquarius, there is a progressive development in the processional cycle from Aries to Taurus, and from Taurus to Gemini. The processional movement is in the order of the Zodiac, the order of right ascension in the physical heavens, the order of divine progression in the human world; the processional is of the reverse order, pass-

ing from Aries to Pisces, from Pisces to Aquarius, etc.

You can readily see that if Aries is the desire to beget, and Taurus is the power of begetting, that the movement must be from the desire to the power, from Aries to Taurus. But the expression must be made in the external order, and therefore Aries passes into Pisces, the constellation of prolification. Externally, this is the Piscatorial dispensation, and we are about entering the Aquarian dispensation. Jesus was the fruit of the esoteric cycle, while, through the planting of himself in the external man, he reappears in the external world as the 144,000, the fruit of the exoteric cycle. The great crisis comes when Aries enters the constellation Aquarius. Justice will be operative in the external world when the sign Libra passes into the constellation Leo; and the great culmination, in its twelve distinct aspects, is likewise represented by all the other constellations and signs.

The Impending Revolution.

We Are on the Eve of the World's Great Crisis: A New Christ, A New Civilization Stand at the Door.

As of old Nineveh has had its messenger of warning, but the message is unheeded. They who are at the top consider that they are masters of their own destiny. But, in the subterranean world beneath them is fast gathering a force that, soon or late, will inevitably work their undoing. They laugh at the warnings of their own prophets. They point to their police, their armies, their walled and barred dungeons, their galleys, in short, to their resources, and in fancied security they sleep the fatal sleep of the duped. But the day will come at last when the earth will heave with sudden catastrophe. The slumbering fires will leap from the subterranean depths till they flash across the red dawn, carrying to trembling privilege a fiery message of doom. The well-trained armies of plutocracy will be scattered by the lightning of the sudden attack, and their legions will wither in the dynamite blast.

Modern society resembles the ancient city of Pompeii. The citizens heard the rumblings of the volcano for many years. They feared it not. It was to them a harmless thing. Now and then, one more thoughtful said, "What if there should be an eruption?" His fellows answered lightly: "Fool!" they cried, "There will be no eruption; you are an alarmist; you are a fool!" And said they all: "Look at our great city! How firm its walls. How massive the columns! How splendid the great houses, the palaces! Look! See how solid the earth is! How firm it is! There can be no earthquake!" But there was.

Suddenly, in the night, the earth trem-

bled, and Vesuvius vomited forth fire and lava. The flaming tide rushed down and wrapped doomed Pompeii in the red shroud. For nineteen centuries the mystery of her fate has slept beneath the ashes of Vesuvius, and today Vesuvius sends forth her smoke and flame as of old, still guarding with faithful vigil the tomb of Pompeii.

The social system of today is Pompey. The eternal forces of human progress is Vesuvius. In its eruptions from age to age, the old society dies—the new is born. Today there is in the social heavens unmistakable signs of change. A world-wide revolt is brewing among the downtrodden and oppressed. The proletariat is going to have his case considered at last, at the end of all the centuries. He is about to become for the first time in history a factor in human affairs. Hence, the world's armies and armadas, and the activity of its war preparations. Great Britain, whose lion flag floats over one quarter of the globe, upon whose mighty position the sun never sets, and the sleeping thunder of whose navy holds the world in awe, seeks alliance with the Western Hercules for the mutual security of the capitalist class of both countries, who, having every interest in common, would act together for the maintenance of their as the dominant class. But they will find themselves helpless in the grasp of awakened thought. We stand on the eve of a world's crisis. Here and there flames from the subterranean conflagration break through the thin crust that separates the present order from the annihilation below. Christian civilization at the end of the centuries, presents a strange picture. Proclaiming with its famous Founder the doctrines of love and peace, its exemplars today are the men of the strong hand, and force and violence are the methods sanctified by its approval. But it, too, has reached its end. Another Christ, another civilization, stands at the door without. This is why the world's rulers are pale—they they seek to dam the rising tide. For plain there dwains at last the scarlet and sable lights of the Judgment Day!—*Winn's Free Lance*, Dallas, Tex.

In Heaven or Hell?

In Effective Warfare the Domain of the Enemy Must be Invaded.

The Baptist Flag asks, referring to our statement that the refinement of this age is "the mere refinement of hell according to the devil's code of morals," if THE FLAMING SWORD has "been living all this time in hell's half acre in Chicago?" Hell covers a greater area than a half acre—not only the entire city of Chicago, but the country and the world! It is not simply hell on the half shell of the world, but the entire hollow! We cannot conceive of this present mortal and corrupt world being any less hell than it was nineteen hundred years ago; then it was a generation of vipers, children of the great serpent Jesus told the truth when he declared that the mortal world was from beneath, its father being the devil. Hell's domain is the devil's, a never-ending legacy to his children. It is the domain of death; it is the home of the devil, the home of death, the home of the present dying world. Of course, hell has its focal points; Chicago is one of them, and the old Jerusalem in the time of Jesus was another!—FLAMING SWORD.

If all of this is true, and THE FLAMING SWORD and *Christadelphian Advocate*, of Chicago, are the hope of saving the world

with their new religions, then the thing is sure gone. But we are persuaded that there are some spots, even in Chicago, where it could hardly be said that "Old Nick" is running things at his pleasure. He may do this in the office of the FLAMING SWORD, as the editor seems to concede, but surely there is something better than this in Chicago.—*Baptist Flag*.

The World's News.

Wednesday, May 24.—Chicago mail carriers planning for increase of salaries.—Threatening Indian uprising in Montana.—Filipino skirmishes continue.—Canada agitated concerning the Alaska boundary question.—Eightieth birthday of Queen Victoria celebrated at Windsor by family reunion; four generations present.

Thursday.—Filipino peace commissioners reject American plans for government, and purpose continuing the war; officials think rebels will surrender soon.—Noisy outbreak in French chamber of deputies over Dreyfus case.—Invitations to religious representatives to attend World's parliament of religions at Paris in 1900, issued.

Friday.—Democratic banquet at St. Louis, declares against the trusts.—Mail robber on Michigan central captured; trusted employee; has stolen 75 letters daily for 18 months.—Emilio Castelar, once president of Spain, dies at Barcelona.—International convention of Y. M. C. A. at Grand Rapids, Michigan.—Indiana G. A. R. veterans uphold administration.

Saturday.—Filipino rebels driven from San Fernando after a hard fight.—Filipinos in control on island of Mindanao; capital evacuated by Spaniards; 1,700 Spanish troops sail for Manila.—Cuban flag recognized by U. S. war department.—Car now clamoring for all the glory of the peace movement.—Rosa Bonheur, famous animal painter, dies suddenly near Fontainebleau, France.

Sunday.—Cubans refuse to receive Americans; plans for payment prove a failure; Gens. Brooke and Gomez disappointed.—Court of cassation reports favoring retrial of Dreyfus.—Benjamin Harrison in Paris; received by French president.—1,000,000 Russians reported starving; appeal to England for charity funds.—New York millionaires forced to pay taxes on personal properties.

Monday.—Dailies report unprecedented prosperity.—Judging by receipts at federal treasury!—Violent storms sweeping the U. S.—Justice-loving, freedom-deserving Filipino savages use flag of truce as a decoy, and attack American signal corps; Malay seamen in employ of corps, murdered.—Fatal railroad wreck near Waterloo, Ia.; 7 killed, 39 injured.

Tuesday.—Memorial day; celebrated in the U. S., Cuba, and the Philippines.—Tables are turning in favor of Dreyfus; court of cassation demands justice.—200 Cuban soldiers receive pay at Havana.—Regulars taking the places of volunteers in Philippines.—Liberia wants a protectorate.

Valuable Sample Free.

To every person interested in the subject of social purity, the National Purity Association, 79-81 Fifth av., Chicago, will send free a copy of their paper, THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. It is a helpful publication in its tenth year, and those who wish to be informed upon the subject of heredity, etc., can not afford to be without it.

The Flaming Sword.

The Flaming Sword's High-Class Exchanges.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.

The signs of the times on the industrial and business horizon are outlined in the June number of the *American Monthly Review of Reviews*. In the department of "The Progress of the World," the editor discusses the new era of prosperity, the restored wages of labor, the tendency toward the consolidation of capital, railroad amalgamation, the relation of modern monopolies to the heaping up of great fortunes, the value of franchises and proposed tax reforms, and other conditions and problems of the day in the business world.

Mr. Byron W. Holt contributes an article on "Trusts—The Rush to Industrial Monopoly," in which he sets forth the facts in connection with the recent startling development of the trust-forming mania, as it is beginning to be called. A feature of Mr. Holt's article is a carefully prepared list of more than one hundred and twenty-five industrial combinations now operating in this country, each of which is capitalized at not less than \$10,000,000. This list was revised to May 20, and includes the concerns formed during the past few months.

Other features are: Stead's article on the national church of England, an account of the Mormon settlements in Mexico, a rapid survey of books for summer reading, besides the usual departments of magazine reviews.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The June number contains a number of splendid articles relating to armaments of war—right in the line of popular thought after the exciting times of actual warfare. The Building of the New Navy, by Secretary Long, gives interesting details of the construction of the navy which destroyed the power of Spain, illustrated by photographs of men prominent in the work of naval construction, is of special interest. Also, The Building of a Warship, by F. J. Gauntlett, with illustrations of the different stages of progress in the construction of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, from the plans to completion, gives one an inside view of the great floating forts. From Stone to Steel contrasts the latest instruments of warfare with the crude implements of the ancient and medieval periods. Other illustrated articles are, In Hayti in War Time, and The Horseless Carriage.

The Chautauquan for June.

The June *Chautauquan* is full of matter of special interest to the general reader and student of literature and great topics and events of the hour. The illustrated articles are: The Footprints of Famous Americans in Europe, intimately relating English and American aristocracy; the City of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the most progressive South American nation; and History as It is Made. Other articles, which catch our editorial eye are: The Intellect of Jesus, the historic Jesus, as taken out of the Bible, the book would be worth-while; Development of Newspaper Making; the Czar of Russia and the Peace Conference; After our Treaty with Spain, What? The Census of the United States; China and the Powers; Ultima Thule, and the Conflict Between Man and Nature, and others.

The June Cosmopolitan.

Contains over 120 beautiful half-tone illustrations,—many of them full page photographs. This is a superb number in every way, and we are much pleased with it. The Progress of airships, with illustrations of French and Russian inventions under test; In the Philippines, Past and Present, reviewing the history of the islands since 1509; How to Secure Expression in Photography; Marine Disasters on the Pacific Shores; Our Neighbors the Birds, and The United States of Europe are descriptive. The Woman of Today and of Tomorrow, The Ideal and Practical Organization of a Home, discuss problems of vital interest. The Building of an Empire, by the Editor, continues, also The Awakening, by Tolstoy, while two excellent short stories complete the department of fiction.

Leslie's Weekly, June 8.

Admiral Dewey's return is signalized in this wide-awake number of *Leslie's Weekly*, by the publication of a superb doublepage drawing depicting the admiral's departure from Manila Bay. This number also contains views in Havana, Manila, Porto Rico, illustrating progress since the Spanish-American war. A double page illustrates the wonderful feats of horsemanship by cavalrymen at West Point. Other illustrations are full of interest, including the usual page of personals. Also contains articles and editorials, true tales from Manila, a strong character story, and an instructive article on fireproof buildings.

The Cost of Great Wars.

In several respects the peace conference now in session at The Hague is the most remarkable assemblage of the nations which history records. Of the 1,600,000,000 people who constitute the population of the entire world, about 1,400,000,000 are represented in that gathering. The Central and South American nations and a few small states in Africa and Asia are the only countries which are absent.

The object of the assemblage—the diminution in the number, extent, and destructiveness of wars—is as beneficent a purpose as ever received the attention of nations. The Spanish-American war will cost about \$300,000,000. France paid Germany \$1,000,000,000 as an indemnity at the end of the conflict of 1870-71. In addition to this outlay, the war cost France, it was estimated \$3,000,000,000. The Civil War cost the United States \$10,000,000,000. England, France, Turkey, Sardinia, and Russia spent \$4,000,000,000 in the war of the Crimea. The Napoleonic wars, from 1800 to 1815, cost the nations which participated in them, it has been figured, \$25,000,000,000. The nineteenth century's wars have resulted in a direct money loss of at least \$75,000,000,000, for not all of even the important conflicts of the past hundred years have been mentioned in this list.

The eighteenth century's wars, which were far more numerous than those of the present century, must have footed up, according to the most reliable estimates, \$125,000,000,000 or \$150,000,000,000. This calculation leaves out altogether the sacrifice of life, and the money value, based on the average productive power of each person, of the lives lost. A calculation which would cover the money expenditure involved in the wars which have taken place since the beginning of the Christian era would go up into the dizzy heights of arithmetic.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

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EX-MAYOR PRINCE DEAD

He Passed Away Early This Afternoon

At His Residence on Beacon Street

He Had Been Ill for Several Months

Sketch of His Career as a Public Man

Hon. Frederick O. Prince, ex-mayor of the city of Boston, died at his residence, 311 Beacon street, early this afternoon. He had been ill for several months, and it was not expected that he would recover. It is more than a month since he was able to come down town to his office on Devonshire street. For days his death had been expected, as his strength was fast wearing out. Mr. Prince's last illness was of a dropical nature. He leaves a wife and four sons, Gordon, Charles A., Dr. Martin and Frederick H.

Frederick Octavius Prince, mayor of Boston 1877, 1879-81, was born in Boston, Jan. 18, 1818, son of Thomas and Caroline (Prince) Prince. He came of English stock on one side and Scotch on the other, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New England. The first to come to this country was Elder John Prince, son of John Prince, who was rector of East Sheffield as far back as 1684, when the Prince family was living in Shrewsbury upon their estate known as "Abbey Foregate." Elder John Prince came here in 1633, and settled in Hull. His grandson, Thomas Prince, was graduated from Harvard in 1707, and in 1718 was ordained as colleague of Dr. Samuel Sewall (minister of the Old South Church of Boston for fifty-six years), which position he held for forty years, until his death. James Prince, the grandfather of Frederick O., was well known in his day and generation as a prominent merchant in Boston. He was appointed by President Jefferson as naval officer at the port of Boston, and afterwards United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. He held the latter office under the administrations of Madison and Monroe. Frederick O. Prince was educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, entering the former in 1837 and graduating in 1839 (receiving the Franklin medal and two other medals for scholarship), and graduating from the college in 1839. He was the secretary of his college class and the class poet. A year after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Franklin Dexter and William H. Gardner, and in 1840 was admitted to the Suffolk bar, when he began the practice of his profession in Boston. He was an ardent Whig, and early in his career took an active part in politics. Maintaining his law office in Boston, in 1848 he made his residence in Winchester, and represented that town in the lower house of the State Legislature in 1851, 1852 and 1853. The latter year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, taking a leading part in its proceedings. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, and in this body became prominent and influential. In 1860, upon the disruption of the Whig party, he allied himself with the Democratic party; and he had since been a conspicuous member of that organization. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the memorable National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and, adhering to the Douglas wing of the party, was made secretary of the National Democratic Committee for the presidential campaign of that year. This position he held through the succeeding campaigns until 1888, being unanimously elected each time. That year, although again elected unanimously, he resigned the office; and upon his retirement he became again a citizen of Boston; and in 1877 he entered upon his first term as mayor of the city, having been elected by a large vote in the December election of 1876, although his party was at the time of his nomination in the minority. Renominated for a second term, he was defeated after one of the most hotly contested elections in the city, his competitor being Henry L. Pierce. The next year, however, when he was again put in the field, he was returned by a handsome majority, and thereafter was twice reelected (for the terms of 1880 and 1883). For 1882, though earnestly pressed, he declined re-nomination. His administration was especially marked by the adoption of the scheme of public parks embraced in the "public parks system," the development of which is seen in the chain of beautiful pleasure grounds now almost as the Moon Island, outside of the harbor of Boston, the sewage of the city proper and the district lying south of the Charles River. The great building for the Latin and English High Schools, the largest structure in the country for the use of public schools, was also erected during his administration, and largely through his efforts. In 1886 Mr. Prince was named as the Democratic candidate for governor of the State, and was defeated upon a strictly party vote. In 1888 he was made a non-voter of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, under whose supervision the classic and richly embellished new library building in Copley square has been constructed; and in 1893 he was re-nom-

STON GLOBE-WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.

BOSTON'S LOSS.

Ex Mayor Frederick O. Prince Passes Away.

For 30 Years Secretary of National Democratic Committee.

Father of the Park System of His Native City.

He Lived in and Loved Dearlly His Birthplace.

Sorrowful Tributes from Many in Near and Distant Places.

Hon. Frederick O. Prince died shortly after noon yesterday, at his residence, 311 Beacon st. For some time he had been in poor health and confined to the house, as it is more than a month since he was able to come down town to his office on Devonshire st. For days his death had been expected, as his strength was fast wearing out.

He leaves a wife and four sons, Gordon, Charles A., Dr. Morton and Frederick H.

Mr Prince's last illness was of a dropical nature.

Up to a late hour last night no definite details had been arranged for the funeral of ex Mayor Prince.

At a late hour Dr. Morton Prince stated to a Globe man that the funeral would probably be held at 3 p. m. Friday. As to the church, there would be no decision arrived at until some time today.

It is expected that by this noon the arrangements will be complete and the pallbearers selected.

Last night the family of the deceased were in receipt of many messages of sympathy and condolence from people in the various sections of the country, the acquaintanceship of the late mayor having been quite extensive by reason of his 30 years' political service.

Ex Mayor F. O. Prince was a representative Bostonian. He was born in the city, he believed in it, and lived and worked for its interests. He was so intimately associated with Boston that his biography is almost the history of the city.

He was a man of ideas, but he was not a mere idealist. On the contrary, he was a practical man of affairs, and he dealt with great public questions in a commonsense way. In politics he believed that the welfare of the republic was above the success of the individual, and that the nation must be considered before party.

He was an old style gentleman and an old line democrat. In accepting the nomination of the sound money democrats for governor of Massachusetts, he showed his devotion to principle. He declined for some time, but when he felt it to be his duty to run he consented without hesitation.

His administration, during several terms of the mayoralty office, was a signal success, and without detriment to the public service he brought about great reductions in the public expenses.

Devoted to Politics.

His personal traits and habits were characteristic of the man. He was devoted to politics, he was fond of books and he loved his family.

His ways of living were simple and unpretentious. He was a student of the newspapers, strange to say, he delighted in perusing the papers which attacked him. He liked to know what his enemies said of him, especially during a political campaign. Criticism, however hostile or bitter, never disturbed him, and he read all attacks upon him with the utmost good nature.

He retired from active law practice in 1878, and gave himself up to the management of estates. He was an enthusiastic clubman, a member of the Boma-bletic Union, and delighted in the pleasures of social intercourse. He was a very busy man and had a large correspondence, as he kept himself in constant communication with politicians all over the country.

One of Mr. Prince's peculiarities was that of keeping a diary, the 20 odd volumes of which must contain some interesting reading.

He was a man of tact, energy and capacity. He organized many national conventions, notably the convention at Chicago which nominated McClellan for president; that at Baltimore in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley; and that at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden.

Frederick Octavius Prince was born in Boston, Jan. 18, 1818, the son of Thomas and Caroline Prince, grandfather of F. O. Prince, was a well-known merchant



THE LATE FREDERICK O. PRINCE.

distinguished member of the New Orleans bar.

Now that this prominent Bostonian has gone to his rest, opinions of Boston, written for The Globe in 1882, will be found interesting. "I love the city, because of the pride I have in her history, in the high character of her citizens, in their culture and learning, in their great interest in whatever advances progress and civilization, in their respect for decorous and proprieties, in their high moral and intellectual tone."

"I love Boston for the public spirit which has ever distinguished her citizens. At the risk of being charged with having Boston on the brain, I assert that, from her earliest history for a long period, she has thought and acted for the whole country on all those questions of economy and government, the solution of which has done so much for national prosperity."

"When the balance is struck it will be found that upon the whole, in spite of all our shortcomings and delinquencies, of all our short comings, our congested streets, the danger of our electric cars, the tyranny of the many corporations that control the city, and the rillions of New Yorkers and other heathens, Boston as a place of residence cannot be equalled."

SORROW AT CITY HALL.

Flags at Half-Staff—Sentiments of Regard Expressed on Every Side by Those Who Knew the Ex Mayor.

The news of the death of Mr. Prince was received with sorrow at city hall. Though the ex mayor has not been a frequent visitor at city hall for several years, he was well known to most of the members of the city government, particularly the heads of the executive departments, many of whom were in office when he was mayor.

Mayor Quincy was absent in New York yesterday, and the news of ex Mayor Prince's death was immediately telegraphed to him. Without waiting for orders from Mayor Quincy, Sec. Robinson ordered the flags of city hall at half-staff as a mark of respect.

There will be meetings of both branches of the city council tomorrow to take action on the death of Mr. Prince. Acting Mayor Barry, speaking on the death of Mr. Prince, said: "It was a member of the city government, the entire term of Mr. Prince as mayor. He was one of the ablest men who ever graced the office, a public speaker he had few superiors in our city. Mr. Prince was always a democrat and a loyal party man, yet as mayor his uppermost thoughts were always on what was best for the city. He had a national reputation, and for years was a leading member of the national democratic committee, where he enjoyed a reputation no less great than he had at home."

Chairman Lee of the democratic city committee said: "Mr. Prince was an able man, not only in the field of politics, but also in his profession. As mayor he was always alert to guard and protect the interests of the taxpayers. He was one of the best chief executives that the city ever had."

Hon. Joseph J. Corbett, election commissioner, said: "Mr. Prince was in active politics before my time, though it was my privilege to have had an acquaintance with him since he retired. I knew him principally as a member of the board of trustees of the public library, where he rendered a splendid service to the city in bringing to being, next to the late

ance at its meetings has been prompt and faithful, his counsel judicious, his gracious and affable manners and spirit always the same.

"We have marked with unforgotten regret his falling strength by which he has been detained from our meetings the past winter, and which at last has compelled his retirement from the board."

Our heartfelt sympathy follows him to the confinement of his home, and our earnest wish for the quiet enjoyment of venerable age, without suffering, and with a happy retrospect—which he has earned by an active and helpful life."

Hon. John B. Murphy, water commissioner, said: "I was very sorry to hear of the death of ex Mayor Prince. His services to the democratic party and to the city of Boston can never be forgotten. Few men have received greater recognition from their fellow citizens, and few have been more deserving of it."

Dr. Thomas L. Jenks of the West end, who was contemporary in politics with Mr. Prince for many years, expressed his sorrow last evening at the loss of his old friend.

Dr. Jenks said: "Mr. Prince was an elegant gentleman, an efficient public servant, an honest man and exemplary citizen. What more can be claimed for any man? The death of such a man is certainly a great loss to any community."

Ex Mayor Prince will be missed by the people of Boston, which he loved so well. I knew Mr. Prince for over 40 years and in his death I have lost an old friend."

Ex Alderman Clinton Villa, who served seven consecutive terms as alderman, under Mayors Cobb, Prince and Pierce, said regarding the deceased: "I felt badly when I read of the death of Mayor Prince."

"Of course, I had an intimate acquaintance with him, and I must say ex Mayor Prince was in every sense a good man. His death leaves a void in the community."

Pres. Daniel J. Kiley of the common council said: "Being a very young man in politics, I did not have a very long acquaintance with Mr. Prince. However, the past few years I have met him frequently relative to public library matters, and he always impressed me as a man of the strictest probity. He was truly an ideal democrat, and few men ever did more for the democracy."

Hon. Martin M. Lomax said: "It was while Mr. Prince was mayor that Boston's park system was begun through his efforts in the face of the greatest opposition to the croakers who feared that the cost would impoverish the taxpayers, but Mayor Prince argued otherwise. The present system of parks owes its existence to his foresight and his work of his creation, and in itself will ever serve as a monument to his foresight and capacity."

"He was one of the best chief magistrates Boston has ever had, and it will be a long time before his equal will be found. Mayor Prince loved his native city, and labored for its welfare in a manner not excelled by any man. In politics, he was a democrat at all times."

Mr. Lucius Slade, who was elected to the board of aldermen when Mr. Prince was first elected mayor, was seen at his home, 18 Ripleland st., North Cambridge, where he said: "I cannot say anything but good of him. I considered Prince a good, honest, faithful man, and he was about all I can say about him. He was a careful sort of a man, and nobody could fool him."

CALL TO CITY COUNCIL.

To Meet in Chambers June 7 at 12 M., to Take Appropriate Action on the Death of Hon. F. O. Prince.

Chairman Barry of the board of aldermen, who was acting mayor yesterday in the absence of Mayor Quincy, to-

senior in 1827 and graduating in 1832 (receiving the Franklin medal and two other medals for scholarship), and graduating from the college in 1838. He was the secretary of his college class and the class poet. A year after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Franklin Dexter and William H. Gardner, and in 1840 was admitted to the Suffolk bar, when he began the practice of his profession in Boston. He was an ardent Whig, and early in his career took an active part in politics. Maintaining his law office in Boston, in 1848 he made his residence in Winchester, and represented that town in the lower house of the State Legislature in 1851, 1852 and 1853. The latter year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, taking a leading part in its proceedings. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, and in this body became prominent and influential. In 1860, upon the disruption of the Whig party, he allied himself with the Democratic party, and he had since been a conspicuous member of that organization. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the memorable National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and, adhering to the Douglas wing of the party, was made secretary of the National Democratic Committee for the presidential campaign of that year. This position he held through the succeeding campaigns until 1888, being unanimously elected each time. That year, although again elected unanimously, he resigned the office, and upon his retirement he received from the National Democratic Convention a resolution of thanks for the "unflinching zeal and distinguished ability" which had characterized his twenty-eight years of service. Meanwhile Mr. Prince had become again a citizen of Boston; and in 1877 he entered upon his first term as mayor of the city, having been elected by a large vote in the December election of 1876, although his party was at the time of his nomination in the minority. Renominated for a second term, he was defeated after one of the most hotly contested elections in the city, his competitor being Henry L. Pierce. The next year, however, when he was again put in the field, he was returned by a handsome majority, and thereafter was twice reelected (for the terms of 1880 and 1883). For 1882, though earnestly pressed, he declined renomination. His administration was especially marked by the adoption of the scheme of public parks—embraced in the "public parks system," the development of which is seen in the chain of beautiful pleasure grounds now almost encircling the city; and by the measure providing for the "improved sewerage system"—that fine piece of engineering known as the great intercepting sewer, which takes to Moon Island, outside of the harbor of Boston, the sewage of the city proper and the district lying south of the Charles River. The great building for the Latin and English High Schools, the largest structure in the country for the use of public schools, was also erected during his administration, and largely through his efforts. In 1890 Mr. Prince was named as the Democratic candidate for governor of the State, and was defeated upon a strictly party vote. In 1888 he was made a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, under whose supervision the classic and richly embellished new library building in Copley square has been constructed; and in 1893 he was reappointed for a second term of five years. He succeeded Samuel A. B. Abbott as chairman of the board in 1895, and he served in that capacity until a few months ago. On May 1, of last year his term expired, and he refused another reappointment. He held over in office, however, until this spring, as Mayor Quincy did not want him to retire from the position.

During his mayoralty Mr. Prince was often called to make orations and addresses on occasions of municipal interest, which were highly commended by the press and the citizens generally. Among these may be mentioned the orations on the dedication of the statue of Josiah Quincy in front of the City Hall; on the dedication of the statue of President Lincoln in Park square; and on the celebration on the 17th of September, 1890, of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston. He made also eloquent addresses at the dedication of the public Latin and English High Schoolhouse, at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument on Boston Common, and at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Public Library building on Copley square. Mr. Prince was first married in 1845 to Miss Helen Henry, daughter of Barnard Henry of Philadelphia, for many years U. S. consul at Gibraltar, where Mrs. Prince was born. He took up his residence at Winchester in the year 1831, 1832 and 1833 he represented Winchester in the lower house. He acquired considerable popularity by his stirring advocacy of reform measures. He became a marked man for tact, energy and sagacity in public affairs. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1854. In this position he made his mark. In this year he was elected to the state senate. In the year 1860, on the disruption of the Whig party, Mr. Prince transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, and ever after acted with it. In the year 1860 he was elected a delegate to the memorable Charleston convention, and he cast his lot with the Baltimore division, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president of the United States.

On National Committee. Mr. Prince was unanimously elected secretary of the Democratic national committee, which position he held until 1888, representing the Massachusetts members on the committee for 25 years. In 1888, although again unanimously elected, he resigned, receiving a resolution of thanks for his "unflinching zeal and distinguished ability." In the fall of 1878 Mr. Prince was almost unanimously nominated by the Democrats of Boston for the mayoralty, and was elected by a large majority. In the succeeding year he was again nominated, but was defeated by a combination of "Republicans" with the citizens party. In 1880, however, he was elected by a handsome majority, and in 1879, losing his mayoralty terms he was again called upon to make orations and addresses of public interest. Among these may be mentioned the orations on the dedication of the statue of Josiah Quincy in front of the city hall, on the dedication of the statue of President Lincoln in Park square and on the celebration on Sept. 17, 1890, of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston. He made also eloquent addresses at the dedication of the Latin and English high school, at the dedication of the soldiers monument on Boston common and at the laying of the cornerstone of the new library building.

Mrs. Prince died in 1886, and in December, 1886, Mr. Prince married his second wife, the widow of Samuel F. Blane, a distinguished member of the bar of New Orleans.

Mr. Prince's last illness was of a drop-sic nature. Up to a late hour last night no definite details had been arranged for the funeral of ex Mayor Prince. At a late hour Dr. Morton Prince stated to a Globe man that the funeral would probably be held at 3 p. m. Friday. As to the church, there would be no decision arrived at until some time today. It is expected that by this noon the arrangements will be complete and the pallbearers selected. Last night the family of the deceased were in receipt of many messages of sympathy and condolence from people in various sections of the country, the acquaintanceship of the late mayor having been quite extensive by reason of his 30 years' political service.

Ex Mayor F. O. Prince was a representative Bostonian. He was born in the city, he believed in it, and lived and worked for its interests. He was so intimately associated with Boston that his biography is almost the history of the city. He was a man of ideas, but he was not a mere idealist. On the contrary, he was a practical man of affairs, and he dealt with great public questions in a commonsense way. In politics he believed that the welfare of the republic was above the success of the individual and that the nation must be considered before party. He was an old style gentleman and an old line democrat. In accepting the nomination of the sound money Democrats for governor of Massachusetts, he showed his devotion to principle. He declined for some time, but when he felt it to be his duty to run he consented without hesitation. His administration, during several terms of the mayoralty office, was a signal success, and without detriment to the public service he brought about great reductions in the public expenses.

Devoted to Politics. His personal traits and habits were characteristic of the man. He was devoted to politics, he was fond of books and he loved his family. His ways of living were simple and methodical. He was a student of men and books and he was fond of reading the newspapers. Strange to say, he delighted in perusing the papers which attacked him. He liked to know what his enemies said of him, especially during a political campaign. Criticism, however hostile or bitter, never disturbed him, and he read all attacks upon him with the utmost good nature. He retired from active law practice in 1878, and devoted his time to the management of estates. He was an enthusiastic clubman, a member of the Somerset and Union, and delighted in the pleasures of social intercourse. He was a very busy man and had a large correspondence, as he kept himself in constant communication with politicians all over the country. One of Mr. Prince's peculiarities was that of keeping a diary, the 20 odd volumes of which must contain some interesting reading. He was a man of tact, energy and capacity. He organized many national conventions, notably the convention at Chicago which nominated McClellan in 1864, when Seymour received the nomination; that at Baltimore in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley, and that at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden. Frederick Octavius Prince was born in Boston, Jan. 15, Thomas the son of Thomas and Caroline Prince.

James Prince, the grandfather of F. O. Prince, was a well-known merchant of his day, and was appointed by Pres. Jefferson as naval officer at Baltimore, and later on U. S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts. Frederick O. Prince was fitted for the Latin school, which he entered in 1827, by Abel Whitney, who kept the leading private school of those days. Mr. Prince graduated in 1832 with high honors, receiving three medals, including the Franklin.

Entered Harvard. He then entered Harvard college and graduated in the class of 1836. He was class poet and secretary. In 1837 he began the study of law in the office of Franklin Dexter and William H. Gardner, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1840. He became in early life interested in politics and allied himself with the Whigs. In 1846 Mr. Prince married Helen, daughter of Barnard Henry of Philadelphia, for many years U. S. consul at Gibraltar, where Mrs. Prince was born. He took up his residence at Winchester in the year 1831, 1832 and 1833 he represented Winchester in the lower house. He acquired considerable popularity by his stirring advocacy of reform measures. He became a marked man for tact, energy and sagacity in public affairs. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1854. In this position he made his mark. In this year he was elected to the state senate. In the year 1860, on the disruption of the Whig party, Mr. Prince transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, and ever after acted with it. In the year 1860 he was elected a delegate to the memorable Charleston convention, and he cast his lot with the Baltimore division, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president of the United States.

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distinguished member of the New Orleans bar. Now that this prominent Bostonian has gone to his rest, opinions of Boston, written for The Globe in 1886, will be found interesting. "I love the city, because of the pride I have in her history, in the high character of her citizens, in their culture and learning, in their great interest in whatever advances progress and civilization, in their respect for decorum and proprieties, in their high moral and intellectual tone. "I love Boston for the public spirit which has ever distinguished her citizens. At the risk of being charged with having Boston on the brain, I assert that, from her earliest history for a long period, she has thought and acted for the whole country on all those questions of economy and government, the solution of which has done so much for national prosperity. "When the balance is struck it will be found that upon the whole, in spite of all our shortcomings and deficiencies, in spite of our east winds, our congested streets, the dangers of our electric cars, the tyranny of the many corporations that control the city, and the ridicule of New Yorkers and other heathens, Boston as a place of residence cannot be equaled."

SORROW AT CITY HALL

Flags at Half-Staff—Sentiments of Regard Expressed on Every Side by Those Who Knew the Ex Mayor.

The news of the death of Mr. Prince was received with sorrow at city hall. Though the ex mayor has not been a frequent visitor at city hall for several years, he was well known to most of the members of the city government, particularly the heads of the executive departments, many of whom were in office when he was mayor.

Mayor Quincy was absent in New York yesterday, and the news of ex Mayor Prince's death was immediately telegraphed to him. Without waiting for orders from Mayor Quincy, Sec. Robinson ordered the flags of city hall at half-staff as a mark of respect. There will be meetings of both branches of the city council tomorrow to take action on the death of Mr. Prince. Acting Mayor Barry, speaking on the death of Mr. Prince, said:

"I was a member of the city government during the entire term of Mr. Prince as mayor. He was one of the ablest men who ever graced the office. He had great executive ability, and as a public speaker he had few superiors in this city. Mr. Prince was always a Democrat, and a loyal party man, yet as mayor his upmost thoughts were always on what was best for the city. He had a national reputation, and for years was a leading member of the national Democratic committee, where he enjoyed a reputation no less great than he had at home."

Chairman Lee of the democratic city committee said: "Mr. Prince was an able man, not only in the field of politics, but also in his profession. As mayor, he was always alert to guard and protect the interests of the taxpayers. He was one of the best chief executives that the city ever had."

Hon. Joseph J. Corbett, election commissioner, said: "Mr. Prince was in active politics before my time, though it was my privilege to have had an acquaintance with him since he retired. I knew him principally as a member of the board of trustees of the public library, where he rendered a splendid great library institution into being. Next to the late ex Mayor Barry, the citizens of Boston owe Mr. Prince much for the present great library."

John F. Dever, clerk of committees, paid a warm tribute to the memory of Mr. Prince. He was a democrat of the old school, which meant that he was not only a good public servant, but a loyal party man. Personally, said Mr. Dever, Mr. Prince was a warm-hearted, generous man, yet his several years as mayor were among the most progressive that the city ever knew. Clerk Joseph O'Keane of the common council said: "I have had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. Prince during the past 30 years, and I always held him in the highest esteem. He was an ideal gentleman and treated all with whom he came in contact with the utmost affability and kindness. No matter what the condition in life a man might hold, he was always sure of receiving from Mr. Prince a cordial welcome, a patient hearing, a word of advice, or a kindly service, in accordance with the nature of his call upon him. As an orator and an eloquent speaker, Mr. Prince was known and respected, not only in his native city of Boston, but throughout the length and breadth of our country."

City Clerk Galvin said: "Mr. Prince was a sterling democrat. He was one of the most genial and whole-souled men in the community, and his death will be deplored by all classes of our citizens, from the laboring man to the millionaire. His popularity was during his terms as mayor of our city polite, genial and courteous to all classes of our citizens. In my opinion he stood up to the day of his death the leading democrat in this section of the country."

City Messenger Leary said: "I had the honor of knowing ex Mayor Prince for many years. To my mind he was the first ideal mayor elected by the Democratic party in the city of Boston. He was not only able to respect the wishes of those who elected him, but conducted the office of mayor in a manner that called for and received the approval and admiration of all citizens."

On Mr. Prince's retirement from the board of trustees of the public library a couple of weeks ago its board passed the following tribute:

"The trustees of the public library, at their meeting held on May 18, 1898, desire to put upon their records the following tribute to Hon. Frederick O. Prince: "Mr. Prince is among the oldest residents of Boston, and has always been a warm admirer and faithful servant of the city of his birth."

"We recall with interest the part he has taken in suggesting and carrying out many of the most marked improvements in this city of these latter years; his felicitous addresses upon so many public occasions, especially at the laying of the corner stone of this building; and his fidelity in the highest and most honorable offices which Boston has repeatedly bestowed upon him."

"It was most fitting that he should become the president of this corporation after his activity in arranging for the site of the building, involving care and complicated dealings with the city and the state; in deciding upon its plan, in watching the whole work of its erection and the transfer of its treasures from their old home, in all of which his interest was unabated, and his pride justified."

"During the 11 years he has been a member of this corporation, his attend-

ance at its meetings has been prompt and faithful, his counsel judicious, his grace and affable manners and spirit always the same. "We have marked with unforgotten regret his falling strength by which he has been detained from our meetings the past winter, and which at last has compelled his retirement from the board."

"Our heartfelt sympathy follows him to the confinement of his home, and our earnest wish for the quiet enjoyment of venerable age, without suffering, and with a happy retrospect—which he has earned by an active and helpful life."

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Dr. Jenks said: "Mr. Prince was an elegant gentleman, an efficient public servant, an honest man and exemplary citizen. What more can be claimed for any man? The death of such a man is certainly a great loss to any community, and ex Mayor Prince will be missed by the people of Boston, which he loved so well. I knew Mr. Prince for over 40 years and in his death I have lost an old friend."

Ex Alderman Clinton Viles, who served seven consecutive terms as alderman, under Mayors Cobb, Prince and Pierce, said regarding the death of Mr. Prince: "I was very sorry to hear of the death of Mayor Prince."

"Of course, I had an intimate acquaintance with him, and I must say ex Mayor Prince was in every sense a good man. His death leaves a void in the community."

Fres. Daniel J. Kelley of the common council said: "Being a very young man in politics, I did not have a very long acquaintance with Mr. Prince. However, the past few years I have met him frequently relative to public library matters, and he always impressed me as a man of the strictest probity. He was truly an ideal democrat, and few men ever did more for the democracy."

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Mr. Lucius Blane, who was elected to the board of aldermen when Mr. Prince was first elected mayor, was seen at his home, 15 Roseland st., North Cambridge. He said: "I cannot say anything but good of him. I considered Prince a good, honest, faithful man, and I am about all I can say about him. He was a careful sort of a man, and nobody could fool him."

CALL TO CITY COUNCIL

To Meet in Chambers June 7 at 12 M. to Take Appropriate Action on the Death of Hon. F. O. Prince.

Chairman Barry of the board of aldermen, who was acting mayor yesterday, in the absence of Mayor Quincy, issued the following call to the members of the city council for a special meeting:

"You are requested to meet in your respective chambers in city hall on Wednesday, June 7, 1898, at 12 m. for the purpose of taking appropriate action upon the death of ex Mayor Frederick O. Prince, which occurred this forenoon, and of expressing the sorrow felt by the citizens of Boston at the loss sustained through his death and their respect for his memory. Yours respectfully,

"David F. Barry, Acting Mayor."

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.

NEW LIBRARY ROOM.

One Set Apart for the Use of Public School Teachers and Pupils.

The children's department of the public library, on the second floor, has been set apart as a sort of educational room, to which both teachers and pupils in the public schools are invited.

It is proposed to hold special exhibitions of books and pictures that will stimulate youthful interest in history and current events. Looking to this end, an exhibition of books and pictures has been placed in the room for the present, relating either directly or indirectly to the battle of Bunker Hill.

This exhibition will continue until a few days after the approaching anniversary, June 17. All the juvenile books, relating to the battle have been brought together, and with them have been placed the larger histories, together with biographies of revolutionary heroes, contemporary newspapers, early and late maps, portraits, plates of continental uniforms and every obtainable picture of the day's events.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 159.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

KEPT OPEN FOR HIM.

Librarian Putnam's Old Place at Boston.

To Return if Senate Fails to Confirm Him.

A Permanent Appointment Must Be Assured.

Trouble About Selection of Subordinates.

Resentment May Manifest Itself Next Autumn.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1899. Mr. Putnam, librarian of Congress, has a string to his resignation from the Boston Public Library, and will go back there if the Senate does not confirm his nomination next session and so make permanent the temporary "recess" appointment he now holds, according to an apparently inspired article in the Washington Post today:

"If, by any mischance, Librarian Putnam should not be confirmed by the Senate next winter, he will not be out in the cold, cold world. His former place as librarian at Boston is being kept open for him. No permanent appointment as Boston librarian has been made, and none will be made until Mr. Putnam's fate has been decided."

The Post goes on to say that Librarian Putnam is selecting subordinates regardless of senators and representatives, although the library is, of course, directly under their control, and as part of the legislative department of the government, is not under the civil service law, which applies only to the executive branch. The Post concludes:

"Congress may be content with declining to increase Mr. Putnam's salary to \$8000 when he asks for it next winter, on the ground that if he does nothing for him, the latter will do nothing for him. If the feeling of resentment goes farther, and manifests itself in opposition in the Senate to his confirmation, Mr. Putnam will simply let himself back to Boston, where a landing net is spread for his safe accommodation. It is likely that this article may stir up congressional opposition to Librarian Putnam, although it is not accurate to say that he does not give weight to congressional recommendations of candidates. As the salary of the librarian of Congress is \$8000, the same as that of a senator or a representative, senators and representatives are very likely to request an increase if made within his first year of service."

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SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

IN BOSTON'S FIRST CHURCH

Funeral of the Hon. Frederick O. Prince Was Held.

Services Conducted Yesterday Afternoon by His Colleague on the Library Board, the Rev. James De Normandie—Mourners Included Well-Known People.

Just a little way from the busy life in which he loved so much to mingle, into the quiet First Church in Boston (Unitarian), on Berkeley street, were borne yesterday afternoon the remains of the Hon. Frederick O. Prince for the last services over the dead before the ceremonial of interment at Mt. Auburn. The gathering of friends on the occasion was a large and in no sense a conventional one. Everybody in the church had come into some sort of contact with Mr. Prince, whether on civic, religious or private business, and each had carried away from intercourse with him that feeling of affection which added to the shock of his death the sense of a personal bereavement. The character of the assembly, moreover, did but emphasize the many ways in which the deceased had helped to build up and secure the welfare of the community in which he lived.

There were representatives from every walk in life, for Mr. Prince, although a resident of the aristocratic Back Bay section, was one of the most democratic of men. The different departments of the state and city governments were strongly represented. To most of those present Mr. Prince's life was mainly a matter of history, and of his works they beheld the fruition rather than the creation. Not all of those present could remember when Mr. Prince was in the full vigor of his political life. Long before the war he had been a state representative and senator. In 1880 he was a member of the famous national Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C. All this was history to most of those assembled at the First Church yesterday afternoon.

Of his record as mayor of Boston they had a more positive recollection. For four years he held that office, and to him, more than perhaps to any other individual, do we owe the inception of the magnificent park system of which Boston is today so justly proud. How he fought for the reclamation of what is now the Back Bay Fens is a matter of history so recent that many who attended the funeral could remember the stirring incidents in connection with it, and more than one took occasion to express personal regret for antagonizing this project at the time by commending today the foresight and good judgment of Mayor Prince.

It was he, too, who was largely instrumental in developing Boston's sewer system, not to speak of his connection with later movements for the glory of Boston, such as the Public Library.

One of the most appropriate incidents of the service was the presence of the Rev. James De Normandie of the First Religious Society of Roxbury, an associate of Mr. Prince on the board of library trustees, who officiated because of a specific request of Mr. Prince, made just before his death.

Dr. De Normandie and the Rev. James Ellis, pastor of the First Church, met the body at the door, and as it was slowly borne down the aisle Dr. De Normandie read "I am the Resurrection and the Life" from the Holy Word.

The scene was very impressive, and the large gathering of notables who had met to pay final tribute to this noted Bostonian were much affected.

The body was placed in front of the pulpit amid a beautiful array of choice flowers. The casket was almost completely hidden by the many large floral pieces.

In accordance with the wish of the family the service was one of great simplicity. The readings provided by the ritual of the Unitarian church were recited, and then Dr. De Normandie uttered words of manifest reference to the life and career of the deceased. He spoke of "a life which had made the best use of its gifts"; of the "unselfish activity" of the deceased; of his "long life of faithful service, which he gave abundantly and incessantly to the city he so much loved."

He could have said, continued Dr. De

Normandie, with one who wrote when he was almost 80 years old, "I never knew until I was old that this world was so beautiful. I enjoy two worlds at once—the terrestrial world, in which I now live, and the celestial world, which God has made it possible for me to anticipate."

Life ceased with him as gently as a child sinks to rest, and he could have said, without a fear or a shudder as to the future, "I am quite ready to put my hand into the hand of the angel, and to the next place whither the Divine Goodness calls us. How beautiful life grows in the thought of such a life; how friendly death is in the thought of such a death. What the close of such a life means to that inner circle privileged to be at one with it we may not venture now to say. But they may be grateful as long as they live for its sympathy. Its friendliness, its helpfulness, its love. He has passed away, but he has left to us the memory of his virtues, to linger like twilight hues when the bright sun has set."

The music was furnished by the church choir, which, consists of the Misses Dietrich and Wood, and Messrs. Dunham and Hay. Arthur Foote was organist. Three selections were sung, "Lead, Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages" and "Alleluia."

The body was taken to Mt. Auburn for burial, and there Dr. De Normandie made a short prayer.

The ushers were George F. Babbitt, G. M. Cushing, Dr. Edward G. Gardiner, Charles Wright, William Emdin, Jr., and M. M. Weston. Among those present, beside the members of the family, were: Mrs. John E. Lodge, Mrs. Robert S. Russell, William Everett, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Henry Belknap, Thomas Chickering, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pratt, Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Curtis, F. Perkins, Mrs. G. Evans, Miss Eugenia Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Bates.

The city was represented by Mayor Quincy, City Solicitor Babson, City Treasurer Turner, Linus E. Pearson, election commissioner, City Forester Doogue, Inspector of Buildings Darnell, Street Commissioner Dore, Aldermen Barry, Brick, McDonald and Colby, Councilmen Stevens, Jordan and Stone; City Clerk Galvin, City Messenger Leary, Wire Commissioner Flood.

The bar association was represented by John C. Gray, Causten Brown, Richard Olney, A. B. Wheeler, Robert M. Morse, Patrick A. Collins, Thomas H. Russell, Asa French, John Noble, Joseph A. Willard, Charles E. Hamlin, Henry M. Rogers, Samuel J. Elde, William A. Gaston and Godfrey Morse. Others present were four ex-mayors of Boston, Green, Martin, Hart and Matthews, the Hon. Thomas L. Jenks, Clinton Viles, the Hon. Lucius Slade, ex-City Auditor George A. Clough, ex-City Messenger Alvah H. Peters, Guy Norman, John H. Holmes, Henry C. Thatcher, Francis C. Coolidge, Thomas Riley, Edwin Adams, Thomas J. Gargan, M. M. Cunliff, L. Foster Morse, Capt. Nathan Appleton, Congressman Naphe.

There were many handsome floral offerings. Among these were a wreath of red roses from Harrison Gray Otis, mound of white roses and ferns from the trustees of the Emergency Hospital, bouquet from Charles F. Chickering, large wreath of sweet peas from Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Henry Prince, wreath of sago palm from Mrs. Thomas B. Chickering, bunch of pink roses from Mrs. William G. Prince and Miss Prince, mound of lilies from Mayor Quincy, wreath of lilies from Mr. Prince of 311 Beacon street, sweet peas from Miss Payson, bunch of sweet peas and sago palm from Mrs. Louise Gordon Prince, wreath of white roses from Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lamson, wreath of oak leaves from Mrs. Frederick Henry Prince.

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

Public Library Closed from 1 Till 3.30.

The public library will be closed today by order of the board of trustees between 1 and 3.30 p. m., out of respect to the memory of ex Mayor Prince, the former president of the board, and to enable the employees to attend the funeral services.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.

NEW LIBRARY ROOM.

One Set Apart for the Use of Public School Teachers and Pupils.

The children's department of the public library, on the second floor, has become so popular that a new room has been set apart as a sort of educational room, to which both teachers and pupils in the public schools are invited. It is proposed to hold special exhibitions of books and pictures that will stimulate youthful interest in historic and current events. Looking to this end, an exhibition of books and pictures has been placed in the room for the present, relating either directly or indirectly to the battle of Bunker Hill. This exhibition will continue until a few days after the approaching anniversary, June 17. All the juvenile books relating to the battle have been brought together, and with them have been placed the larger histories, together with biographies of revolutionary heroes, contemporary newspapers, early and late maps, portraits, plates of continental uniforms and every obtainable picture of the day's events.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 169.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

KEPT OPEN FOR HIM.

Librarian Putnam's Old Place at Boston.

To Return if Senate Fails to Confirm Him.

A Permanent Appointment Must Be Assured.

Trouble About Selection of Subordinates.

Resentment May Manifest Itself Next Autumn.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1899. Mr. Putnam, librarian of Congress, has a string to his resignation from the Boston Public Library, and will go back there if the Senate does not confirm his nomination next session and so make permanent the temporary "recess" appointment he now holds, according to an apparently inspired article in the Washington Post today.

"If, by any mischance, Librarian Putnam should not be confirmed by the Senate next winter, he will not be out in the cold, cold world. His former place as librarian at Boston is being kept open for him. No permanent appointment as Boston librarian has been made, and none will be made until Mr. Putnam's fate has been decided."

The Post goes on to say that Librarian Putnam is selecting subordinates regardless of senators and representatives, although the library is, of course, directly under their control, and as part of the legislative department of the government, is not under the civil service law, which applies only to the executive branch. The Post concludes:

"Congress may be content with declining to increase Mr. Putnam's salary to \$6000 when he asks for it next winter, on the ground that if he does nothing for Congress, the latter will do nothing for him. If the feeling of resentment goes farther, and manifests itself in opposition in the Senate to his confirmation, Mr. Putnam will simply lie himself back to Boston, where a landing net is spread for his safe accommodation."

It is likely that this article may stir up congressional opposition to Librarian Putnam, although it is not accurate to say that he does not give weight to congressional endorsements of candidates for the places in the library of Congress. As the salary of the librarian of Congress is \$6000, the same as that of a senator or a representative, senators and representatives are very likely to look dubiously upon Librarian Putnam's request for an increase if made within his first year of service.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 161.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

IN BOSTON'S FIRST CHURCH

Funeral of the Hon. Frederick O. Prince Was Held.

Services Conducted Yesterday Afternoon by His Colleagues on the Library Board, the Rev. James De Normandie—Mourners Included Well-Known People.

Just a little way from the busy life in which he loved so much to mingle, into the quiet First Church in Boston (Unitarian), on Berkeley street, were borne yesterday afternoon the remains of the Hon. Frederick O. Prince for the last services over the dead before the ceremonial of interment at Mt. Auburn. The gathering of friends on the occasion was a large and in no sense a conventional one. Everybody in the church had come into some sort of contact with Mr. Prince, whether on civic, religious or private business, and each had carried away from intercourse with him that feeling of affection which added to the shock of his death the sense of a personal bereavement. The character of the assembly, moreover, did but emphasize the many ways in which the deceased had helped to build up and secure the welfare of the community in which he lived.

There were representatives from every walk in life, for Mr. Prince, although a resident of the aristocratic Back Bay section, was one of the most democratic of men. The different departments of the state and city governments were strongly represented.

To most of those present Mr. Prince's life was mainly a matter of history, and of his works they beheld the fruition rather than the creation. Not all of those present could remember when Mr. Prince was in the full vigor of his political life. Long before the war he had been a state representative and senator. In 1880 he was a member of the famous national Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C. All this was history to most of those assembled as the First Church yesterday afternoon.

Of his record as mayor of Boston they had a more positive recollection. For four years he held that office, and to him, more than perhaps to any other individual, do we owe the inception of the magnificent park system of which Boston is today so justly proud. How he fought for the reclamation of what is now the Back Bay Fens is a matter of history so recent that many who attended the funeral could remember the stirring incidents in connection with it, and more than one took occasion to express personal regret for antagonizing this project at the time by commending today the foresight and good judgment of Mayor Prince.

It was he, too, who was largely instrumental in developing Boston's sewer system, not to speak of his connection with later movements for the glory of Boston, such as the Public Library.

One of the most appropriate incidents of the service was the presence of the Rev. James De Normandie of the First Religious Society of Roxbury, an associate of Mr. Prince on the board of library trustees, who officiated because of a specific request of Mr. Prince, made just before his death.

Dr. De Normandie and the Rev. James Ellis, pastor of the First Church, met the body at the door and as it was slowly borne down the aisle Dr. De Normandie read "I am the Resurrection and the Life" from the Holy Word. The scene was very impressive, and the large gathering of notables who had met to pay final tribute to this noted Bostonian were much affected.

The body was placed in front of the pulpit amid a beautiful array of choice flowers. The casket was almost completely hidden by the many large floral pieces.

In accordance with the wish of the family the service was one of great simplicity. The readings provided by the ritual of the Unitarian church were recited, and then Dr. De Normandie uttered words of manifest reference to the life and career of the deceased. He spoke of "a life which had made the best use of its gifts," of the "unselfish activity" of the deceased, of his "long life of faithful service, which he gave abundantly and ingenuously to the city he so much loved."

He could have said, continued Dr. De

Normandie, with one who wrote when he was almost 80 years old, "I never knew until I was old that this world was so beautiful. I enjoy two worlds at once—the terrestrial world, in which I now live, and the celestial world, which God has made it possible for me to anticipate."

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The music was furnished by the church choir, which consists of the Misses Dietrich and Wood, and Messrs. Dunham and Hay. Arthur Foote was organist. Three selections were sung, "Lead, Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages" and "Amen."

The body was taken to Mt. Auburn for burial, and there Dr. De Normandie made a short prayer.

The ushers were George F. Babbitt, G. M. Cushing, Dr. Edward G. Gardner, Charles Wright, William Endicott, Jr., and M. M. Weston.

Among those present, beside the members of the family, were: Mrs. John E. Lodge, Mrs. Robert S. Russell, William Everett, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Henry Belknap, Thomas Chickering, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pratt, Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Curtis, F. Perkins, Mrs. G. Evans, Miss Eugenia Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Bates.

The city was represented by Mayor Quincy, City Solicitor Babson, City Treasurer Turner, Linus E. Pearson, election commissioner, City Forester Doogie, Inspector of Buildings Daniel, Street Commissioner Dore, Assessmen Barry, Brick, McDonald and Colby, Councilmen Stevens, Jordan and Stone; City Clerk Galvin, City Messenger Leary, Wire Commissioner Flood.

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Boston Daily Globe.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 100.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

RICH WITH HONORS.

Ex-Mayor Frederick O.
Prince Buried.

All Classes Represented at
the Funeral Today.

Profound Grief for Boston's
Grand Old Man.

Services at First Church on
Berkeley Street.

His Monument the Record of
His Own Works.

Frederick Octavius Prince, one of
Boston's grand old men, and for four
years its chief executive was buried in
Mt. Auburn cemetery, this afternoon.

The funeral services were held in the
First Church on Berkeley street, and
were conducted by the Rev. James De
Normandie of the First Religious So-
ciety, Roxbury, an associate of Mr.
Prince on the board of library trustees,
who officiated because of a specific re-
quest of Mr. Prince, made just before
his death.

The church was crowded. There were
representatives from every walk in life,
for Mr. Prince, although a resident of
the aristocratic Back Bay section, was
one of the most democratic of men. The
different departments of the city gov-
ernment were strongly represented.

To most of those present Mr. Prince's
life was mainly a matter of history, and
of his works they beheld the fruition
rather than the creation. Prince.

Not all of those present could remem-
ber when Mr. Prince was in the full
vigor of his political life. Long before
the war he had been a state represen-
tative and senator. In 1880 he was a
member of the famous national Demo-
cratic convention at Charleston, S. C.
All this was history to most of those
assembled at the First Church this
afternoon.

Of his record as mayor of Boston they
had a more positive recollection. For
four years he held that office, and to
him, more than perhaps to any other
individual, do we owe the inception of
the magnificent park system of which
Boston is today so justly proud.

How he fought for the reclamation of
what is now the Back Bay Fens is a
matter of history so recent that many
who attended the funeral could remem-
ber the stirring incidents in connection
with it, and more than one took occa-
sion to express personal regret for an-
tagonizing this project at the time by
commending today the foresight and
good judgment of Mayor Prince.

It was he, too, who was largely in-
strumental in developing Boston's sewer
system, not to speak of his connection
with later movements for the glory of
Boston, such as the Public Library.

Dr. De Normandie and the Rev. James
Beals, pastor of the First Church, met
the body at the door and as it was
slowly borne down the aisle Dr. De
Normandie read "I Am the Resurrec-
tion and the Life" from the Holy Word.

The scene was very impressive, and
the large gathering of notables who had
met to pay final tribute to this noted
Bostonian were much affected.

The body was placed in front of the
pulpit amid a beautiful array of choice
flowers. The casket was almost com-
pletely hidden by the many large floral
pieces.

The service was a simple one. It was
the wish of the family that this be so.
Dr. De Normandie read the familiar
burial service, and then made a few re-
marks in eulogy of the departed. He told
of his achievements and of the honor
and love which all felt who knew him.

The music was furnished by the
church choir, which consists of the
Mixed District and O'wed, and Messrs.
Dunham and Hay. Arthur Foote was
organist. Three selections were sung,
"Lead, Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages"
and "Amen."

The body was taken to Mt. Auburn
for burial, and there Dr. De Normandie
made a short prayer.

Many branches of the state and city
governments were represented at the
funeral. The ushers were George F.
Babbitt, G. M. Cushing, Dr. Edward G.
Gardner, Charles Wright, William En-
dicott, Jr., and M. M. Weston.

BOSTON POST.

PUTNAM'S FUTURE

Boston's Ex-Librarian May Re-
turn to the Hub.

Three members of the board of trustees
of the Public Library attended the regu-
lar meeting in the trustees' room at the
library building yesterday afternoon. It
was expected that the question of ex-
Librarian Putnam's successor would
come up for discussion, but owing to the
absence of certain members action was
deferred.

It certain advices from Washington be-
true, there is some indecision regarding
Mr. Putnam's tenure of the office of con-
gressional librarian. There appears to
be some question as to Mr. Putnam's
confirmation, principally on the question
of salary. Mr. Putnam received \$6000 as
librarian of Boston and the stipend at
Washington is only \$5000. The Boston
man went to Washington only on the
understanding that he should receive the
same there as here.

The doubt about the action of Congress
concerning that \$1000 raise may yet send
Mr. Putnam back to his place in Copley
square, for there seems to be some dis-
position to keep the place here open until
such time as the congressional librari-
ship shall have been definitely settled.
In addition to this disposition there
seems to be a strong impression in lib-
rary circles that Mr. Putnam will be
seen again at the Boston desk.

THE DIAL:

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information
315 Wabash Avenue (opposite Auditorium)
CHICAGO, ILL.

ADVANCE CLIPPING from the issue of

JUL 16 1899

The Boston Public Library has just made an im-
portant contribution to scientific literature in the publication
of "A Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and
Ethnology of Europe," compiled by Dr. William Z.
Ripley. Dr. Ripley has had much learned collaboration
in his task, and the result is a volume of 160 pages,
comprising about 2000 titles. The interesting state-
ment is made that all of the works mentioned (excepting
possibly five per cent) are on the shelves of the library
whence this bibliography issues. In a sense, the present
work is a companion volume to Dr. Ripley's forthcoming
treatise on "The Races of Europe."

Dr. W. Z. Ripley has been at great pains to
prepare a *Selected Bibliography of the An-
thropology and Ethnology of Europe*, which
the trustees of the Public Library of Boston
have published. It contains nearly 2,000 ti-
tles, many of which are in foreign tongues.
It is a book of large value and is skillfully
arranged for its use. It is stated that no less
than ninety-five per cent. of the works men-
tioned are on the shelves of the Public Library
—a surprising fact. Specialists in that de-
partment of science will value the book chiefly,
of course, but all others will appreciate the
importance of such a work and the enterprise
of the library in publishing it.

THE REPUBLIC.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

A NOTABLE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The public library has just made an important
contribution to American science and scholar-
ship by the publication of a "Selected Bibliog-
raphy of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Eu-
rope"—the most important bibliographical work
which any American library has in recent years
had the courage to attempt. The author and
compiler is William Z. Ripley, assistant pro-
fessor of sociology in the Institute of Technology,
and lecturer at Columbia University. Professor
Ripley has had in his laborious task the active
co-operation of practically all the leading anthro-
pologists of the world. The trustees of the li-
brary have assumed the expense of the technical
preparation, composition and printing of this
handsome piece of book work. It contains 160
pages, printed in narrow columns to allow for
written memoranda in the ample margins. It is
of convenient size, and is a most favorable spec-
imen of what can be done on the linotype machine
under favorable conditions. An ingenious top-
ical and subject index enables the user to verify
with entire ease any citation either in the bib-
liography itself or in Professor Ripley's forthcom-
ing book, "The Races of Europe," to which the
present bibliography is in a sense a companion
work, though complete in itself. A special edi-
tion of the bibliography, also from the library
press, will appear as a supplementary volume to
the above work.

The most striking fact in this achievement is
the strength of the anthropological collection of
the public library. It would be safe to assert
that ninety-five per cent. of the works mentioned
are at present on the shelves of this institution.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1899.

Boon for Park Habitues Which Has
Been Successful in Brooklyn
and May Be Tried Here.

"We have not yet interested as many influential people as we would like in the project, but we shall continue to work. City Comptroller Koehler has helped us a great deal, and Park Commissioner George V. Brower has given us his co-operation as far as practicable. But until we enlist the support of the city government the plan cannot be a bad idea for our own Franklin Park."

Mr. Bierstadt said emphatically that Brooklyn needed it, but Boston not, and there was no necessity

The Season's Greatest Bargain Offerings in desirable Summer Wash Goods, *Ginghams, Percales, Madras, Dimities, Organdy Muslins and Piques*. Thousands upon thousands of yards delivered to us during the past week from far and near, the results of our enormous purchases from some of the best Mills in the world for the express purpose of rounding out the season with the most startling Bargain sale we ever held. **Larger space, greater convenience: additional salespeople.**

Many other bargains equally great which we have not space to mention

8C. Per
Yard

each pair of glasses.

and 45 were stolen. A marked

tion of the various brands
produced here, also a photograph

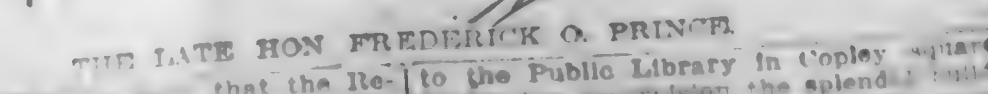
MAYOR PL

PRINCE.

ever told HIS ANCESTRY.

The late Mr. Prince came of an illustrious family which as long ago as a century was prominent in England, living at that time in Shrewsbury, upon their estate known as "Abbey Foregate." The late Prince being then rector of East Stratford. In 1633 his son came to this country and settled in Massachusetts at the first town—Hull.

His Traits of Character.



Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1899.

ART AND ARTISTS.

**Sargent Decorations for Public Library
Soon Will be in Place—Bostonian Gets
French Medal.**

The balance of the Sargent decorations for the public library will soon be in place. In the present display of the Royal academy in London the artist is exhibiting a design in plaster which is to form the center of the wall opposite that on which the decorations are now in place. As will be recalled, the central figure of the frieze of the prophets, the figure of Moses, is in colored plaster in rather high relief. In the corresponding piece for the opposite wall, which is now being exhibited, with the figures of Adam and Eve bound to the cross with the Saviour, each holding up a cup to catch the redeemer's blood that flows from the nail-pierced hands. This new conception of the crucifixion is to form the keynote of the decoration devoted to "The Triumph of Christian Faith."

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1899.

DEATH OF W. W. GREENOUGH.

**Was President of Boston Public Library
For More Than 30 Years.**

W. W. Greenough, 81, died at his home, 299 Marlboro at, Saturday afternoon, after a short illness. Mr. Greenough was for many years prominently identified with business and literary circles of this city.

For 35 years he was treasurer of the Boston gaslight company, retiring just 10 years ago. Mr. Greenough was president of the Boston public library from 1868 to 1888, during which time he gave most valuable service to this important department.

He is survived by a wife, three sons—William Greenough of New York, C. P. Greenough of this city and M. S. Greenough of Cleveland—and a daughter, Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Cambridge.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 174.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

PUTNAM IS IN NO DANGER.

**Appointments Not Offensive
to Senators.**

**His Nomination as Librarian of
Congress Can Scarcely Be Re-
jected by the Senate—Is Infusing
Vigor Into the Library Employees
and Not Dismissing Them.**

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

NEW YORK, June 23, 1899. The Evening Post has the following special from Washington: A story has been sent out from Washington to the effect that Herbert Putnam, who was given a recess appointment as librarian of Congress, is in some danger of rejection by the Senate in December. Such a story is of the extreme warm-weather variety. The only reason assigned is that in filling the eight vacancies which were at his disposal he did not "recognize" the Senators enough; that he selected eight competent persons, at a time when certain Senators stood ready to recommend other competent persons for Mr. Putnam's approval.

It is fairly safe to guess that the Senate, as it will be organized in December, with the largest majority since the years just following the civil war, will not turn out a good librarian because he has made some selections simply on merit. If Mr. Putnam had gone into his office and dismissed by wholesale the force he found there, put in largely upon the influence theory, there would have been some ground for believing that he would have aroused a certain antagonism in the Senate.

But he has made almost no dismissals. The patronage people are still on duty. The material, however, has been good, and the Senate will be perfectly ready at this juncture to approve his course.

A considerable number of its members are earnestly desirous of better conditions than have prevailed in the past, and will welcome the methods which Mr. Putnam is employing. Moreover, a strongly Republican Senate is not likely to reject Mr. McKinley's nomination to any office for light or transient causes, and the only possible reasons assigned for a failure to confirm Mr. Putnam would be inadequately described as light or transient. They are absurd and ridiculous.

Everybody at all familiar with library methods is delighted with the way Mr. Putnam has taken hold of the great institution. He has been quietly engaged in the work of organization, in perfecting details, in establishing connections and preparing for the larger work upon which this national library seems now about to be entering. Congress has raised the annual appropriation for the purchase of new books from \$500 to \$25,000, and the supply of copyrighted books was never so large as at present.

Already Mr. Putnam's business-like methods have shown their effect. A better spirit prevails in the institution, and even the appointees who came there with the least fitness are taking hold with some vigor and adapting themselves to the work as best they can.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

LIBRARY EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

This Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library for Boston has been appointed: Hon. Charles Allen, William F. Apthorp, Alfred Bowditch, Hon. Henry W. Briggs, Francis H. Brown, M. D., Very Rev. William Byrne, Hon. P. A. Collins, Rev. Arthur T. Conolly, James C. Davis, Dr. Z. Winchester Doud, Charles F. Donnell, W. D. Eastworth, M. D., Joseph D. Fallon, Thomas J. Gargan, George A. Gordon, D. D., Alfred H. Hemenway, Francis L. Higginson, Thomas Hills, Rev. E. A. Horton, Miss Ellen F. Mason, Frank S. Mason, John Noble, William L. Putnam, Henry R. Reed, James J. Roche, W. D. Roberts, Rev. F. Seelye, Hon. Henry N. S. Sprague, Hon. Henry H. Sprague, Miss Frances H. Turner, Horace G. Wadlin, Mrs. Darwin E. Ware.

Boston Transcript.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

LIBRARIAN PUTNAM SAFE.

**No Probability That He Will Not
Be Confirmed.**

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, June 23.—A story has been sent out from Washington to the effect that Mr. Herbert Putnam, who was given a recess appointment as librarian of Congress, is in some danger of rejection by the Senate in December. Such a story is without foundation. It is of the extreme warm weather variety. The only reason assigned is that in filling the eight vacancies which were at his disposal he did not "recognize" the Senators enough; that he selected eight competent persons at a time when certain Senators stood ready to recommend other competent persons for Mr. Putnam's approval.

It is a fairly safe guess that the United States Senate, as it will be organized in December, with the largest Republican majority since the years just following the civil war, will not turn out a good librarian because he has made some selections simply on merit. If Mr. Putnam had gone into his office, and dismissed by wholesale the force he found there, put in largely upon the influence theory, there would have been some ground for believing that he would have aroused a certain antagonism in the Senate. But Mr. Putnam has made almost no dismissals. The patronage people are still on duty. The new material, however, has been good, and the Senate will be perfectly ready at this juncture to approve this course. A very considerable number of its members are earnestly desirous of better conditions than have prevailed in the past, and will welcome the methods which Mr. Putnam is employing. Moreover, a strongly Republican Senate is not likely to reject Mr. McKinley's nomination to any office for light or transient causes, and the only possible reasons assigned for a failure to confirm Mr. Putnam would be inadequately described as light or transient. They are absurd and ridiculous.

Everybody at all familiar with library methods is delighted with the way Mr. Putnam has taken hold of the great institution. He has been quietly engaged in the work of organization, in perfecting details, in establishing connections and preparing for the larger work upon which this national library seems now about to be entering. Congress has raised the annual appropriation for the purchase of new books from \$500 to \$25,000, and the supply of copyrighted books was never so large as at present. Already Mr. Putnam's business-like methods have shown their effect. A better spirit prevails in the institution, and even the appointees who came there with the least fitness are taking hold with some vigor and adapting themselves to the work as best they can. President McKinley deserves very high praise for the appointment of Herbert Putnam as librarian of Congress. There does not now appear to be the slightest danger that the Senate, as it will be organized in December, will fail to appreciate the merit of this appointment.

LINCOLN

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

**Examining Board Largest in the Trustees'
History.**

The first meeting of the newly elected examining committee of the Public Library was held yesterday in the trustees' room. Another meeting will be called in a few days, at which officers will be elected and sub-committees named.

The committee is the largest in the history of the library. It is composed of thirty-two members, twenty-one of whom are new. Last year the number was a little over half of what it is now, being only nineteen; in '97 it was only fourteen. The reason for the increase is that the duties of the members are yearly becoming more and more arduous, and in the past the number previously on the committee was almost insufficient. The members are elected for but one year, but it is the hope of the trustees that the term of office may be lengthened to two years at least, and if possible three, thus enabling the members to become more at home with their work. It is not thought that the number will be materially increased in the future, but any changes will be made when found necessary. The sub-committees will be as follows: On administration, branches, books, finance, printing and catalogue. The newly elected members of the committee are: The Hon. Charles Allen, William F. Apthorp, Alfred Bowditch, Francis H. Brown, M. D., the Very Rev. William Byrne, James C. Davis, Charles F. Donnelly, Joseph D. Fallon, Thomas J. Gargan, George A. Gordon, D. D., Francis L. Higginson, the Rev. E. A. Horton, Miss Ellen F. Mason, John Noble, Henry R. Reed, the Rev. W. D. Roberts, the Hon. Henry N. Seelye, Mrs. Henry H. Sprague, Miss Frances H. Turner, Horace G. Wadlin, Mrs. Darwin E. Ware.

NEW LIBRARY.

Our Citizens Demand It.

The Present One a Disgrace to the City.

Petition Presented to Board of Aldermen.

The Citizens' Trade association sent a petition to the Board of Aldermen early in the year, later the Home Club, sent a similar petition. Since then petitions have been sent by Hon John I. Bates and 498 residents, Principal John F. Elliot and 102 public school teachers in East Boston, Ray Smith Baker and fourteen other local clergy, representing every denomination.

Below are copies of petitions sent.

BY HON. JOHN I. BATES.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Boston:

The undersigned, residents of East Boston, claim that as the East Boston branch library building is inadequately suited for the purpose for which it is used, being the poorest by far in facilities and accommodation of any of the branch libraries, the educational and reading interest of 40,000 inhabitants demand a new library building.

For this purpose we respectfully petition the Honorable Board of Aldermen and Common Council for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a site, building and equipment of the East Boston Library. JOHN I. BATES, JOHN H. SULLIVAN, H. D. HUGGAN, WILLARD S. ALLEN, W. H. H. EMMONS, DAVID H. BLANEY, and 498 others.

BY MR. JOHN F. ELLIOT.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Boston:

The undersigned, teachers in the public schools in East Boston respectfully urge the need of a new Public Library in East Boston as a great aid to the educational work, the present building being unsuited for the purpose for which it is used.

For this purpose we respectfully petition the Honorable Board of Aldermen and Common Council for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a site, building and equipment of the East Boston Library.

JOHN F. ELLIOT, East Boston High School.

F. F. PIERCE, Adams School.

T. A. MEAD, Chapman School.

WILLARD BROWN, Emerson School, and 102 other teachers.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Boston:

The undersigned, clergymen in East Boston, would respectfully urge the need of a new public library in East Boston, both for its educational and moral value, the present one being unsuited in equipment and accommodation to encourage the proper use of, or to maintain to the proper standard, a library for a locality of over 40,000 inhabitants.

For the purpose above named, we respectfully petition the Honorable Board of Aldermen and Common Council, for an appropriation of \$100,000 for this site, building and equipment of a new public library in East Boston.

SMITH BAKER, Mayfield Church. CHARLES A. CRANE, Saratoga street Methodist church.

W. H. MARSHALL, Trinity Baptist church.

W. D. ROBERTS, St. John's P. E. church.

F. N. GARDNER, Central square Baptist church.

JAMES T. BLACK, Presbyterian church.

F. W. STRANGE, All Souls Universalist church.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Baker Cong'l church.

L. W. STAPLES, Meridian street M. E. church.

F. C. HURL, Immanuel Lutheran church.

HUGH ROE O'DONNELL, Star of the Sea church.

J. H. GRIFFIN, Star of the Sea church.

J. F. KELLY, Star of the Sea church.

MICHAEL CLARK, Sacred Heart church.

GERALD FAGAN, Church of the Assumption.

The above petition were presented to the City Council through Aldermen Joseph A. Conry, Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., addressed the following letter to the Aldermen:

EAST BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1898.

Dear Sir—I herewith send you the united petition of the clergymen of all denominations in East Boston, asking for an appropriation from the City for a new library building in East Boston.

Allow me to say that as servants of the people, and as those whose official relations bring them into living sympathy with the home life of all classes of society, that we feel a special interest concerning whatever pertains to the intellectual and moral welfare of the community and a particular interest in the mental improvement of the thousands of young people, who cannot have libraries of their own. The present library building is unattractive and inconvenient, in no way calculated to foster a love for books or invite the young to seek them.

We have no doubt that your extensive influence will be most gladly given to secure so desirable a consummation as the petition requests.

SMITH BAKER

The reverend gentleman received the following letter from the Aldermen:

City of Boston, Aldermen's Room, City Hall, Feb. 21, 1898.

Rev. Smith Baker, D. D.

My Dear Sir—I have received the petitions bearing the signatures of clergymen of all denominations in East Boston, asking for an appropriation for a new public library in East Boston.

I shall be pleased to present this petition to the Board of Aldermen and also bring it before the Committee on Finance at their first meeting.

You may depend upon it that whatever effort I am capable of shall be exerted in connection with this matter.

JOSEPH A. CONRY

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1899.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have given no sign of being any nearer a choice of librarian than they were when Herbert Putnam resigned. One of them said to a reporter for The Advertiser some time ago that "if the right man could be found tomorrow" they would decide the succession at once. This may not mean very much; possibly no more than that if a ripe scholar, with great administrative experience and the requisite tact, were known to be available, they would promptly appoint him. At any rate, it has been the guess of some watchful observers that until the United States senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Putnam as librarian of congress and the congress has sanctioned the increase in salary which Speaker Reed is reported to have assured him he should have, the place in Boston will be held open and no effort made to find another man.

We are aware that the situation may easily afford those who do not like Mr. Putnam a text for criticism. They will ask whether the resignation was offered and accepted in good faith; whether so great an institution as the Boston Public Library can with dignity "lend out its chief officer on approval"; whether any efforts on Mr. Putnam's part to have the old desk kept waiting for him till he is sure of the new would not smack more of practical politics than of the atmosphere which is expected to pervade a great public library. But there is not a particle of evidence that the delay of the trustees has been suggested or even encouraged by him. And as for the decision of the trustees to wait for him, if they have so decided, the essence of the matter may be gotten at by suggesting a parallel. Suppose the trustees knew of a suitable man in some other position who would become available in six months. Would they not be justified in holding the place open in order to get the man they considered the best in the field? What essential difference is there between that case and the case the trustees find themselves in with regard to Mr. Putnam if, as surmised, they consider him the best man in the field?

Meantime, however, the institution is seriously embarrassed. Mr. J. L. Whitney, head of the catalogue department, is acting librarian. His absence from that department must be felt. By the recent death of Mr. Philip Savage, librarian's secretary, Mr. Whitney was deprived of the one man beside Mr. Putnam who was familiar with the routine and general policy of the institution, and the loss greatly augmented the difficulties of the situation. The trustees would scarcely wish to appoint a permanent secretary till the librarian had been chosen and could be consulted; and so Mr. Lindsay Swift, editor of publications, has been drawn into service for part of the secretary's work. Even when Mr. Whitney is in the office, this must take time which properly belongs to the editorial work; and in case of Mr. Whitney's absence, all the work of perhaps the most important three positions in the library falls on one man. So, like the catalogue department, the editorial department must suffer, and the librarian's office sometimes be content with what attention it can get. To show the condition that may thus be brought about, it may be added that the other day a telephone message to the library elicited the information that the man in charge of the institution was the librarian's clerk, who is a boy of 18.

It seems proper to urge upon the trustees that they use every possible means at their command to determine if the principal vacancy, and thus incidentally the secretaryship, cannot be filled without much more delay. Have they examined with the most hopeful and generous care into the library force to see whether there is a man already there who is fitted to be librarian? Or, failing there, have they, in conning over names of men elsewhere, considered all the different types of men each of whose qualities might sum up into fitness? It is possible that too much stress has been laid upon administrative ability, till the trustees are in danger of giving disproportionate importance to that side. Perhaps in the present highly organized condition of the institution there would be benefit in an infusion of broad, free scholarship. With such a board of trustees as ours, might not a man of fine attainments rely somewhat more than

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EAST BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1898.

HON. JOSEPH A. CONRY:

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Allow me to say that as servants of the people, and as those whose official relations bring them into living sympathy with the home life of all classes of society, that we feel a special interest concerning whatever pertains to the intellectual and moral welfare of the community and a particular interest in the mental improvement of the thousands of young people, who cannot have libraries of their own. The present library building is unattractive and inconvenient, in no way calculated to foster a love for books or invite the young to seek them.

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In short, if the board has courage enough to stand by its conviction that Mr. Putnam is the best man in the field if he can be had, and well worth waiting for, they have shown an independence which should free them from any tyranny of their own habits of thought regarding librarians, and lead them to look into the matter with an absolutely thorough view of the whole field.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CV., NO. 168.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899.

PHILIP H. SAVAGE IS DEAD.

Promising Career Ends After
Very Brief Illness.

Popular Clerk of Public Library
Corporation a Victim of Appen-
dicitis—Was a Son of the Rev.
Dr. Minot J. Savage and Had
Made His Mark in Literature.

Philip Henry Savage, recently ap-
pointed clerk of the corporation of the
Boston Public Library, and for the last
2½ years secretary to the librarian, died
yesterday afternoon at the Massachu-
setts General Hospital, where he had
undergone an operation for appendicitis
last Thursday evening. Friday he
seemed to be doing well, but there was
a relapse on Saturday, and signs of sep-
ticæmia appeared. Sunday morning a
faint hope was revived for his recovery,
but he sank rapidly during the fore-
noon, and until the time of his death,
at 3:15 o'clock. He was under the care
of Dr. Brooks, who had performed the
operation, Dr. Balch and Dr. Davis.

Mr. Savage's father and mother had
been summoned from New York, and
with his brother and two sisters, were
with him when he died. The funeral
service will be held at the Kensington,
637 Boylston street, tomorrow at noon.

In the death of Mr. Savage, a young
man of rare promise, which was already
beginning to mature into achievement,
is lost to the city. He had shown in
his executive work at the library, and
in the two volumes of verse which he
had published, a union of abilities not
commonly found.

He was born in this state Feb. 14,
1868, the son of the Rev. Minot J. Sav-
age, formerly pastor of the Church of
the Unity, but since called to New
York. He graduated from the English
high school in this city in the class of
1886. For the three years following he
was in business, which he left to enter
Harvard, where he took his A. B. in
1893. He belonged to the Signet and
O. K., and was one of the editors of
the Harvard Monthly. This following
year he spent in the Harvard divinity
school, but he relinquished his inten-
tion of entering the ministry. In the
fall of 1895, however, he returned to the
university, as an assistant in the Eng-
lish department, taking the A. M. de-
gree at the following commencement,
when he read a paper on Whitman and
Thoreau as forces in American litera-
ture.

In the summer he was appointed an
instructor in English at the Institute of
Technology, under Prof. Ario Bates, but
he resigned the appointment in October
to become secretary to the librarian,
Mr. Putnam, at the Boston Public Li-
brary. Under Mr. Putnam he was
trained in the executive work of a great
library, until, when Mr. Putnam went
to Washington, he had fitted himself for
the increased responsibility which im-
mediately fell to his share. He was
elected clerk of the corporation, to suc-
ceed Mr. Putnam, May 12.

Dr. De Normandie of the trustees said
the other day that "Philip Savage was
frank in his manner, courteous, a thor-
ough student—a young man with an ad-
mirable future."

Mr. Savage had published, as has been
said, two volumes of verse, "First Po-
ems and Fragments" (1895) and "Po-
ems," issued last autumn. He had been
a more or less frequent contributor of
verse to the Atlantic Monthly. His first
volume, in spite of some natural im-
maturity, showed something more than
promise, and the second, with its fine
qualities of refined expression, of acute
love of nature, of sweetness which might
be called almost stringent, it was so
reserved and careful, and of brief and
significant expression, had proved him
a poet of real achievement.

Mr. Savage was a member of the Pur-
itan Club, the Papyrus Club and the
Harvard Musical Association. He had
been living for the last few months at
21 Joy street. He was unmarried. Be-
side his parents, the near relatives who
survive him are Maxwell Savage, who
is in the senior class at Harvard, and
two sisters, Miss Gertrude Savage and
Mrs. Minot J. Simonds of Billerica.

NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Philip Henry Savage, secretary to the li-
brarian of the Boston Public Library, and
son of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, of this
city, died in the Massachusetts General Hos-
pital, in Boston, yesterday afternoon. Mr.
Savage was removed from his home to the
hospital last Thursday, suffering with appen-
dicitis. He was operated on immediately after
his arrival at the institution.

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899.

CAME AS A SHOCK.

Sudden Death of Philip
Henry Savage.

Was Executive Clerk to Trustees
of Public Library.

Had Undergone Operation
for Appendicitis.

Gave Promise of Very High
Literary Attainments.

Son of Rev Minot J. Savage and
Universally Esteemed.

Philip Henry Savage, executive clerk
of the Boston public library, died sud-
denly at the Massachusetts general hos-
pital yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Savage entered the hospital Thurs-
day for the purpose of having an opera-
tion for appendicitis performed. His
case was found to be so serious that
he was operated upon almost immedi-
ately. He rested easily Friday, but
Saturday symptoms of septicæmia were
noticed and rapidly developed until yes-
terday, when all hopes were given up
early in the day.

The news of Mr. Savage's death was
scarcely credited at first in the library
and among his many friends and ac-
quaintances, who had seen him around
as cheerful as usual early in the week
and attending to his duties with his
usual vigor.

To his associates in the library, from
the highest to the lowest, the death of
Mr. Savage came as a sort of personal
loss, for during his two years as clerk
to the librarian he had won his way
to all hearts by his upright and gen-
tlemanly bearing and his general de-
terminedness.

The loss of Mr. Savage will, however,
be more keenly felt by his college asso-
ciates and by the many friends who re-
cognized in him a young man of consid-
erable literary ability, whose promise
was foreshadowed in two very inter-
esting little volumes of verse.

Philip Henry Savage was the son of
Rev. Minot J. Savage, the famous Unit-
arian minister. He was born at North
Brookfield, Mass., Feb. 14, 1868. He was
graduated from the Boston English
high school in 1886, entered Harvard,
took the degree of A. B. in 1893, and in
1895 the degree of A. M.

In 1894 he attended the Harvard di-
vinity school. He taught English com-
position at Harvard one year. After a
year or more in a mercantile house he
entered the service of the Boston pub-
lic library Oct. 1, 1896, as secretary to
the librarian. The young man whom
he succeeded in this position, Charles
G. Russell, also died of appendicitis.

Mr. Savage's responsibilities very
quickly grew in the library. He entered
into the work with spirit and vigor and
relieved the librarian of nearly all rou-
tine work. He had in him splendid ex-
ecutive ability, which was qualified by
rare tact, a thing which is very neces-
sary on all occasions in the library. He
was appointed clerk of the board of
trustees the 12th of last month.

Mr. Savage has a brother, Maxwell
Savage, in the senior class at
Harvard; one sister, the wife of Rev.
Minot J. Simonds of Billerica, and an-
other, Miss Gertrude Savage, who lives
with her parents in New York. He had
been rooming at 21 Joy st.

He was one of the editors of the Har-
vard monthly, a member of the Signet
and O. K. College clubs, the Harvard
musical association and the Papyrus
and Puritan clubs in this city.

His first volume of verse, entitled
"First Poems and Fragments," was
published in 1895. This little volume was
received with much favor; every line
in it was fresh with the breath of na-
ture. Mr. Savage had a keen sense of
color in nature and some of his little
poems are gems in this quality alone.
To say nothing of the refined strength
of expression and the subtle apprecia-
tion and feeling which were displayed
in them.

He looked at nature much as Words-
worth did, but instead of old England,
each poem had the picturesque flavor
of New England in it. One stanza from
the little poem "New England" in
his second volume, which was published
in 1898, will show what he thought of
his home land.

I'd rather love one blade of grass
That grows on one New England hill
Than drain the whole world in the glass
Of fortune, when the heart is still.

Here is a fragment from the same vol-
ume, entitled "Greek and Christian."
Make haste, my soul, the wise man whispered,
Make haste, my soul, the wise man whispered,

Gather the golden ears before the snow;
There is no harvest after death. But lo,
The shining one replied, "It is not so."
The following poem is entitled "The
Sparrow."

The morning lay divinely bright
Across near field and distant blight;
From his high tower the infant sun
Controlled the shifting dyes of air,
Which first in slow would lightly run,
Then fell in ebbs of radiance rare.

One sparrow on an elm tree high
Concealed the day as fair as I;
Midway the leafy bank of the tree
He sat upon a peaked branch,
And poured into the evening sea
His music's slender avalanche.

His pipe was sharp, his numbers few,
And caught no ear but me and you;
Yet forth upon his pensive song
He stood in the wide sea of air,
And bore his witness to the glory
With all the heart a thrush might dare.

Boston Journal.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899.

PHILIP H. SAVAGE.

Death of Son of Rev. Minot
J. Savage, New York.

Was Clerk of Boston Public
Library Association.

A Brilliant Son of Harvard
and an Author.

Philip Henry Savage, formerly Secre-
tary to the Librarian, and, since the re-
tirement of Mr. Putnam, Clerk of the
Corporation of the Boston Public Li-
brary, died yesterday afternoon at the
Massachusetts General Hospital of ap-
pendicitis.

He was taken ill late Wednesday
evening, and symptoms of appendicitis
developing, he was operated on the fol-
lowing day. Friday he seemed to be
doing well, but early Saturday signs of
septicæmia appeared, and from that
time, with the exception of a few hours
Sunday morning, when he seemed to
rally, sank rapidly. He was under the
care of Drs. Brooks, Balch and Davis,
the former performing the operation.

Mr. Savage's family, consisting of his
father and mother, who had been sum-
moned from New York, a brother and
two sisters were at his bedside when he
died.

Mr. Savage was born Feb. 14, 1868.
He was the son of Rev. Minot J. Sav-
age, formerly pastor of the Church of
the Unity, but now occupying one of
the Unitarian pulpits in New York.
He attended the English High School
in this city, from which he was gradu-
ated in 1886. For the three following
years he was in business, but leaving
his position he entered Harvard Col-
lege, from which he received his degree
of A. B. with the class of 1893. He
belonged to the Signet and the O. K.,
the two best-known literary societies,
and was one of the editors of the Har-
vard Monthly.

The year following his graduation he
spent as a student in the Harvard
divinity school. He relinquished his
idea of becoming a minister, but in the
fall of 1895 he returned to the university
as an assistant in the English depart-
ment. At the commencement of 1896
he took his degree of Master of Arts.
In the summer of the same year he
was appointed an instructor in the
English department at the Institute of
Technology, but resigned before taking
the position in order to become sec-
retary to the Librarian (then Mr. Put-
nam), of the Boston Public Library.

In the Executive Department of the
Library it may fairly be said that he
gained real distinction. Since Mr. Put-
nam went to Washington as Librarian
of Congress, Mr. Savage had been un-
der a responsibility, as assistant, to Mr.
Witney, heavier, perhaps, than that
borne by anyone else in the library.
In May he was appointed by the Trust-
ees to succeed Mr. Putnam as Clerk
of the Corporation.

Mr. Savage had frequently contrib-
uted to the Atlantic Monthly, and had
brought out two books of verse—"First
Poems and Fragments," in 1895, and
"Poems," in 1898. In the earlier, and
more particularly in the latter, book,
one may find a very considerable body
of verse which readers of the present
let die. His style was simple, direct,
and condensed, with a feeling for na-
ture and the simple emotions which
was noteworthy in a time of redun-
dancy and overflowing romanticism.

Mr. Savage was unmarried, and lived
at 21 Joy Street this spring. His near
relatives, besides his parents, are a
brother, Maxwell Savage, in the Senior
class at Harvard, and two sisters, Mrs.
Minot J. Savage of Billerica, and Miss
Gertrude Savage. He was a member of
the Papyrus and Puritan Clubs and of
the Harvard Musical Association.
The funeral will be Tuesday, at noon,
at the Kensington, Boylston Street.

FEELING TRIBUTES

From Father and Friend at
Philip Savage's Funeral.

The funeral services of Philip Savage, librarian's secretary at the Boston Public Library, and son of Rev. Minot Savage, were held at the Kensington at 12 in. yesterday.

The services were conducted by Dr. E. E. Hale, who, after offering prayer, spoke of his long-standing friendship with the deceased and of the high esteem in which the young man was held in this community. "The perfect frankness, the gentleness, the extreme conscientiousness of this boy's character, made for him close and tender friends wherever he turned, and these friends doubtless feel as I do, that the loss of almost any other one of those who stand most closely to us might have been more easily borne."

In referring to the relations existing between Philip Savage and his father, Dr. Hale read these verses which were written some years ago by the young man to Dr. Savage when the latter was in Europe:

If ever I have thought or said,
In all the seasons of the past,
One word at which thy heart has bled
Believe me, it will be the last.

The words are uttered, and the mind
Accustomed, cannot all forget;
While written in my heart I find
An impulse that is deeper yet.

We love, but never know the things,
To value them, that nearest stand.
The heart that travels seaward brings
The dearest treasure home to land.

At the close of the services Dr. Savage spoke feelingly on the loss of his son, saying that he would go through the agony of a hundred such deaths rather than part with the treasure of memories he now held.

In the room in which the body rested were Mrs. and Dr. Savage, Miss Gertrude Savage and Mrs. W. O. Simons of Billerica, the deceased's sisters, and Maxwell Savage of Harvard. The coffin was literally banked with flowers and wreaths, and set pieces were hung in rich profusion about the room.

The temporary interment, which took place at Forest Hills at 2 o'clock, was private. The body is to be cremated at some time in the near future not yet definitely set.

Christian Register June 9/99

Philip Henry Savage.

In the death of Mr. Philip H. Savage a young man of rare promise, already beginning to mature into achievement, is lost to the world. He had shown in his executive work at the library and in the two volumes of verse which he had published a union of abilities not commonly found.

He was born in Massachusetts Feb. 13, 1868, the son of Rev. Minot J. Savage. He graduated from the English High School in Boston in the class of 1886. For the three years following he was in business, which he left to enter Harvard, where he took his A.B. in 1893. He belonged to the Signet and O. K., and was one of the editors of the *Harvard Monthly*. The following year he spent in the Harvard Divinity School, but he relinquished his intention of entering the ministry. In the fall of 1895 he returned to the university as an assistant in the English department, taking the A.M. degree at the following Commencement, when he read a paper on Whitman and Thoreau as forces in American literature.

In the summer he was appointed an instructor in English at the Institute of Technology, under Prof. Arlo Bates; but he resigned the appointment in October to become secretary to the librarian, Mr. Putnam, at the Boston Public Library. Under Mr. Putnam he was trained in the executive work of a great library, until, when Mr. Putnam went to Washington, he had fitted himself for the increased responsibility which immediately fell to his share. Mr. Savage had published, as has been said, two volumes of verse, "First Poems and Fragments" (1895) and "Poems," issued last autumn. He had been a more or less frequent contributor of verse to the *Atlantic Monthly*. His first volume showed something more than promise; and the second, with its fine qualities of refined expression and acute love of nature, was reserved, careful, and significant in expression, proving him a poet of real achievement.

FUNERAL OF PHILIP H. SAVAGE.

Yesterday morning the remains of the late Philip H. Savage, who was the clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, were placed in the reposing tomb at the Forest Hills Cemetery, whence they will be taken, for cremation in a few days. The funeral services were held in the parlor of the Hotel Kensington, on Huntington Avenue, Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, who delivered a touching eulogy on the life of the deceased, conducted the services. There was an abundance of flowers, the casket being concealed by the great number of pieces that had been sent. In commemoration of a poem written by Mr. Savage, the employees of the Library sent a wreath of white rose-buds and sweet peas. Another conspicuous floral piece came from the former members of the Church of the Unity, of which Rev. Minot J. Savage, the father of the deceased, was at one time the pastor. Among the friends present at the funeral services were numerous representatives of the Puritan Club and the well-known literary men and women of the city, as well as a large number of Mr. Savage's associates on the staff of the Public Library. All the members of the immediate family were present, including Rev. and Mrs. Minot Savage, Mr. Maxwell S. Savage, J. Savage, 99, the brother of the deceased, and his two sisters, Mrs. Minot J. Simons of Cambridge and Miss Gertrude Savage of New York.

The Christian Register THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899

GEORGE BATCHELOR . . . Editor

For the Christian Register.

Philip Henry Savage.

BY THEODORE C. WILLIAMS

I knew thee from the strife of tongues withdrawn;
For where men strive and cry, thy soul could be
Like some bright reach of sky at cloudy dawn,
An elemental pureness, calm and free.

Now to the vaster silence thou dost go;
And all thy mortal vesture mingles bright
With heaven-ascending fire,—as following so
Thy white soul flaming toward immortal light.

Silent once more! But not as men are still
Whom dust makes mute, or fierce dumb passions sway.
Once more thy post-heart and stainless will
Range far beyond our voice of earthly clay.

Who now shall sing, since thy clear voice is fled,
The lonely moods ourselves must mutely bear?
What other lonely youth—dear poet dead!
Shall haunt our woodlands and their secret share?

In vain for thee thy native hills complain.
Nor dulcet June, nor melancholy tone
Of seas or distant storms, for us retain
Thy voice: it singeth in our hearts alone.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899.

FUNERAL OF PHILIP HENRY SAVAGE.

Eloquent Eulogy Pronounced Over His
"Dear, Departed Young Friend" by
Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.

The funeral of Philip Henry Savage, son of Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, was held at noon yesterday in hotel Kensington, on Boylston st. It was almost within shadow of the walls of the Boston public library building, where for the last three years, in the capacity of librarian's assistant, and as clerk of the library corporation, he had acquitted himself of every professional duty in a manner best to profit the great institution, and in a way to attach to himself every person connected with the entire library staff.

It was a thoroughly informal conference, made up of persons who had come into contact with the lovable and gifted young man in the various walks of literature, science and art, and in social life. A common sorrow united all present in a close bond of sympathetic sadness.

The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, pastor of South Congregational church. For this clergyman the present funeral services contained elements of peculiar and affecting tenderness. It is but little more than two years since Rev. Dr. Savage was the clergyman who performed the last rites over the son of Rev. Dr. Hale. Both clergyman have always held each other in the highest regard and affection, and Philip, while yet a boy, attracted the favorable notice and won the warm esteem of the pastor of the South Congregational church for qualities rarely exhibited in a lad of his years.

The service was without hymnal selections, being confined to the usual scriptural passages and to prayer. Rev. Dr. Hale's eulogy of his dead young friend was particularly tender and simple.

At the close of Rev. Dr. Hale's services the stricken father addressed a few words to those present, in eulogy of the admirable qualities with which his son had been gifted. In all their intercourse as father and son they had always been in perfect sympathy in all things. They had never had a quarrel, and as the young man progressed in life toward manhood's years, their relations grew to resemble elder and younger brother, and they seemed mutually and reciprocally intimately to enter each other's pursuits and desires.

There were no formal delegations present at the service. The presence, however, was conspicuous of those connected officially with Harvard college, Boston public library, Institute of Technology, Puritan club and other social clubs.

As indicating the universality and variety of the gathering mention may be made of the presence of Rev. Dr. De Normandie, acting librarian Whitney of the Boston public library, Ezra Solomon Lincoln of the fellows of Harvard college and chairman of the public library trustees, ex Mayor Thomas N. Hart, Gen. W. W. Blackmar, A. Shuman, chairman of the trustees of Boston city hospital; Rev. M. J. Simmons of Billerica, brother-in-law of the deceased, and former Senator Joshua Holden.

The body was taken to Forest Hills cemetery.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899

PHILIP SAVAGE

Fields by Massachusetts Bay,
Where is he who yesterday
Called you Home, and loved to go
Where the cherry spreads her snow,
Through the purple misty woods
Of your soft spring solitudes,
Listening for the first fine gush
Of his fellow, the shy thrush—
Hearkening some diviner tone
Than our ears have ever known?
Woodland-musing by the hour
When the locust comes in flower,
He would watch by hill and swamp
Every sign of her green pomp
Where your matchless June once more
Leads her pageant up the shore.

Slopes of bayberry and fern,
While you wait for his return,
Can it be that he would test
Some far region of the West,
Tracking some great river course
To its undiscovered source?

Or an idler would he be
In the Islands of the Sea?
Can it be that he is gone,
Like so many a roving one,
The dread Arctic to explore,
Never to be heard of more—

Or with those who sail away
Every year from Gloucester Bay
For the Banks, and do not come
When the fishing fleets come home?
Stony uplands where the quail
Whistles by the pasture rail,
Where is one to whom you lent
Of your wise serene content,

Minstrel of your pagan psalm
With an Emersonian calm?
Open fields along the sea,
'Twas your sweet sincerity
Made him what his fellows knew,
Sober, gentle, sane and true.

Whippoorwill and owl,
He had your untarnished soul;
He your steadfast brother was,
Lowly field-bird of the grass.

Shores of Massachusetts Bay,
Teach us only in our day
Half as well your face to love
And your loving kindness prove.

Now the wind he loved so well
Makes the dune grass rock and swell,
And the marshy acres run
White with charlock in the sun,
Should he not be here to see
All your brave felicity!

Through these orchards green and dim,
Whose old calm was good to him,
Let the tiny yellow birds
Still repeat their shining words,
While across our senses steal
Hints of things no words reveal.

Let the air he used to know
From the iris meadows blow,
At evening through the open door
With the cool scents of the shore,
While across our spirits sweep
Sea-turns from a vaster deep.

Marshes, while your channels fill
And the June birds have their will,
While the elms along your edge
Wave above the rusty sedge,
And the bobolinks day long
Ply their juggleries of song,

While the sailing ships go by
To their ports below the sky,
Still the old Thalassian blue
Bounds this lovely world for you,
And the foot horizon lies
Fast your wonder or surmise.

Darling fields, how gently now
Your white daisies nod and bow,
Where the soft wind and the sun
Grieve not for a mortal one!

Only the old sea the more
Seems to whisper and deplore,
Murmuring like a childless crone
With her sorrow left alone—

The eternal human cry
To the heedless passer by,
Fields by Massachusetts Bay,
When your questioner shall say,
"Where is he who should have been
Poet of your lovely man,

And your soul's interpreter?"
Answer, every larch and fir,
"He was here, but he is gone.
Some high purpose not his own
Summoned his unwasted powers
From our common woods and flowers.

All too soon from our shade
Back he wended to the road,
Rich in love, if not in fame,
Philip Savage was his name."

—BESS CARMAN
Boston, June, 1899.

MORE BOOKS FROM SUNNY ITALY

Public Library Receives a Lot of 170 from Italy, Bringing the Total Number of Works in the Italian Language Up to 13,000

Acting Librarian Whitney has reported to the trustees of the Boston Public Library an invoice of 170 Italian books, valued at \$200. These books were rebound in Paris, and when catalogued will swell the total number of works from sunny Italy to nearly 13,000, exclusive of technical books. The new lot, most of the novels having about five hundred pages of nonpareil type, each page containing reading matter two inches by four. For a number of years the demand for books in the Italian language has been very great, not only among the growing Italian colony in the city, but among students, and it is safe to say that there is no more complete Italian library in any city in the Union than that in the Boston Public Library. A special catalogue will be issued very soon.

The Italian collection received its first impulse from the late George Ticknor, who donated, in addition to his splendid Spanish and Portuguese collection, about three thousand volumes in Italian. This has been added to annually and it is intended by the trustees in the future to keep up with the Italian publications of note. Many of the finest books in the library came from the Vatican and the Italian Government, through the efforts of Mrs. F. F. Herring. In her day, prior to the accession of Mr. Putnam as librarian, many valuable works were obtained from the royal printing offices of Europe. She kept track of such things and corresponded with all the principal libraries of the Continent, thereby keeping in touch with the best in this world.

BUYS 25,000 BOOKS A YEAR.

The Ordering Department of the Public Library.

Thousands of Volumes Examined in Making the Selection of Those Suitable to Be Placed on the Shelves—The Reading Committee Composed of Women.

ABOUT 25,000 books of all kinds are purchased every year by the Boston Public Library, to meet the demands of a distributing system that handles a larger actual constituency and undertakes a greater variety of service than any other library in the world, but, probably, only an exceedingly small proportion of the 70,000 persons who hold library cards, and of the 2,000,000 persons who enter the 20 departments of the institution during the year know why and how the books are bought. It is likely, also, that even a smaller number of people know why certain books are put on the shelves and others are not, and why the purchases amount to \$200,000 instead of, say, \$50,000.

To understand this remarkably important feature of the business of the library a person must look to one of the 20 divisions of the famous system of the institution, known as the ordering department. It is quartered on the ground floor of the building, on the left hand side as one enters, adjoining the catalogue department, with which it shares almost entire isolation from public scrutiny. No one in the library will hesitate to say that the remoteness of the ordering department from thousands of daily sightseers is a good thing for the public, as well as for the administration of the institution. Nobody is to suppose for a moment that the public is excluded from the very cheerful quarters of the ordering department. The whole building belongs to the rich and the poor.

vice of the humblest person in the community. It does this without charge and without formality. It touches also the elementary and most common needs. It begins with the child who has just learned to read. It aids him in the common school. To the great majority of the graduates of the grammar schools who pass into active life it stands in place of high school, academy and college. Thus it supplements formal processes of education and aids those who cannot pursue them. For the latter class it is in itself a free university. Then there is a broader benefit, that of supplying the best literature of all kinds, in all languages, to the people at large—for their technical education, improvement and for their amusement. In the second instance, the drama, travel and adventure and fiction take a leading place.

Now, there are in the Boston Public Library more than 700,000 books (which does not mean, as will be explained later, 700,000 different titles); and it is presumed that they represent the most comprehensive Public Library in the world. It may well be presumed, also, that any addition to the celebrated store would call for painstaking consideration of the public need, according to the best information obtained by library authorities, and of the intrinsic worth of the addition—the book—and of its relative importance as an accession. On the last point the library authorities, who can never look upon themselves as catering to that portion of the public which is given to reading cheap literature, so-called, that is, miserably written, sentimental trash, are bound to be handicapped by the amount of money at their disposal for the purchase of books. At present they are badly handicapped. The women who give their services on it are all well known to the trustees as competent to criticize books along special lines and to report on their merits intelligently. It is a mystery, which the library people themselves cannot seem to explain—this absolutely free reading, in routine manner, by outside persons, and the reason given why they should keep up their conscientious reading is that they are pleased to have themselves in touch with the latest literature in which they are particularly interested.

This phrase, "Books brought to their attention," is the chief note of this article. "Their attention" means, in the matter of the purchase of books by the Boston Public Library, the personal attention of the librarian and the book committee, which is composed of two or three members of the honorable board of trustees. This committee approves or rejects all proposals for purchase.

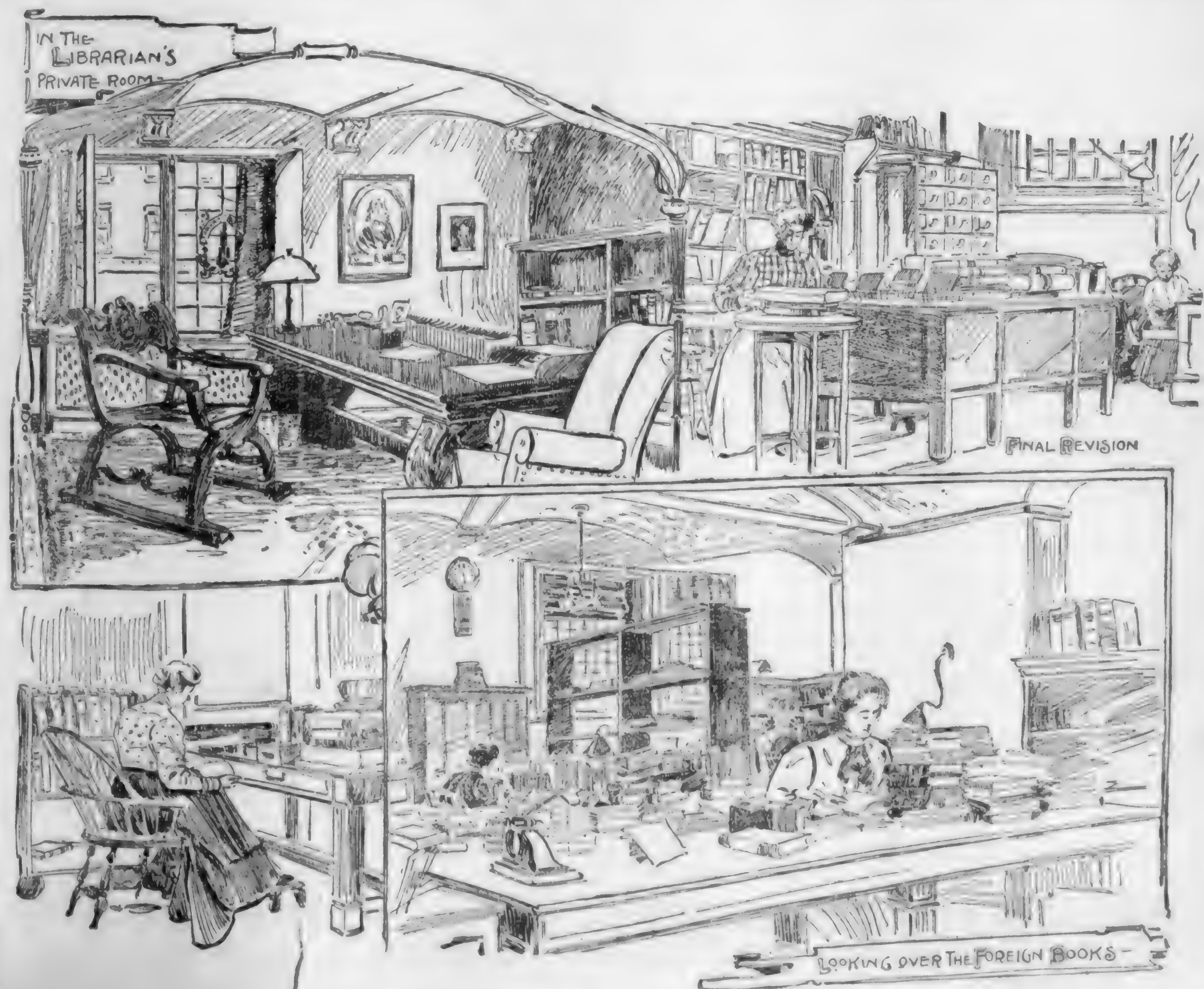
titled "The Fate of Humptygoose," by A. Writer, published by Bookum & Co., Chicago, 1899, is not in the library and should be, as it reveals the inmost history of municipal and social affairs in the larger cities of the country, and is, besides, a well written narrative, fit to rank with the reputable novels of the day. The ordering department considers the proposition, knows nothing against the work, and sends for a copy. This is sent to two or more women who belong to the reading committee of the library. The committee is composed of teachers, ministers' wives, women of leisure, a newspaper woman and others—not less than 10 nor more than 25—who have made arrangements with the library authorities to read books that are sent to them and to report on their contents and character, once a week, without compensation. The two women who read "The Fate of Humptygoose" report on prepared blanks. One praises, the other writes in depreciation.

"The History of The Boston Herald" and "The Fate of Humptygoose" are listed in the ordering department, among about 500 other titles each week, on typewritten pages; and duplicates of the list are sent to the librarian and to the members of the board of trustees. On the lists are also full bibliographical information, prices and other notes.

Then the book committee, meeting once a week, goes over the list, and approves or rejects. The official list is then sent down to the ordering department, which communicates at once with book agents of the library or with publishers directly, and makes the proper purchases.

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As a result of the book-examining system of the Boston Public Library, no book can find its way to the shelves unless it belongs there; unless it befits the usefulness and dignity of the institution. This fact is apparent to any visitor to



THE ORDERING DEPARTMENT OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

and any respectable person may go all through it, if he makes his request known to the librarian. There isn't much to be seen in the ordering department that is unlike the furnishings of a counting room in a large establishment where there is a force of women book-keepers and clerks. There are eight or nine flat-top desks of polished dark wood, and on several of them great entry books are spread.

who know nothing about it, the actual proceedings in the course of the purchase of a book for the Boston Public Library may be described as follows: Mr. Archibald, a Boston bookseller, sends a postal card or letter to the librarian, stating that he has been unable to find in his library book entitled "The History of the Boston Herald" (there is no such book), published by Bookum & Co., Boston, 1899. The librarian sends the postal card or letter down-

the ordering department when he receives that about 700 reputable new periodicals are published each year, that about 600 of them are periodicals on by the library, and that only one of the book committee has the purchase of each volume, in the case of a book, it is

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who wish to send for a copy. This is sent to two or more women who belong to the reading committee of the library. The committee is composed of teachers, ministers' wives, women of leisure, a newspaper woman and others—not less than 10 nor more than 25—who have made arrangements with the library authorities to read books that are sent to them and to report on their contents and character, once a week, without compensation. The two women who read "The Fate of Humptygoose" report on prepared blanks. One praises, the other writes in depreciation.

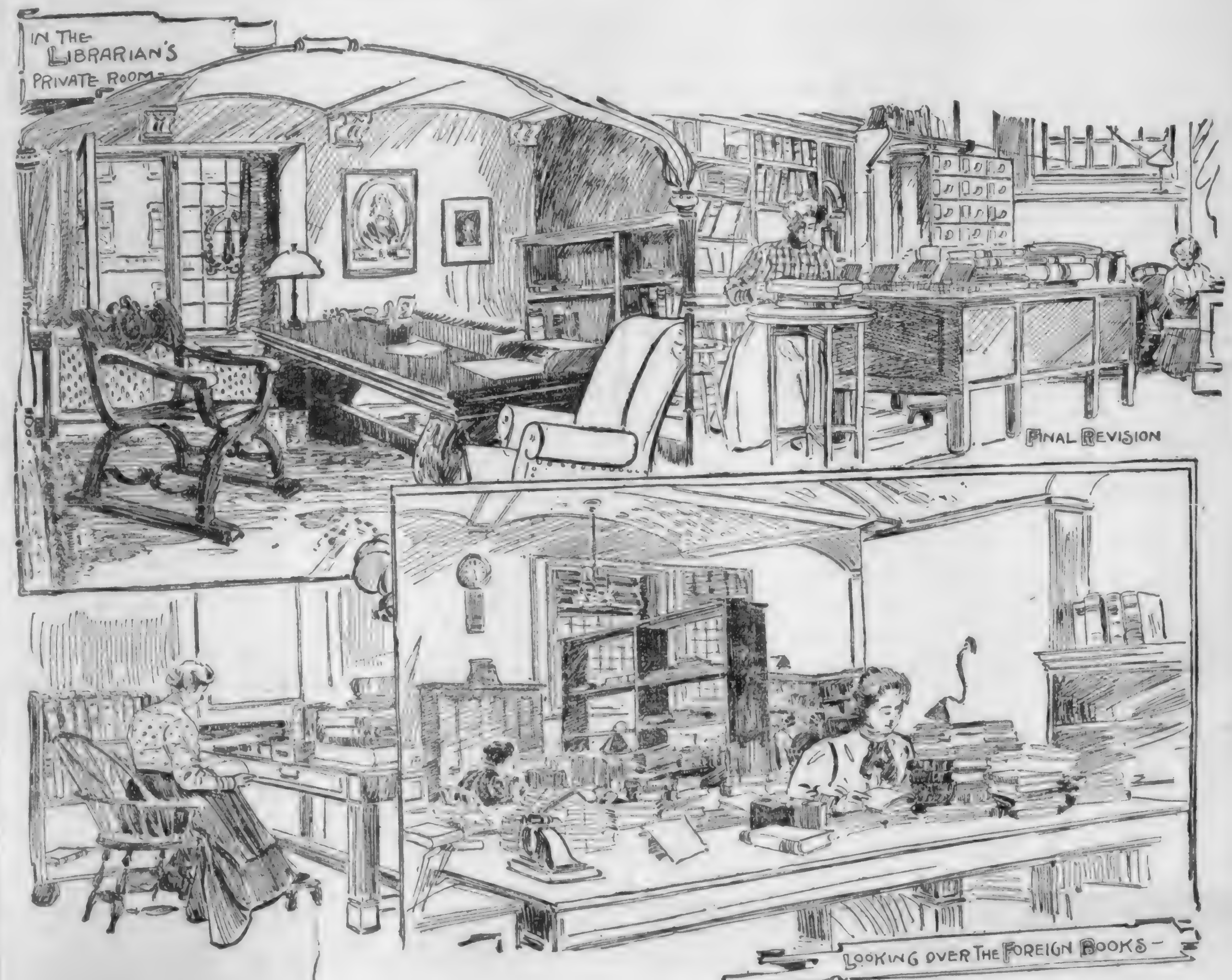
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To appreciate fully the duties and responsibilities of the ordering department, a person should know the general functions of the library as a public institution, as they have been determined by the patronage of the last 100 years; that is to say, he should know what the library undertakes to do in the way of affording literary advantages to the people at large.

The Boston Public Library places the highest special knowledge at the ser-

vice who know nothing about it, the actual proceedings in the course of the purchase of a book for the Boston Public Library may be described as follows:

Mr. Somebody of Boston sends a postal card or letter to the librarian, stating that he has been unable to find in the library a book entitled "The History of the Boston Herald," by George H. Co. Boston, 1890. The librarian sends the postal card or letter downstairs to the ordering department, where it falls into the hands of a woman, who is a woman. She reads it and notes that the writer is or is not a prominent man, who ought to know a better book might be worth buying. The chief calls the attention of the member of the library force to the book. He thinks the purchase of the book would be advisable. The title and publisher's name are entered on a temporary list, and a copy of the book is ordered. When it is received, it is ordered to approval by arrangement with the publisher. It is placed in the case in the ordering department for examination by the chiefs of departments and others on the library staff. Some member of the force, along with the book, and signs his name on the slip as approving the purchase.

Meantime Miss Somebody of Boston has notified the librarian that a novel, en-

the ordering department when he learns that about 60 reputable novels (that is, those reviewed in the newspapers and periodicals) are published every year; that about 60 of them are read and reported on by the Boston Public Library; and that the books are so selected by the book committee and are so placed on the shelves. The slip on which the purchase of, say, 1500 volumes. For instance, in the case of a very popular book, 10 copies might be bought, for distribution from the central library and the 10 stations and 18 branches.

The force of the ordering department is made up as follows: Theodore E. Moody, chief; Marie Coolidge, Mary McCormick, Emily O. Frinsdorf, Mrs. Frances H. Goddard, Mary A. McGrath, Arthur E. F. Smith, Alice A. Keeler, Robert E. St. Louis.

Yet the ordering department is only one of about 20 divisions of the Boston Public Library system, only one department on this list. Conley square (the central library), the executive department (general administration), order-reference, special libraries (including fine arts, music and the special collections), documents and statistics, maps, periodical and newspaper, print-binding, encaustic and janitor, branch division, shipping, branches and stations.

This immense system, on a plant representing an investment of \$1,000,000, is necessary for the care of 750,000 books and the acquisition of about 25,000 each year for the benefit of the men, women and children of Boston.

The Advocate.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

Thursday, July 13, 1899.

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Mr. Perkins was one of the original owners of the Music Hall Building. In his bequest of the statue to the hall he imposed certain conditions, and it is largely owing to these conditions that the statue is going to the Public Library at the present time. The conditions are that the statue should remain in the hall so long as the hall was used for its original musical purpose and should remain in control of the old Music Hall Association; at the expiration of such time it was to become the property of the Handel and Haydn Society.

As Music Hall has been sold and is to be torn down, and as the old Music Hall Association has dissolved, the statue has become the property of the Handel and Haydn Society, and as that society has no place for the statue the Trustees of the Public Library were petitioned in regard to the matter and permission was asked to place the statue in the library until such time as the Handel and Haydn Society has a building of its own or one in which it shall have some ownership, which may be many years.

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So there he lies in the front lobby of the Music Hall, his body draped in a toga of sail cloth and his head in a sling of the same, all these garments being padded inside against the assaults of the Wagnerites or other violent persons. The excursion is postponed till Monday.

"Are those Wagnerians going to get after me Monday?" he asked when it was all over. "Heh? What's that? You'll have to speak louder. Oh, they are. Well, if I get struck by lightning please call my attention to it. You know I'm quite deaf."

HIS AGENTS.

The personally conducting agents who have the tour in charge came in early and did everything they could to show respect for "old Beeth," as one called him, but it was evident there were two circumstances which prevented the most exquisite harmony. In the first place the old man looked down on them with some asperity before they even had the derrick rigged and said, "I suppose you know I never belonged to a musical union in my life! If you've got any objections on that score—on the musical score—" (he chuckled brazenly) "you may as well stop right where you are."

They went on with the work after this, but the feeling was distinctly less cordial. They thought if a little union German band could be hired to come in and murder the 9th symphony right into his very ears it would be no more than equitable.

The second more point was that the old man had a reputation for losing his temper pretty often under stress, and it happens that the personally conducting have something of a name in that line themselves. Hence there was painful vigilance on both sides to feign a sweet and unperturbed disposition, and the least sign of disturbance on either side was received with ill-concealed sneers, which continued till the old man's head was put in the sling, after which they couldn't see him nor be them.

THE MOVING BEGUN.

Beethoven rested on a wooden box about half the size of a telephone booth, with a massive mahogany plinth-like base immediately beneath him. The workmen began by raising a derrick in front of him with guy ropes on each side running half way to the rear of the hall and a prop beam running from the stationary pulleys to the middle of the stage. Then the hawsers were tied as carefully as could be about his waist and run through the swinging pulley.

This done, two men turned on the cranks, and Beethoven swung clear by an inch or so, his head tilting back toward the wall and his chair tipping up at about 30 degrees. He weighs about a ton and a half, and the ropes creaked.

The next move was to get the wooden horse out from under him, so that he could be lowered. Screws were taken out of the plinth, but it was nailed and would not come off.

Beams were inserted and an attempt made to pry the whole box away, but that was nailed to the floor.

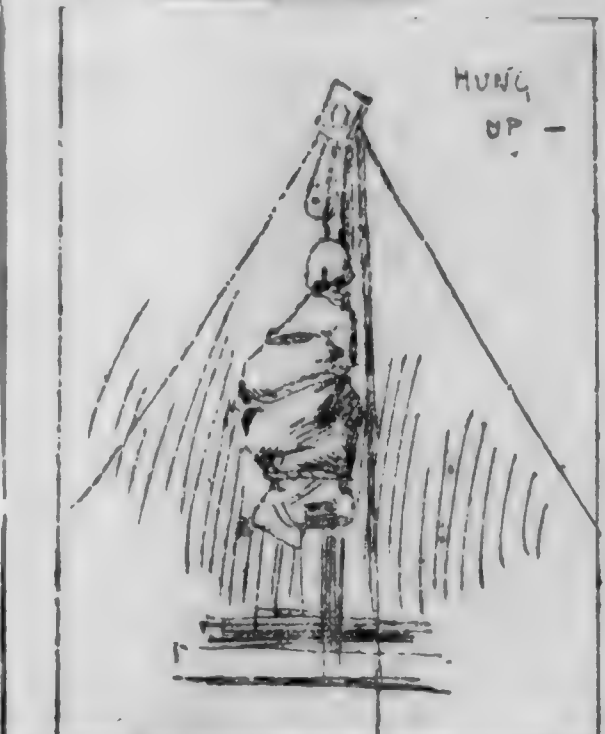
The captain of industry here seized a hatchet and chopped out all the ornaments next the floor, breaking into the box on both sides and finally stirring the foundations so that the prying beams started the mass, and in two minutes more the whole thing was lying over on its side, the mahogany top having broken off, and Beethoven was swinging in the air.

Then the windlass began to unwind jerk by jerk till one side of the chain was resting on the boards, which in turn rested on the rollers, and Beethoven was turned around, with his back toward Park St. church.

By this time the petty jealousies that had animated the fellers at the start had vanished under the spell of genius, and when the order was given to let the composer down on his back there was gentleness and tenderness and anxious care. Again and again he was raised a bit, that he might be made just a bit more comfortable; again and again lowered, only to be raised a bit again, as the trained eye of the master mechanic watched the disposition of the master musician.

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BOSTON EVENING RECORD.



FINANCIAL.

LIBERAL LOANS AT LEGAL RATES ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. BUFFOLK LOAN CO., 34 Washington st. my-17
MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE; and retail merchants, without security. Special inducements. TOLMAN, room 734, 52 State st. 734-17

PERSONAL.

BANKRUPTCY. \$5.00 DOWN—Persons desiring discharge from all debts please address us for particulars. Address P. O. Box 231, Boston. 152-21
DIVORCE. \$5.00 DOWN—Persons wanting a divorce should address us for particulars, or call. P. O. Box 231, Boston. 152-21

INSTRUCTION.

VIOLIN LESSONS—GEO. BRAYLEY, 127 Tremont St. Day and evening. 7 weekly years' experience.
WANTED—THE ADDRESS of any STAMMERING INSTITUTE, 4 Tremont St. 615-17

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So there he lies in the front lobby of the Music Hall, his body draped in a toga of sail cloth and his head in a sling of the same, all these garments being padded inside against the assaults of the Wagnerites or other violent persons. The excursion is postponed till Monday.

"Are those Waggoners going to get after me Monday?" he asked when it was all over. "Heh? What's that? You'll have to speak louder. Oh, they are. Well, if I get struck by lightning please call my attention to it. You know I'm quite deaf."

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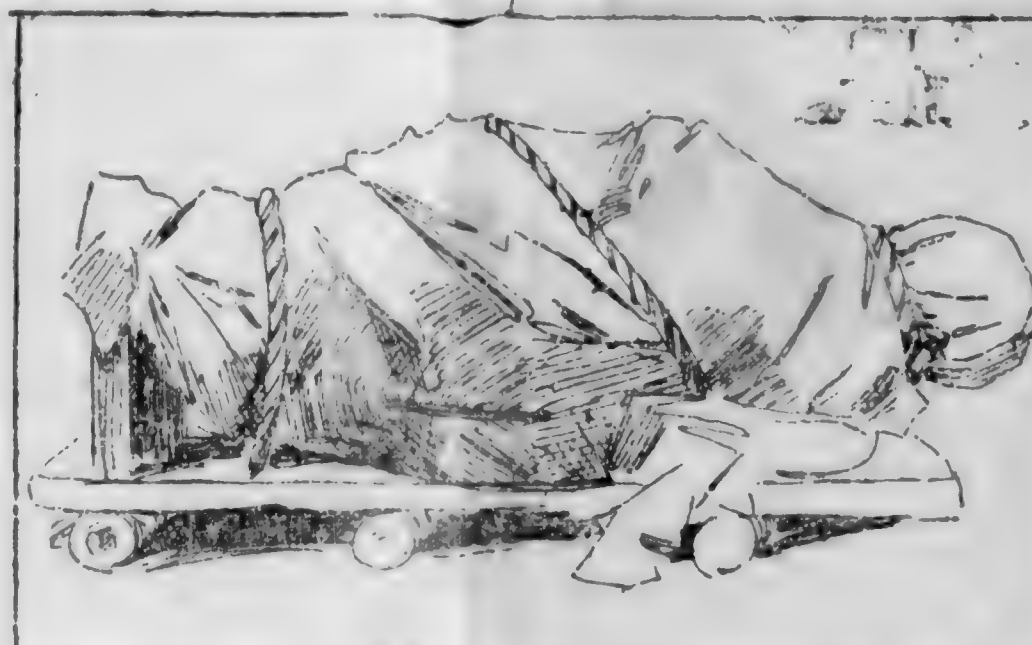
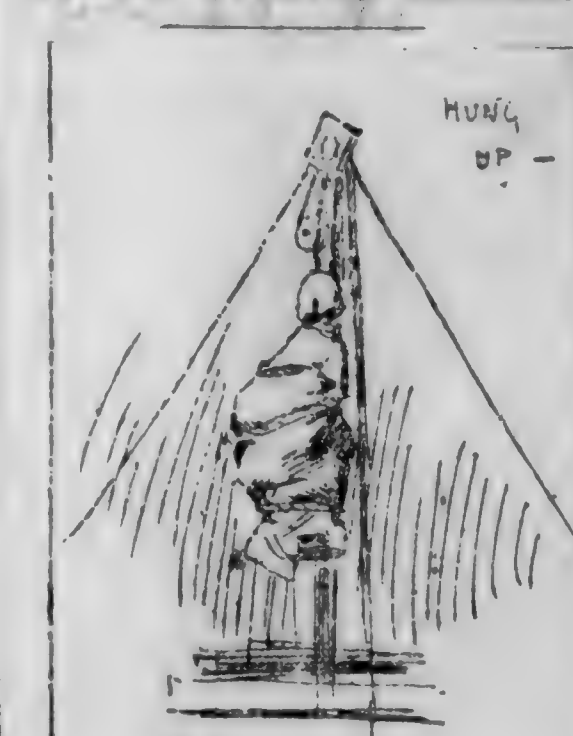
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Then the windlass began to unwind jerk by jerk till one side of the chain was resting on the boards, which in turn rested on the rollers, and Beethoven was turned around, with his back toward Park St. church.

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On Monday he will go to the public library, a place visited and admired by all distinguished guests of the city, but one especially dear to musicians, and dear musicians!—because it has a musical department without a piano, and its rich stores of melody can be read by dozens at once, all drinking in the joys of master minds and none torturing the others with hideous demolition upon an instrument made with hands.

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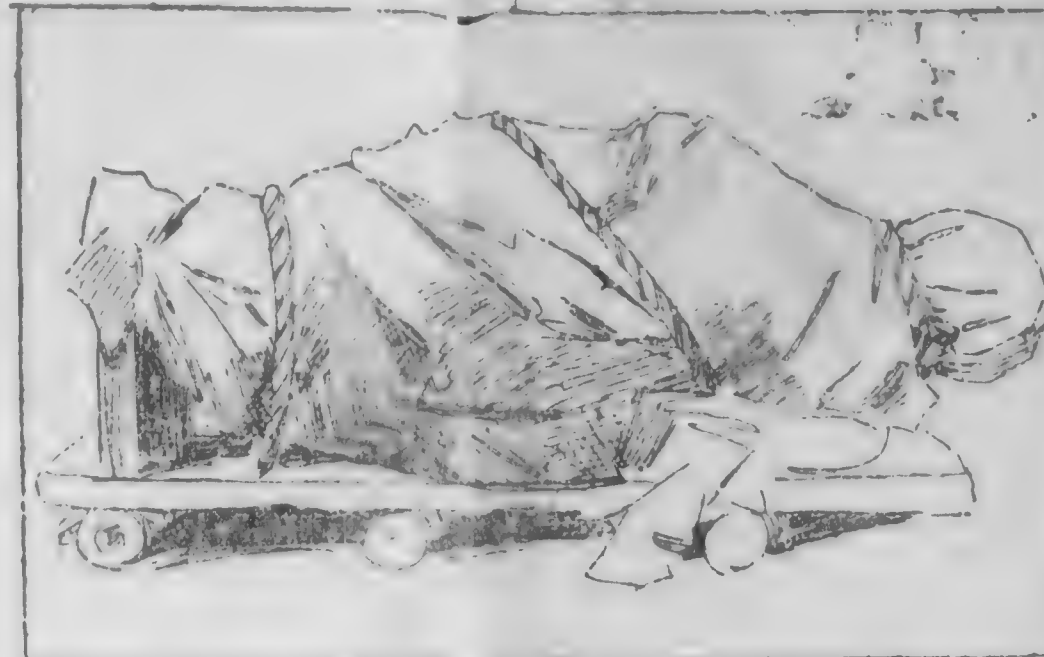
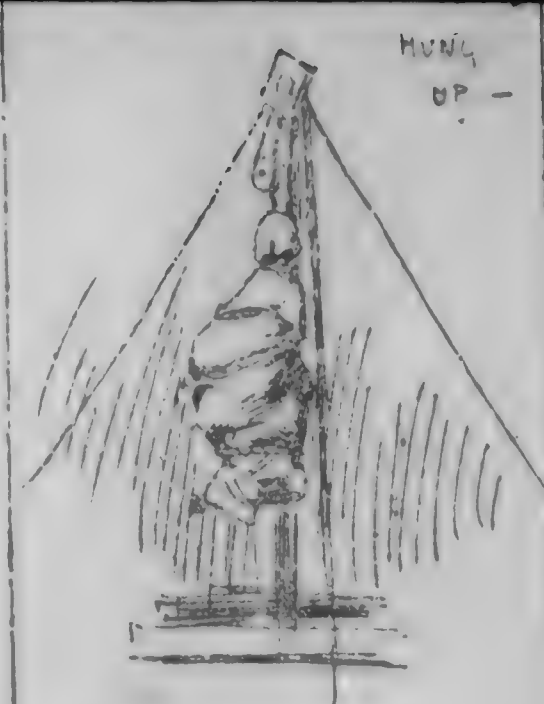
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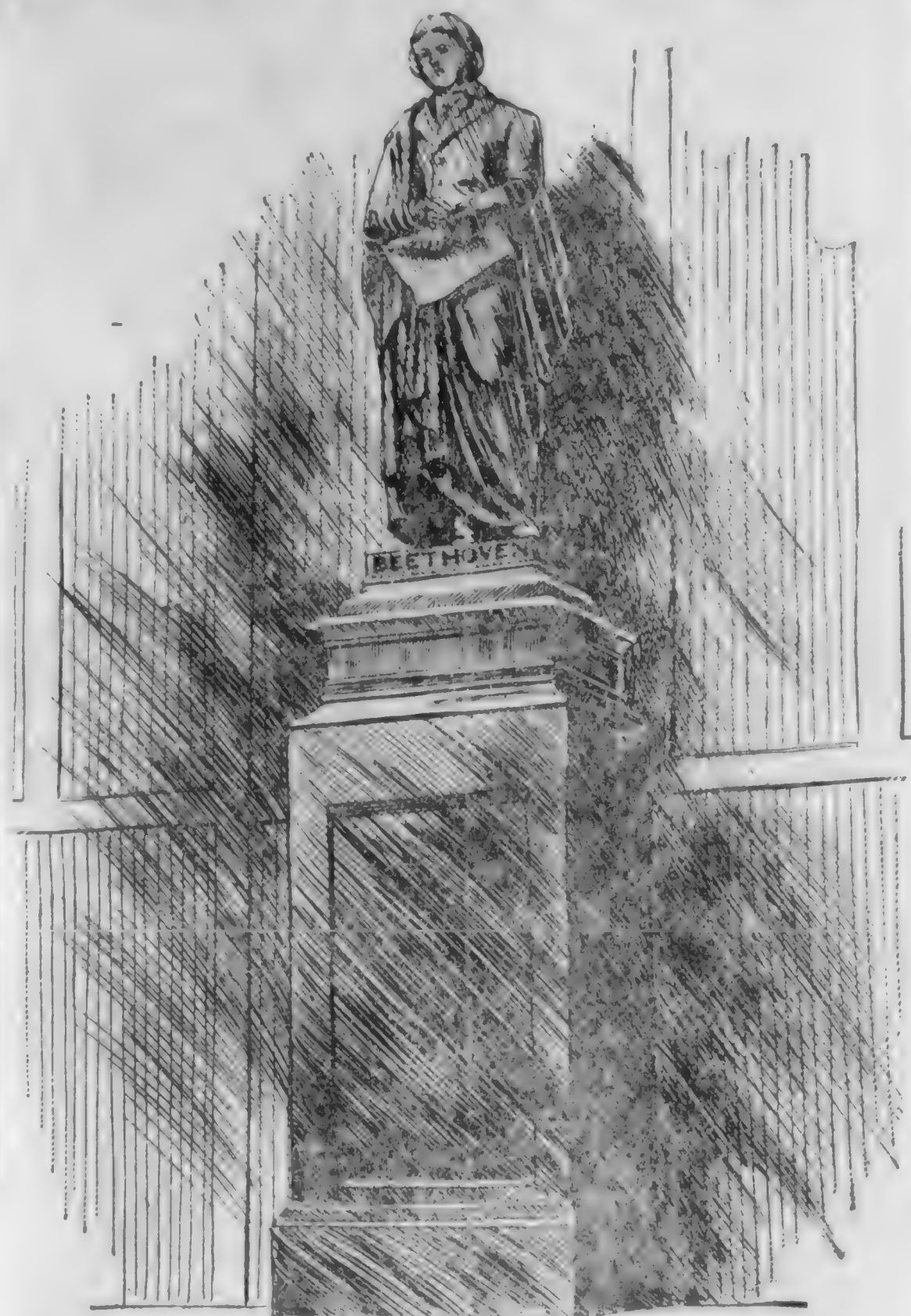
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BEETHOVEN LEAVES OLD HOME.

Famous Bronze Statue in Music Hall to be Transferred to the Public Library Today.



THE BEETHOVEN STATUE IN MUSIC HALL.

The famous bronze statue of Beethoven which has stood for so many years on the platform of Music hall is to be moved this morning from its old familiar pedestal, and taken to the public library on Copley sq, where it will find, in one of the niches on the main corridor inside the front entrance, a temporary, and may be a permanent, home. And when Beethoven leaves his old home Music hall might just as well come down, for it will no longer look to the hundreds of thousands of people who have been familiar with the old place like Music hall. He has been the "landmark" of the hall, and his grave presence has lent dignity not only to the musical festivals and grand concerts which have been held there, but he has also given a certain air of solemnity to the prize fights, cat shows, p. . . .

Truly this bronze Beethoven has been a silent witness of some strange scenes during his lofty residence on that old platform, and there have been times when he looked decidedly out of place. There is a certain frown and apparent contemptuousness in the face which seemed to get even a severer accent when the scenes of frivolity with which the place has been familiar were at their height.

But he has also been a bronze witness to some stirring episodes in the old hall, to some brilliant oratory, to splendid preaching by men like Theodore Parker, to grand oratorios, to renowned musicians and artists, and to some splendid rendering of his own great symphonies.

To the vast audiences that have filled the hall Beethoven has been part of the mental impression produced by whatever was going on on the stage, and that is why the hall will seem deserted without him, and not the same place.

But as the building is to come down very soon he had to go somewhere, and to a better home could be found for him than the public library, where the bronze Sir Harry Vane stands as a sort of outer guard of the inner sanctuary which Beethoven will have to himself for the present.

There is not the slightest doubt about the statue of Beethoven being eligible to a place in the library, for in addition to its artistic quality, which is of the highest, it is fully clothed, so that there cannot be any such disputes over, as those which drove the poor nude, but smiling, Bacchante from the court-yard over to New York.

No Beethoven is sure of a home, at least in the library, as long as his bronze clothes are on.

But aside from all this the public library is richer by the acquisition of this famous statue, which was made by Thomas Crawford, who designed the statue of Washington in the city of New York.

next best place, one of the niches in the main corridor.

"The Boston public library is in more than one sense a fitting place for this statue, for it possesses one of the finest musical libraries in the country, which was presented the trustees by a member of the Handel and Haydn society, Mr. Allen A. Brown.

"It is impossible to say how long the statue will remain in the library. It may remain there forever. Under the terms of the bequest it could not go into the new Music hall, as that is being built by an entirely new corporation. Why can't we have a hall for oratorios in this city?"

TO INSURE STATUE.

Beethoven Was Not Moved from Music Hall Yesterday.

Herr Beethoven passed such a night of worry that when he was rudely awakened yesterday morning by the engineer of Music Hall so as to be in good season for his trip to the public library he could not eat a thing and had to go through the preparations on an empty stomach, copper-lined though that sac is in his case.

He did not make the trip after all, because he remembered at the last minute that his life is insured in Music Hall, and he decided not to run any risks, but to take out an accident policy for the trip and an old-line life, good for his sojourn in Copley sq.

So there he lies in the front lobby of the Music Hall, his body draped in a toga of sail cloth and his head in a sling of the same, all these garments being padded inside against the assaults of the Wagnerites or other violent persons. The excursion is postponed till Monday.

"Are those Waggoners going to get after me Monday?" he asked when it was all over. "Huh? What's that? You'll have to speak louder. Oh, they are. Well, if I get struck by lightning please call my attention to it. You know I'm quite deaf."

The personally conducting agents who have the tour in charge came in early and did everything they could to show respect for "old Beet," as one called him, but it was evident there were two circumstances which prevented the most exquisite harmony. In the first place the old man looked down on them with some asperity before they even had the derrick rigged and said, "I suppose you know I never belonged to a musical union in my life! If you've got any objections on that score—on the musical score—" (he chuckled brazenly) "you may as well stop right where you are."

They went on with the work after this, but the feeling was distinctly less cordial. They thought if a little union German band could be hired to come in and murder the 9th symphony right into his very ears it would be no more than equitable.

The second sore point was that the old man had a reputation for losing his temper pretty often under stress, and it happens that the personally conducting have something of a name in that line themselves. Hence there was painful vigilance on both sides to feign a sweet and unperturbed disposition, and the last sign of disturbance on either side was received with ill-concealed sneers, which continued till the old man's head was put in the sling, after which they couldn't see him nor he them.

Beethoven rested on a wooden box about half the size of a telephone booth, with a massive mahogany plinth-like base immediately beneath him. The workmen began by raising a derrick in front of him with guy ropes on each side running half way to the rear of the hall and a prop beam running from the stationary pulleys to the middle of the stage. Then the hawsers were tied as carefully as could be about his waist and run through the swinging pulley.

This done, two men turned on the chains, and Beethoven swung clear by an inch or so, his head tilting back toward the wall and his chair tipping up at about 90 degrees. He weighs about a ton and a half, and the ropes creaked.

The next move was to get the wooden horse out from under him, so that he could be lowered. Screws were taken out of the plinth, but it was nailed and would not come off.

Beams were inserted and an attempt made to pry the whole box away, but that was nailed to the floor.

The captain of industry here seized a hatchet and chopped out all the ornaments next the floor, breaking into the box on both sides and finally stirring the foundations so that the prying beams started the mass, and in two minutes more the whole thing was lying over on its side, the mahogany top having broken off, and Beethoven was swinging in the air.

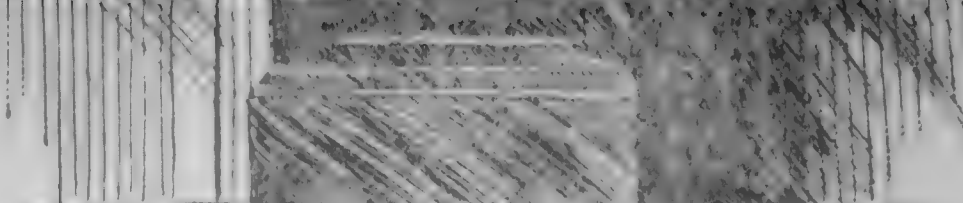
Then the windlass began to unwind jerk by jerk till one side of the chain was resting on the boards, which in turn rested on the rollers, and Beethoven was turned around, with his back toward Park St church.

At this time the petty foot-ladders that supported the rollers at the start were jammed under the spell of genius, and when the order was given to let the proposer down on his back there was gentleness and tenderness and anxious care. Again and again he was raised just a bit, that he might be made just a bit more comfortable; again and again lowered, only to be raised a bit again, as the trained eye of the master mechanic noted the disposition of the master.

At last Beethoven settled into place, the ropes were allowed to hang limp, and it had taken just 25 minutes to remove him from his place in the air to his mat on the stage. From there to roll him away and make him ready for the trip on Monday was easy as rolling him off a log and onto another and off that and onto the next.

On Monday he will go to the public library, a place visited and admired by all distinguished guests of the city, but especially dear to musicians, and dear musicians!—because it has a musical department without a piano, and its rich stores of melody can be read by dozens at once, all drinking in the joys of master minds and none torturing the others with hideous demutation upon an instrument made with hands.

The famous statue of Beethoven was made by Thomas Crawford, who designed the statue of Washington in the city of New York.



THE BEETHOVEN STATUE IN MUSIC HALL.

The famous bronze statue of Beethoven which has stood for so many years on the platform of Music hall is to be moved this morning from its old familiar pedestal, and taken to the public library on Copley sq. where it will find, in one of the niches on the main corridor inside the front entrance, a temporary, and may be a permanent, home. And when Beethoven leaves his old home Music hall might just as well come down, for it will no longer look to the hundreds of thousands of people who have been familiar with the old place like Music hall. He has been the "landmark" of the hall, and his grave presence has lent dignity not only to the musical festivals and grand concerts which have been held there, but he has also given a certain air of solemnity to the prize fights, cat shows, and other social conventions, pop concerts and other gatherings with which the hall has been favored in times past.

Truly this bronze Beethoven has been a silent witness of some strange scenes during his hilly residence on that old platform, and there have been times when he looked on calmly and approvingly as a certain crowd and a certain scene seemed to him a necessary and even a necessary part of the life of the place. But he has also been a bronze witness to some stirring episodes in the old hall, to some brilliant oratory, to splendid preaching by men like Theodore Parker, to grand oratorios, to renowned musicians and artists and to some splendid rendering of his own great symphonies.

To the vast audiences that have filled the hall Beethoven has been part of the mental impression produced by whatever was going on on the stage, and that is why the hall will seem deserted without him, and not the same place. But as the building is to come down very soon he had to go somewhere, and no better home could be found for him than the public library, where the bronze Sir Harry Vane stands as a sort of outer guard of the inner sanctum which Beethoven will have to himself for the present.

There is not the slightest doubt about this statue of Beethoven being eligible to a place in the library, for in addition to its artistic quality, which is of the highest, it is fully clothed, so that there cannot be any such disputes over it as those which drove the poor nude, but smiling, Bacchante from the courtyard clean over to New York.

So Beethoven is sure of a home, at least, in the library, as long as his bronze clothes are on.

But aside from all this the public library is richer by the acquisition of this famous statue, which was made by one of America's foremost sculptors, Thomas Crawford, who designed the famous bronze doors in the capitol at Washington and the colossal statue of the Genius of America on the dome of the same building. He also made the famous colossal equestrian statue of Washington which is at Richmond, Va.

In his day Crawford had an international reputation. He was born in New York, of Irish parentage, in 1814, and studied as a boy in New York. He went to Rome and became a pupil of the great Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen, of whom it has been well said that the spirit of pure sculpture, which fled from the earth when Goudon fell, pierced to the heart of the courtyard of the Louvre during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, came back when he was born.

In Rome Crawford became famous, and his admirers in America were legion. Among these was Mr. Charles C. Perkins, the noted Boston art savant, who was one of the founders of the art museum, and to whom America owes much in a musical as well as an art way. He was practically the founder of art education in the state of Massachusetts, and to him, perhaps more than to anybody, is due the impulse which made art education possible in the schools of the entire country.

He wrote many excellent books on art. But he was also deeply interested in music, and was at one time president of the Handel and Haydn society of Boston.

It was Mr. Perkins who bought and presented this statue of Beethoven to Music hall soon after the great organ was put in place in 1883, and it stood before that organ and so close to it that it seemed almost a part of the great musical instrument for over 20 years.

Mr. Perkins was one of the original owners of the Music hall building. In his bequest of the statue to the hall he imposed certain conditions, and it is largely owing to these conditions that the statue is going to the public library at the present time. The conditions are that the statue should remain in the hall so long as the hall was used for its original musical purpose and should remain in control of the old Music hall association; at the expiration of such time it was to become the property of the Handel and Haydn society.

As Music hall has been sold and is to be torn down, and as the old Music hall association has dissolved, the statue has become the property of the Handel and Haydn society, and as that society has no place for the statue the trustees of the public library were petitioned in regard to the matter and permission was asked to place the statue in the library at such time as the Handel and Haydn society has a building of its own, or one in which it has a permanent home, which may be made a museum.

The trustees, after some deliberation, granted the request of the society.

Free speech is a right of every citizen, in speaking of the matter to the writer, said:

It is too bad that the musical societies of Boston, which have become so famous, have no distinctive home of their own where such a splendid bequest might be placed. It is a pity that such a fine statue should be of such a poor home, and that the only museum in the city should be asked permission of the trustees of the public library to place it in their building. We wanted to place it opposite the statue of Sir Harry Vane, but as that would require about \$500 for a pedestal to match in artistic value that of the Vane statue, we accepted the

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As we have seen, the statue of Beethoven was moved from Music hall to the public library. The statue is a large, dark, seated figure of a man, likely Ludwig van Beethoven, positioned in a niche. The background shows the interior of the hall with other architectural details.

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By this time the petty jealousies that had animated the toilers at the start had vanished under the spell of genius, and when the order was given to let the composer down on his back there was gentleness and tenderness and anxious care. Again and again he was raised just a bit, that he might be made just a bit more comfortable; again and again lowered, only to be raised a bit again, as the trained eye of the master mechanic watched the disposition of the master musician.

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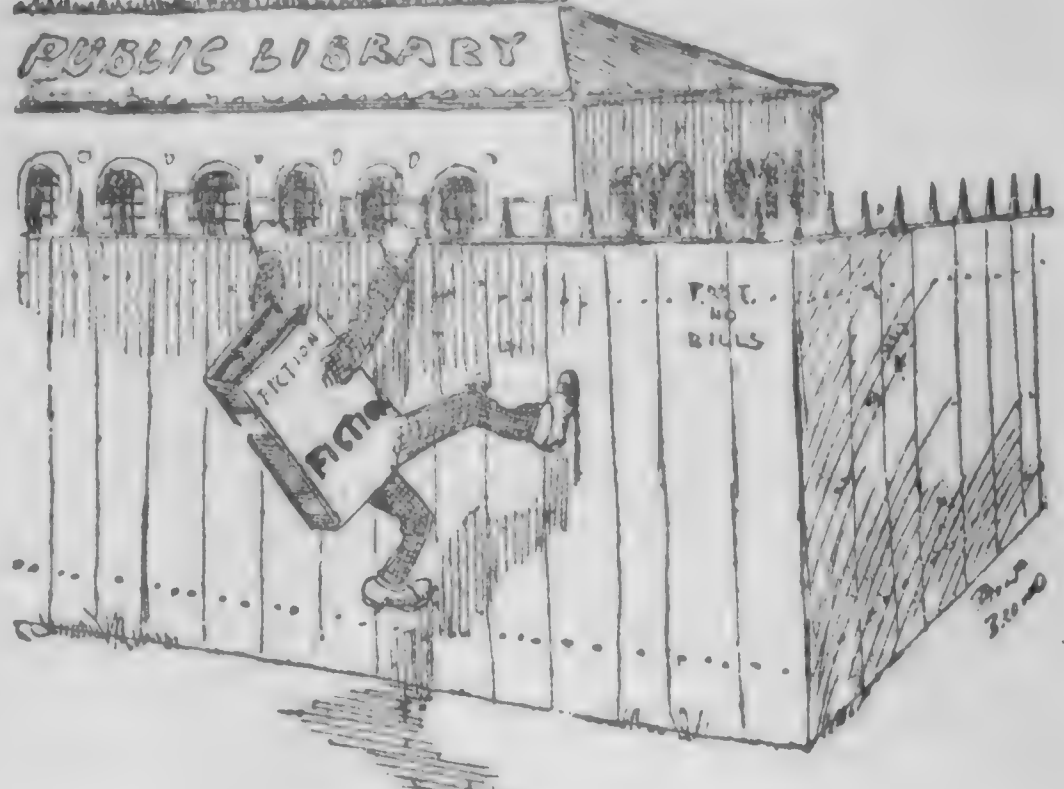
BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CVI., NO. 29.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

The Beethoven statue is no longer to know Music Hall, and has found a temporary resting place in the Public Library, where it will at least enjoy peace and quiet. It isn't very much like the real Beethoven, who had a squat, chunky and generally undignified figure and short legs; but the head is a fair composite of the various portraits of the master. The sculptor, however, has the privilege of idealizing the great when nature has made them overprosodic of aspect. In its old home the statue saw many strange things that were not musical. If it has listened to music of the highest, it has also heard music of the cheapest. It has heard, too, the raucous yelpings of dogs at bench shows, the clucking of hens and the crowing of cocks at poultry exhibitions; it has seen the contestants at the end of a go-as-you-please walking match dragging their weary limbs around the track on the floor; it has gazed upon boxing bouts, the popping of bottled beer and apollinaris corks, and many other things that are foreign to the concourse of sweet sounds in a temple of music. These diversified joys are to break upon its ears no more, and it will probably pass its days in peace. If the De Chavannes pictures do not bring incurable sorrows to its heart. It deserves an honorable home, in which it can call up memories of the past; where modern tone poems cease from troubling and Wagnerian tuba tootings are at rest. Hail and farewell!

IS ENGLISH FICTION AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN FRIENDLY HANDS?



HARD WORK TO GET IN.

The annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, with the report of Herbert Putnam for 1888, when he was librarian, shows for the year ending Jan. 31, 1889, the cost of maintaining the institution was \$284,539. There is no deficit. The cost of service in 1888 exceeded that in 1887 by more than \$8000 (an increase of 6 p.c.). It appears that on Jan. 31, 1889, the number of volumes in all departments was 716,050, of which 520,822 were in the central library. The net increase over 1887 was 17,102 volumes. The net gain to the central library was 22,743 volumes.

The chief novelty in the librarian's report is a statement of the nature and uses of an institution called the "fiction committee."

It appears that up to about four years ago the novels had been read and passed upon by a committee of the library staff. At that time Mr. Putnam arranged with the Woman's Education Assn. to appoint a committee of its membership under whose auspices the reading of all the novels should be conducted, with reports to the book committee of the trustees containing abstracts of what the books were and some indication of the judgment of the reader as to fitness for insertion.

After about two years the committee severed its relation with the Woman's Education Assn., and became a committee appointed directly by the trustees.

Mr. Putnam claims for this system a considerable measure of success.

Innocent and obvious as the statement may seem, there is here what amounts to a very lively controversy. The system, while not publicly declared to exist, has been privately understood and privately attacked with great vehemence. Even the most severe critics of the scheme unite in agreeing that nothing but the warmest thanks of the public is due the committee for their good nature and faithfulness in carrying out their task, which is a binding burden. Of course the function is only advisory, and the committee does about the work according to instructions of the trustees, who determine the standard of judgment. The criticism hears is not upon the members of the committee, but upon the results of the work and upon the administration for having done outside the staff.

Mr. Whitney, the acting librarian, was asked not long ago how books either of English fiction were selected. He replied that the magazines and critical journals were divided among members of the staff according to their tastes, and that from the book reviews found there they made recommendations which formed the basis of selection.

The first question is, "Why cannot the English fiction be chosen in the same way?" In choosing all the other books the library avails itself of the trained critics of the leading periodicals. Why, for its fiction, it is asked, should the library depend upon an association of amateurs?

Indeed the whole plan of taking the selection of novels out of the hands of the library force and putting it into the hands of a committee of ladies has been characterized as an attempt on the part of the administration to adopt a Miss Nancy's method of judgment and give the public a choice of certain kinds of books with a view of course, real or imaginary, to certain partisan views of morals, ethics or even denominational religion.

A Change in Policy.

Mr. Whitney, the acting librarian, was asked some months ago for some information, and with suggestions from others of the staff it was brought out that in one important respect there has been a change from the traditional policy of the institution. Whereas formerly the library was held to be a depository for at least one copy of all the good books there are, now several copies of the most popular books are provided. This was partly because of the demand from the branches. If the appropriation for books were increasing this the institution, but circumstances are such that the appropriation for books is decreasing. Two years ago it was \$27,000, last year \$27,500, and the estimate for this year is not quite \$28,000. This is in comparison, for instance, with the British Museum, which spends \$25,000 a year for books.

Thus with the appropriation going down and the duplicates piling up, it becomes that a reader has a much better chance than formerly of getting any book in

wants out of a certain 5000, but there are 15,000 (if that is the ratio) which he formerly had a chance at least of getting, and which he cannot get now at all. The people who demand a popular novel during the cruise for it are supplied at the expense of students and readers in courses. Mr. Whitney made the remark quoted before about dividing the magazines for suggestions on books, and added: "These are on literary, scientific and historical subjects, which I consider of more importance than fiction."

"But don't you suppose every member of the force reads some current fiction?" Miss Theodore Macurdy, head of the ordering department, said: "No doubt."

"Couldn't that be used?" she was asked. "It might be difficult to add that as a duty. People don't know how many duties the members of the force have."

"When a book" was asked, "of great literary interest, but morally unfit, in the judgment of the committee, to be given out for general distribution, is ordered by them, what is done with it?"

Miss Macurdy said: "It is put into the Bates Hall catalogue."

"But are there not books of this class which are bought, but not put into the Bates Hall catalogue?"

"Not of modern current fiction. The Inferno is almost wholly composed of old classics. Some such books are placed in the Bates Hall catalogue with some restriction, they are not issued to young people."

"Suppose Zola should write a novel bearing on the Dreyfus case, but having the same old Zola style of plot. It would, of course, be bought. But what would be done with it?"

"We should have to decide on the new book when it came in."

Miss Macurdy said that on the whole she thought the experiment of the fiction committee was successful. When the Woman's Education Assn. relinquished direct supervision the committee was made to include ladies from all parts of the city, and she thought it was more representative than at first.

A Test Made.

In order to get at the exact results of the committee system a representative of The Record has made some examination of the catalogue, which is the public evidence. One of the most conservative periodicals in this country is The Nation. From its files for July-December, 1888, it was seen that it was the custom to select from all novels received those which, in the opinion of the critics, suspected to be women, would be likely to live as literature, and review six or eight at once not often than every three or four weeks. Six novels which were found worth a review and outspoken commendation by the Nation in those six months were not found in the catalogue of the library. The fiction list or that of the Bates Hall. They were:

- "The World's Rough Land," by Bishop Whitman.
- "The Two Magics," by Henry James.
- "The Imported Bridegroom, and Other Stories," by Abraham Cahan.
- "The Man Who Outlived Himself," by Albion Tourgee.
- "A Christmas Accident," by Annie Trumbull.
- "Children of the Sea," by Joseph Conrad.

Here out of the great mass of stories that came in the desk of every periodical for six months of 1888 a trained reviewer for The Nation selected a stinky 25 or 40 for strong commendation, and of those 25 the Boston Public Library can afford to cut off six. Citizens may guess—as the Bookman, or the Book-Buyer, which shovels in almost all novels except the most palatable ashes—a study of the list of six much longer.

As the years roll by a considerable body of fiction may take on the unique character of becoming permanent literature without finding any place in the Boston library. It is not necessary to the translation from the French and Russian. "The Kreutzer Sonata" is not a novel, except in German, and of the "city" tales of novels by Emile Zola, "Paris" and "Lourdes" are translated, but "Rome" is in French, the English translation having been cast into the Inferno, while Zola's family and consuming 25 years of constant labor, constituting one of the world's most premeditated plan, is not even present as a complete set in the Inferno itself.

There is one remarkable book that has not been mentioned in any of the lists in this article, and which illustrates admirably the point. The book entitled "Wolfville," and is a story by A. H. Lewis, the well-known journalist, now Mr. Belmont's editor of the Verdict. "The trustees will," said one critic, "we should like to have 'Wolfville' withdrawn after it was once on the shelves. We should like to know whether there is a single point in the book where Mr. Lewis stands for the camp, or the grudge or the snarl and falls to stand for the golden, the fine, the chivalrous and the noble."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CXL, NO. 33.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN.

The August number of the Public Library Bulletin contains, in addition to the customary list of books newly added, an important index to articles, plates and plans illustrative of library buildings. The collection is remarkable for extent and value. It was compiled by James L. Whitney, now acting librarian. The July Bulletin published a list of the numerous works on the Dreyfus affair, which has excited wide attention. These monthly bulletins are given away free.

Almost every number contains something of especial or timely interest, and every number exhibits the recent accessions in the field of public documents, social and political reform, and statistics. In the department conducted by Worthington C. Ford.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1899.

Will rich and liberal people kindly note that the Boston public library sorely needs \$500,000? It is the most important educational institution in the city.

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, SUNDAY, AUG. 20, 1899.

Literary Cleanings and Gossp.

A feature of the August number of the bulletin of the Boston public library is a bibliography of material pertaining to library buildings. The nucleus of the list was made by J. L. Whitney of the library staff, now acting librarian, when plans for a new building in Boston were under consideration. The material then gathered was published in 1886 in the bulletin, and later in the Library Journal, but much new matter has since been added, and the bibliography covers over 30 pages. It is specially devoted to pictures and plans of library buildings, and the variety and extent of information of this kind are surprising. The trustees will welcome any contributions to their collection, or any information which would make this list more complete.

The Nation.

NEW YORK.

From the issue of Aug 24 1899

The Boston Public Library report laments the inability of its own bindery to keep up with current work and at the same time make necessary repairs to previous volumes in constant request and use. The nineteenth annual report of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library enumerates four showy works and one of a better class (the dearest costing \$9.00) which fell to pieces in from three to nine issues.

The Nation.

NEW YORK.

From the issue of Aug 24 1899

The fifty-seventh annual report of the Boston Public Library, 1888-89, is a document of much value, and inspires a sense of the loss which the institution has sustained by the death of its first librarian, Mr. H. A. Whitney.

We have space only to remark on one which tells of every new work of fiction in English under consideration for purchase. It is a list of 100 books, mostly taken from two outside volunteers and by a committee of the trustees. These volunteers are members of a committee, all women, and from fifteen to twenty in number. Their decision is not final, and is frequently reversed, but "these reports are of the greatest service to the administration of the library."

Twenty-Seventh Year of Publication

THE NEWS.

Aug 12 1899

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
Opp. Railroad Station, Bartlett Square, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

R. S. BARROWS, PROPRIETOR

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library make an announcement which should interest our wealthy and public-spirited citizens. The institution needs at least \$500,000 for the early and methodical carrying out of a scheme for providing such library facilities in various parts of the city as will bring them in reasonable relation to the central library. And increased endowment is likewise needed for making such purchases from year to year as will enable the library to maintain its proper position in a literary way. For the purchase of books and periodicals they have been able to expend only \$43,935 against \$100,000 the year previous. The library constantly increases, in volume and in the number of its readers, and the trustees have had to provide for a decreased outlay for book.

The total cost of maintenance for the year ending January 31 was \$261,280. On that date the library contained 716,050 volumes in all departments, a net increase of 17,102. It is an encouraging fact that the number of persons making gifts to the library increases each year. The number of cardholders is one way in which the use of the library is manifest. The total number for the year was 72,005, which is 7022, or nearly 11 per cent, more than for the year before.

To have the officials of the library even temporarily crippled in their effort to keep the institution in the front and in every sense worthy of the reputation and the influence of the city would be a great pity. It can hardly be doubted that the appeal of the trustees for a hearty response, and that such response will soon be forthcoming on a large scale.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899

If you chance in at the Public Library on one of these midsummer days and see over in one corner a pretty girl surrounded by dusty, musty old books, each of them about as large as herself, pray don't disturb her by trying to get near enough to see to what subjects she can be so deeply interested. The tide in literature favors the historical novel, and this damsel is digging and delving for facts and circumstances of some picturesque bit of long ago that she may furnish them with a setting conjured in her up-to-date mind; the whole to be a romantic history that shall set the world talking for a fortnight. And your sympathy is here from the instant you discover her plot—but don't give it all to her, it will take considerable to go round among the other aspirants for literary fame that in one hour of the "wilderness of books" you will find engaged in the same search. They can't all be successful, you say as you leave, and you aren't obliged to commit yourself as to whether you say it in sorrow or satisfaction.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1899

NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Required to Provide for its Immediate Wants

The annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, soon to be issued, contains an urgent request for more funds. The use of the library, the board reports, constantly increases. This increase is shown in various ways. The number of cardholders for the year 1888 was 72,005, showing an increase of 7022, or nearly eleven per cent, over the previous year. This increased use involves increased expense in the administration of the library, and such increased expense the trustees have been able to meet chiefly by diminishing the purchases of books. The trustees find it difficult, with the means at their command, to supply the library and its branches with the popular publications of the day. It is only from the slender income of the trust funds that they can procure the rarer books needed to maintain the general character of the library, which is greatly in need of means to purchase the rare historical material occasionally offered for sale, especially that relating to the history of Boston and of New England, which the trustees consider it their especial duty to collect.

During the year ending Jan. 31, 1889, the cost of maintaining the institution was \$261,280. With respect to the financial position of the library, the trustees will report that they have kept their expenditures strictly within their means, and, consequently there is no deficit at the close of the year. The cost of service in 1888 exceeded that in 1887 by more than \$8000 (an increase of six per cent); that of cleaning increased \$2000, and expenditure for repairs and for furniture and fixtures (required in connection with alterations at the central library and branches) exceeded that for 1887 by some \$3000.

Library facilities are distributed very unevenly throughout the city, and such as exist are ill-proportioned to existing needs. One district has the benefit of a collection of books numbering 35,000 volumes, in an independent building, ample, well-equipped and attractive; another, with perhaps double the population to be served, and more remote from the main collection, has at its disposal only a third as many books, and for accommodations meagre, ill-ventilated, inconvenient and uninviting rooms. In a building devoted mainly to other and inconsistent uses, in a neighborhood tending to demoralize its readers. Such contrasts exist. The outlying departments cannot be brought to reasonable equality or into reasonable relation with the central library without an expenditure on buildings and books of at least \$500,000. A supreme advantage would be the application of such a sum all at once under a general scheme of improvement. It appears that on Jan. 31, 1889, the number of volumes in all departments was 716,050, of which 520,822 were in the central library. The net gain to the central library was 22,743 volumes. The number of persons who have made gifts to the library in 1888 was greater by 280 than in 1887, and greater by 400 than in 1886. The report will contain an unusual amount of material relating to library policy and departmental administration.

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AUGUST 19, 1899.



SUMMARY:—

The Imperilling of the Records of the New York Board of Health by Tammany Politicians.—A Valuable List of Illustrations of Library Buildings.—Proposed British Revolutionary Soldiers' Memorial.—The Luzerne County (Pa.) Court House.—Squabble.—The Undermining of St. Mary-le-Bow, London.—Proposed Rehabilitation of the Palais Royal, Paris.—The Palais Cardinal and the Palais Royal.—Photographs of Forest Treatment called for.

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THE New York papers are complaining, with much reason, of the removal of the records of the Board of Health from the fireproof Criminal Court Building to the old Athletic Club, on the corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, which is very far from being fireproof, and when half filled with boxes of papers will be about as tempting a place for a conflagration as can be found in New York. It is hardly necessary to say that the consequences of a fire among the Board of Health records would be most serious. In New York, where there are no parish registers, those of the Board of Health form the only official evidence of marriages, births and deaths. The records of the New York Board cover all deaths in the city since 1798, and all marriages and births since 1853, and there are no duplicates, except some accidental ones, which are stored in the same building as the originals. As every one does not know how important these records are, it may be observed that no bank, savings-bank or private banker will pay money standing to the credit of any person, to his heirs or representatives after his decease without legal proof of his death, and the proof required is a transcript of the Board of Health record of that event. We once had to abandon the attempt to collect a draft on a New York banking-house for fourteen or fifteen dollars, drawn in favor of a person who died before it was presented for payment, because the expense of obtaining proof of his death, which occurred in another State, satisfactory to the bankers, would have been more than the amount of the draft; and the difficulty of collecting money in such cases, where there was no record to refer to, would be enormous. Again, claims to property in foreign countries cannot be maintained without official proof of marriages, births and deaths, and the loss of the only record of these matters in New York, a large majority of whose inhabitants have foreign connections, would work incalculable hardship and wrong. Even where property is not concerned, no American can be legally married in most European countries, nor can an American child be received into any school, public or private, on the Continent generally, without the production of an "acte de naissance," or transcript of the official record of birth and parentage, and no life-insurance company, either here or abroad, will pay the amount of a policy without an official copy of the record of the death of the policy-holder. Some idea of the extent to which these records are used may be gained from the current reports of the office, which show that last year nearly eleven thousand transcripts of certificates of death were furnished, and twenty-five hundred searches were made for marriage-certificates, and thirteen hundred transcripts of them furnished, and nineteen hundred searches for certificates of birth were made, and one thousand transcripts furnished; the difference between the totals of searches and transcripts showing the number of cases in which the search was

fruitless. Fortunately, the officials of the Health Department are aware of the perilous position of these priceless papers, and do their best to watch them, but it cannot be possible that the citizens of New York will long tolerate the risk to which their honor and their property is exposed by what is believed to have been a device of an influential politician to get rid of the bad bargain which he had made in buying the club building, by causing it to be leased by the subservient Sinking Fund Commission for the use of that Municipal Department, which ought, above all others, to have its records securely housed.

SO far as we are familiar with professional periodical literature, there is no journal which has taken as much trouble to give its readers full, reliable and frequent indices as has the *American Architect*, but in spite of this effort we know, from experience, how difficult it is for any seeker after a given fact or a given illustration to know that what he seeks surely is or is not to be found in our files. When the search means the collection of references to all representations of a given style or type of building, it entails, in our case, the lifting from the shelves of more than sixty heavy volumes, so we are disposed to welcome and find useful anything in the nature of topical indexing. A few years ago, the Boston Public Library, the Library of Harvard College, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, we believe, and possibly the Boston Athenaeum, conceived the idea of producing, by cooperative effort, an index of all illustrations of art and architecture that were to be found in the collections of the individual libraries, whether as separate photographs or individual engravings, or merely illustrative cuts embodied, perhaps without much connection, in the text of some book. This undertaking, involving the examination of every book in these great institutions, was, of course, one calling for time, money and patience in its accomplishment, and we really do not know how great or how little progress has been made by any one. Evidently, something has been done, since the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Boston Public Library for August contains a supplement of thirty pages giving references to illustrations of the library buildings alone that are to be found in its collections. Roughly speaking, there appear to be references to libraries in something over one thousand different towns, American and foreign, but it is not declared how many separate illustrations of each building go to each reference. As a large part of these references are to illustrations in periodicals, it is probable that the issues containing them can, in many cases, still be had of the publishers, and so this list published by the Boston Public Library, becomes of value even to architects who cannot have access to the library itself. In the same way the "Catalogue of the Books relating to Architecture, Construction and Decoration" in the same library is well worth the half-dollar that is its price. What is the cost of the list of libraries here mentioned we do not know, but as an annual subscription to the *Bulletin* is only twenty-five cents, probably no more than this would be charged for a single number, even if containing a special supplement.

IT is said that the Victoria Club, of Boston, is entertaining the praiseworthy intention of erecting in the old burying-ground that still holds an unobtrusive place on Boston Common, a monument to the British soldiers who died or were killed during the occupancy of Boston by British troops, including those who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. We fancy that this idea was suggested by the disinterring, during the building of the subway, of a number of bodies which had all the appearance of having been buried at one time in a common trench, as is the custom when the victims of a battle have to be disposed of somewhat unceremoniously, and the finding of belt-buckles and other military insignia fortified this belief, which was further confirmed by the public records, which showed that the fallen soldiers were laid near what was then the water's edge. The idea strikes us as felicitous, but only if given execution in a proper and becoming monument, one more in keeping with the properties and the surroundings than the monument to John Hancock which, a few years ago, was set up in the Granary Burying-ground, the most beautiful half-acre that can be found in a day's search. Although the burying-ground on the Common has not so much character as either the Granary or the King's Chapel ground, it has too much to be marred by an ambitious effort of the modern designer of funeral monuments, who is too apt to turn for his inspiration to

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PUBLIC LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

Monthly Bulletin Mentions Valuable Acquisitions.

Editorial from The Herald Reprinted in the Pamphlet—Works on the Spanish War—Gifts of the Late Henry C. Warren, William D. Scholer and Others.

In the current issue of the monthly bulletin of books added to the Boston Public Library, which covers the period July 15 to Aug. 15, the board of trustees pays The Boston Herald an uncommon compliment by reprinting an editorial that appeared in The Herald Aug. 10 on "Needs of the Public Library."

The features of the current issue are the departments of history, public documents, religion and theology, and geography and travel. Under history, Lord Charles Beresford's "The Break-up of China," New York, 1899, with maps, is likely to be in great demand. There are also very interesting and valuable books bearing on the Spanish-American war, two of them written by Frenchmen. The list is:

Lealle's official history of the Spanish-American war. Washington (1899). Illus. Portraits. Maps.

Rand, McNally & Co., publishers. History of the Spanish-American war, with handy atlas maps, and full description of recently acquired United States territory. Chicago, 1898. Portraits. Maps.

Photographic history of the Spanish-American war. N. Y. (1898). Portraits.

Anglo-American committee in New York. An American response to expressions of English sympathy during the Spanish-American war. N. Y. 1899.

Adrian, John Black. This war in Cuba. The experiences of an Englishman with the United States army. London, 1899. Portraits. Maps.

Bridg, Charles Louis Marie. La guerre hispano-americaine de 1898. Paris, 1899.

Ducler, Jean Leopold Emile. Previa de quinquaginta campane contemporaines (Tome 1). Les guerres hispano-americaine. Paris (1900). Map. Adams. William Henry Davenport. Deeds and other great naval commanders. London (1899). Portraits. Maps.

Drake—Robert Blake—Lord Anson—Lord Rodney—Earl Howe—Earl of St. Vincent—Lord Nelson—Sir Edward Smith—Lord Collingwood—O. H. Perry—D. G. Farragut—D. D. Porter—Gonzalo Dewey—W. T. Sampson—W. S. Schuler.

An odd and ancient volume among the acquisitions to the department of religion is:

Plavet, the Rev. John. 1627-1691. A paterfamilias and serious dispassionate from the horrid and detestable sins of drunkenness, swearing, uncleanness, forgetfulness of morals, violation of promises, and atheistical contempt of death. Angled by way of caution to seamen. Boston, 1725.

Note is made of the placing in the entrance hall of Crawford's statue of Beethoven. Gifts to the library are recorded as follows:

From the estate of the late Henry C. Warren of Cambridge. Description of l'Egyppte, in 20 volumes, being one of the four 1825-1827. The first edition, 1828-1829, from Mr. William D. Scholer, 601 volumes, chiefly English law in Blackstone's Reports, 1749-70; Hazard's Admiralty Reports, Carrington's Reports, Wharton's L. S. Supreme Court Reports, Maryland Reports, etc.—all in a fine state of preservation and new to the library, with the gift of 14 volumes.

A considerable gift of manuscripts, books and pamphlets has been received from Miss Mary Estlin of Clifton, near Bristol, Eng., and the daughter of Bishop Estlin, a prominent figure in the anti-slavery agitation. Mr. Sylvester Baxter gives an inventory in manuscript of the date 1667-68, of the monastery of San Antonio, Queretaro, Mex., 1667-68. The library has received as the gift of the widow of Robert Louis Stevenson, and through the kind offices of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, original blocks of 18 wood engravings executed by her illustrate a series of chap-books written by Stevenson and Osbourne about 1881.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

BOSTON RELICS OF 1855

In Public Library Corner
Stone

Found in Tearing Down the Old
Building

Photographs Fade on Being
Exposed

The Coins Include Several Now Seldom
Seen

Workmen engaged in tearing down the old Public Library Building found the corner stone this morning. It was level with the sidewalk, in the corner nearest Tremont street, on the Boylston-street side, and it contained two metal boxes filled with papers, coins and relics of the time when the stone was laid. That was forty-four years ago this month, on Sept. 17, 1855. As the Ames estate is the owner of the old Library Building, the boxes were sent at once to the office of Oliver Ames, in the Ames Building, where they were opened in the presence of Mr. Ames, Oliver W. Mink, Samuel Carr and Edward H. Clement.

Such an array of curios of a given date is seldom found together even in a corner stone, for in addition to the special documents relating to the library, periodicals of the time, medals, current coins and official documents of the city, were a number of excellent photographs of the men who were prominently associated in the ceremony. These articles were all in a brass box about 10x14 inches in size, in the top of which was a silver plate bearing this inscription, handsomely engraved, in script:

The Corner Stone of a Building
for the
Public Library of the City of Boston
Laid on the 17th Day of September
A. D. 1855

It being the 225th Anniversary of the Day on which
Trimountain was first called Boston.

In Presence of The City Council at the request of
The Commissioners on the Election of the
Building.

By His Honor
Jerome V. C. Smith, Mayor

Commissioners for the Trustees of the Library
Building
Robert C. Winthrop, President
Samuel G. Ward
George Ticknor
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff
Charles Woodberry
Joseph A. Pond
Edward F. Porter
Charles K. Kirby
Architect

This plate bore the engraver's imprint of E. W. Bouré. It was as clean and handsome as if turned out yesterday. The coins, too, came out of the box as bright as new coins of the present day, but it was noticed that the copper coins began to tarnish in a short time after being exposed to the air. The photographs, which were undeniably fine work for that time, also showed the effects of the atmosphere and light as soon as they were taken from the box, but a photographer was promptly sent for to take them away and do what might be done to make them permanent. They were apparently ordinary "silver" prints, unmounted. These and the old papers and books in the box produced such an odor of musty paper as made the air offensively soon to swell like a damp cellar, but all the printed matter was in a fine state of preservation. The newspapers, of which there were about seventy-five, were in a separate box, which was partly destroyed in being taken from its resting place.

The collection of photographs included separate portraits, oval in shape and of about the size of a cabinet of today, of Jerome V. C. Smith, mayor of Boston; Edward Everett, president of the trustees; George Ticknor, trustee and commissioner; Hon. John F. Bigelow, trustee; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, trustee and commissioner; Thomas G. Appleton, trustee; Joseph Story, trustee and president of the Common Council; George W. Messinger, alderman, chairman of the committee of arrangements for laying the corner-stone, and trustee-elect on the part of the Board of Aldermen; and Farnham Plummer, chairman of the committee of arrangements on the part of the Common Council. All the photographs were laid carefully in paper. The only other was a group, showing the commissioners on the building, with Robert C. Winthrop in the middle, with the others sitting or standing about him. Mr. Kirby, the architect, was included.

So far as the silver coins are concerned, those taken from the box were the same as the older coin now in circulation, though the dollar of that date is seldom seen now. The half-dime of that year, almost identical with the dime except for the denomination and the size, seemed strange, as did the silver three-cent piece, thin as a sheet of paper, and with the tiny Roman P's to mark its denomination. The cent of that year was as large as a silver quarter, though of workmanship much like that of the present day. There was, however, a half-cent, similar to the cent, but about as large as the present two-cent piece. These coins were enclosed in a pill-box bearing the label of "T. Restaux, Apothecary, No. 28 Tremont Street, Boston." In circular lead cases, moreover, in inner boxes of cedar, were copies of the Franklin medal such as is now given in the schools, and a city medal bearing the date of 1851. No one among those present could tell what the second medal stood for, and they were all in the dark as to the meaning of two other

and Chelsea. Perhaps the pages that look most old-fashioned are those advertising the railroads. Each company has a page to itself, each has the picture of its terminal at the top, then the tariff of fares to its various stations, with the rates for "season tickets" to each. The Boston & Lowell Railroad gives the list only as far as Lowell, the Eastern as far as Portland, and so on. Some roads take space also to urge the advantages of residence along their lines. Their pages are all embellished with minute cuts of the old-fashioned railroad coach, steamboat and stagecoach.

Other books of interest, well-known to many old residents of Boston, are the Boston Almanac of 1855, published by John P. Jewett & Co., 117 Washington street, and The Family Christian Almanac, of which the 1856 copy, published in advance, found its way, with all its strictly moral stories, into the box. The poem of "Abou Ben Adhem," and moralizations on the wreck of the steamer Arctic, which occurred at midday on Sept. 27, 1854, are features of this little volume. Then there is a catalogue of the public Library of 1855, showing the imprint of "John Wilson & Son, 22 School street," and giving the number of volumes in the library as 12,000; a bundle of city documents relating specially to the construction of the library, including the act of authorization, which was accepted (as is indorsed in writing) on April 3, 1848; proofs on blue paper of the address of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop at the laying of the corner-stone, when on delivering the trowel to Mayor Smith, he remarked that just two and one-quarter centuries previously the Court of Assistants of the Massachusetts Company, with Governor Winthrop in the chair, had ordered that Trimountain be thenceforth called "Boston," a proof marked in writing, as clear as if written today, "address of Mayor on laying of the corner-stone;" official invitations to the ceremony signed by Mayor Smith, printed on paper bearing the embossed mark "O & H" in the corner, showing the old-fashioned loop B in words where the letter is doubled, and stating that the procession will start from City Hall "punctually at half-past three;" There is also a printed programme of the exercises, looking as fresh as if just from the press, with a blank form of the library, signed by Edward Everett, president, and Edward Capen, librarian, after the manner in which gifts to the institution were acknowledged.

In the pile of old newspapers from the second box an old Bostonian could revive a host of memories. All the large dailies are in the ungainly folio form—"blanket" sheets—but the printing for the most part is little behind that of the present day of stereotypes and cylinder presses. The Boston dailies included are the Advertiser, Atlas, Bee, Courier, Chronicle, Mail, Evening Telegraph, Herald, Morning Journal, Post, Evening Traveller and Evening Transcript. Weekly editions of several of these are included, with copies of the Saturday evening papers like the Courier, Gazette and Dispatch. The Congregationalist, Christian Witness, Zion's Herald, Massachusetts Ploughman and New England Farmer are there, and copies of the Yankee Blade, Waverley Magazine—looking exactly as it has looked ever since, until very recently—the Yankee Privateer, Know Nothing, Trumpet, Boston Intelligencer, Pilot, Investigator and Medical and Surgical Journal are included. The Youth's Companion would not be recognized by its friends of today, for the copy in the box was a folio, divided into departments for moral tales, narrative, biography, religion, variety, etc., in a manner that today looks quaint, indeed.

One of the strangest features of the old dailies is the fact that the "small ads" of that day, instead of dealing with wants, to let notices, etc., advertised such things as stearine candles, Holland gin, terra-umber, window glass, French tennies, sweet-clayed molasses and whale oil. The ordinary reader of "small ads" today would be far at sea in such a mess of merchandise as that.

One of the strangest features of the old dailies is the fact that the "small ads" of that day, instead of dealing with wants, to let notices, etc., advertised such things as tallow candles, Holland gin, terra amber, window glass, French teasels, sweet-clayed molasses and whale oil. The ordinary reader of "small ads" today would be far at sea in such a mess of merchandise as that.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLELLAN CO., N. Y.	WILLIAM BEVERLEY HARRISON, N. Y.
De Quincey, Thomas De Quincey: selections from.....30 c.	Ragozin, History of the world.....60
James, Jr., and others, Novelists.....\$2.00	THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Phila.
Lamb, Charles Lamb: selections from essays, letters, etc.....30 c.	Adler, American Jewish year-book, 5660, 1899-1900.....75
Lankester and others, Philosophers and scientists.....2.00	A. C. McCLELLAN & Co., Chic.
Locky and others, Historians and essayists.....2.00	Snider, The will and its world.....\$2.00
Pritchard, A modern mercenary.....1.25	MARLIER, CALLANAN & Co., Bost.
Thackeray, William Makepeace Thackeray: selections from.....30 c.	Coleman, The friars in the Philippines, 25 c.;.....50
Warner and others, Poets.....2.00	SHWARTZ, KIRWIN & FAUSS, N. Y.
EATON & MAINS, N. Y.	Vlymen, Third reading book.....30
Ackworth, The making of the million... 35	F. A. STOKES CO., N. Y.
Colman, Beauties of temperance, 2 pts., ca.,.....25	Grinnell, An eclipse of memory.....50
Quackenbos, Enemies and evidences of Christianity.....1.50	Walkey, For the sake of the duchesse... 50
ESTY & ESTY, 324 W. 15th St., N. Y.	THOUSAND ISLANDS PUBLISHING CO., Clayton, N. Y.
Bruce, Views of the American press on the Philippines.....50 c.	Rogers, Reveries of an undertaker.....25
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., N. Y.	E. VAN NOSTRAND CO., N. Y.
Banks, My young man.....corr. price, 75	Baker, Potable water.....50
GINN & Co., Bost.	THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
Tarbell, Lessons in language and grammar, pt. 2.....70	Smith, Stories of great national songs, not, 1.00

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

Selected from the current [London] "Publishers' Circular."

Bygone church life in Scotland; ed. by Wm. Andrews. 1. 8°. 720 p., 7s. 6d. W. Andrews
 Jansett, M. G. Key to South Africa: Delago Bay, maps, illus. Cr. 8°. 72 p., 10s. 6d. W. Andrews
 Peach, B. N., and Horne, J. Silurian rocks of Britain. Vol. 1. Scotland: with petrological chapters and notes by J. H. Teall. 251 p. Eyre & S.
 Tinsley, J. Anecdote lives of William Hogarth. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Henry Fuseli, Sir Thomas Lawrence, J. M. W. Turner; new ed. Cr. 8°. 72 p., 4s. 6d. Macmillan

RECENT FRENCH AND GERMAN BOOKS.

Compiled by F. Kuehler, of Lemcke & Buschauer.

FRENCH.
 Baldensperger, F. Gottfried Keller. Sa vie et ses œuvres. In-8°. 400 p., 10s. Hachette et Cie
 Coppée, F. A voix haute. In-8°. 10s. Lemercier
 Franco, A. Pierre Nozire. In-8°. 10s. Lemercier
 Greville, H. Petite princesse. In-8°. 10s. Plon, Nourrit et Cie
 Gyp, Les idoles. In-8°. 10s. Plon, Nourrit et Cie
 Louys, P. La femme et le Pantin. In-8°. 10s. Baret
 Maupassant, Guy de. Le Père Milon. In-8°. 10s. Ollendorff
 Mendes, C. Farces. In-8°. 10s. Fasquelle
 Porrens, F. T. La littérature française au XIXe siècle. In-8°. 10s. May

GERMAN.
 Bernhard, Marie. Die chinesische Mauer. Roman. Cloth. 10s.
 Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Literatur. Vol. 3. Alphabetisches nach Schlagworten sachlich geordnetes Verzeichnis v. Aufsätzen, die während des Jahres in ca. 500 zum Teil wissenschaftl. Zeitschriften deutscher Zunge erschienen sind, m. Autoren-Register. Hrg. unter Mitwirkg. v. E. Roth u. M. Grolig. F. Dietrich. 4°. 843 p., 10s. Leipzig, F. Dietrich
 Bucher, Prof. Dr. Karl. Arbeit und Rhythmus. 8°. 10s. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner
 Eckstein, Ernst. Die Klosterschülerin. Roman aus der Gegenwart. 8°. 10s.; cloth, 10s. Dresden, C. Reimer
 Goethe, Gedichte, ins Lateinische übertr. v. Ernst Frdr. Haupt. (1773-1843). 8°. 700 p., Berlin, Weidmann

Korting, Prof. Dr. Gust. Grundriss der Geschichte der englischen Literatur von ihren Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. 8°. 331 cloth, 10s. 6d.
 Kunatler-Monographien. Hrg. v. H. Knackfuss. Vol. 40. Hrg. F. Walth. M. v. Munkacsy. With 111 illus. 8°. Boards. 10s. Bielefeld, Velhagen & Klasing
 Rouquette, Otto. Die Reissens Blau. Illustr. 12°. Cloth, 10s. 6d. Leipzig, R. Baum
 Tanera, Carl. Aus zwei Lagern. Kriegerroman aus der russisch-türk. Kämpfe von 1877-78. 2 vols. 8°. 10s. Jena, H. Costenoble
 Veily, E. Vorechn. Roman. 8°. 700 p., cloth, 10s. Berlin, A. Hesse

BUSINESS NOTES.

BOSTON, MASS.—Marlier, Callanan & Co. have removed from 172 to 173 Tremont Street.
 CHAUTAQUA, N. Y.—The Chautauqua Press has been incorporated to do a printing and publishing business. Capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: C. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind.; J. F. Hunt, of Chautauqua; F. W. Hide, of Jamestown.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Thomas F. Moore, bookseller and stationer, has sold out.
 JAMESTOWN, R. I.—Capt. Charles A. Varo has started a news, periodical, and book store here.

LEWISTON, ME.—A book department has been opened at the Peck store, with John West in charge.

LIMA, O.—Downard & Son, booksellers, have dissolved partnership.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The Pipkin-Harris Book and Stationery Company has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$2000. Incorporators, Louis F. Pipkin, F. H. Harris, and Vernon V. Harris.

SARASOTA, O.—Timberlake & Kendall, booksellers, have been succeeded by Erwin & Robinson.

TIFFIN, O.—Miss Aleta Mott will continue E. D. Parker's book business under the name of the Mott Bookstore.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
 VOL. CXL, NO. 70.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1899.

OLD LIBRARY'S CORNER-STONE

It Was Dug up by Workmen
 Yesterday Morning.

Two Boxes Were Found Inside of
 It and on One Was an Inscription—Papers, Medals, Coins and
 Photographs of the Mayor and
 Others Also Discovered.

Forty-four years and nine days ago the corner-stone of the old Public Library building was laid, on Boylston street nearest Tremont. Yesterday morning workmen on the ruins came across it and found inside two metal boxes, filled with papers, medals, coins, photographs and "relics" of 1855. The boxes were sent to the Ames building and opened in the office of Mr. Oliver Ames. One of the brass boxes, about inches in size, bears a silver plate bearing this inscription, handsomely engraved, in script:

The Corner Stone of a Building for the Public Library of the City of Boston, laid on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1855. It being the 25th Anniversary of the day on which Trinitaria was first called Boston, in Presence of the City Council at the request of the Commissioners on the location of the building.
 By His Honor, Jerome V. O. Smith, Mayor.
 Commissioners for the Building: Robert O. Winthrop, President; Samuel G. Ward, George Ticknor, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Charles Woodberry, Joseph A. Pond and Edward F. Porter.
 Trustees of the Library: Edward Everett, President; George Ticknor, John P. Bigelow, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Thomas G. Appleton, and Joseph Story.
 Librarian, Edward Capen.

Charles K. Kirby, Architect.
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DOUBLEDAY & MCCLURE CO., N. Y.		WILLIAM BEVERLEY HARRISON, N. Y.	
De Quincey, Thomas De Quincey: selections from.....30 c.	60	Ragozin, History of the world.....	60
James, Jr., and others, Novelists.....	\$2.00	THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Phila.	
Lamb, Charles Lamb: selections from essays, letters, etc.....30 c.	60	Adler, American Jewish year-book, 5660, 1899-1900.....	75
Lanckes and others, Philosophers and scientists.....	2.00	A. C. MCCLURG & CO., Chic.	
Lecky and others, Historians and essayists.....	2.00	Snider, The will and its world.....	\$2.00
Pritchard, A modern mercenary.....	1.25	MARLIER, CALLANAN & CO., Bost.	
Thackeray, William Makepeace Thackeray: selections from.....30 c.	60	Coleman, The friars in the Philippines, 25 c.;.....	50
Warner and others, Poets.....	2.00	SCHWARTZ, KIRWIN & FAUSS, N. Y.	
EATON & MAINS, N. Y.		Vlymen, Third reading book.....	36
Ackworth, The making of the million.....	35	F. A. STOKES CO., N. Y.	
Colman, Beauties of temperance, 2 pts., etc.,.....	25	Grinnell, An eclipse of memory.....	50
Quackenbos, Enemies and evidences of Christianity.....	1.50	Walkey, For the sake of the duchesse.....	50
ESTY & ESTY, 324 W. 15th St., N. Y.		THOUSAND ISLANDS PUBLISHING CO., Clayton, N. Y.	
Bruce, Views of the American press on the Philippines.....50 c.	1.00	Rogers, Reveries of an undertaker.....	25
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., N. Y.		E. VAN NOSTRAND CO., N. Y.	
Banks, My young man.....corr. price.	75	Baker, Potable water.....	50
GINN & CO., Bost.		THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.	
Tarbell, Lessons in language and grammar, pt. 2.....	70	Smith, Stories of great national songs, etc.,.....	1.00

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

Selected from the current [London] "Publishers' Circular."

Bygone church life in Scotland; ed. by Wm. Andrews. Cr. 8", 70 p., 7s. 6d. W. Andrews.

Jossett, M. G. Key to South Africa: Delago Bay, maps, illus. Cr. 8", 72 p., 10s. 6d. Jossett.

Peach, B. N., and Horne, J. Silurian rocks of Britain. Vol. 1, Scotland; with petrological chapters and notes by J. H. Teall. 18s. 6d. Peach & Horne.

Timbs, J. Anecdotal lives of William Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Henry Fuseli, Sir Thomas Lawrence, J. M. W. Turner; new ed. Cr. 8", 75 p., 4s. 6d. 40s. 6d. Macmillan.

RECENT FRENCH AND GERMAN BOOKS.

Compiled by F. Kottler, of Lemcke & Buchner.

FRENCH.

Baldensperger, F. Gottfried Keller. Sa vie et ses œuvres. 10s. 6d. Baldensperger.

Coppée, F. A voix haute. 10s. 6d. Hachette et Cie.

France, A. Pierre Nozère. 10s. 6d. Lemercier.

Greville, H. Petite princesse. 10s. 6d. Plon, Nourry et Cie.

Gyp. Les idylles. 10s. 6d. Plon, Nourry et Cie.

Louys, P. La femme et le Pantin. 10s. 6d. Borel.

Maupassant, Guy de. Le Père Milon. 10s. 6d. Ollivandier.

Mendes, C. Farces. 10s. 6d. Fasquelle.

Perrens, F. T. La littérature française au XIX^e siècle. 10s. 6d. Ollivandier.

GERMAN.

Bernhard, Marie. Die chinesische Mauer. Roman. Cloth. 4s. 6d.

Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Literatur. Vol. 5. Alphabetisches nach Schlagworten sachlich geordnetes Verzeichnis v. Aufsätzen die während des Jahres 1898 in d. deutschsprachigen Zeitschriften deutscher Zunge erschienen sind, in. Autoren-Register. Hsg. unter Mitwirkung v. E. Roth u. M. Grottel. F. Dietrich. 4s. 6d.

Bucher, Prof. Dr. Karl. Arbeit und Rhythmus. 8s. 6d. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner.

Eckstein, Ernst. Die Klosterschülerin. Roman aus der Gegenwart. 8s. 6d. cloth. 10s. 6d. Dresden, C. Reimer.

Goethe. Gedichte. Ins Lateinische übertr. v. Ernst Eitz. Haupt. (1773-1843). 8s. 70c. Berlin, Weidmann.

Korting, Prof. Dr. Gust. Grundriss der Geschichte der englischen Literatur von ihren Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. 8s. 6d. cloth. 10s. 6d.

Kunstler-Monographien. Hsg. v. H. Knackfuss. Vol. 1. Lige, F. Wirth. M. v. Munkacsy. With 100 illus. 8s. Boards. 10s. 6d. Leipzig, B. Baum.

Roquette, Otto. Die Reise ins Blaue. Illustr. 12s. Cloth. 8s. 6d.

Taners, Carl. Aus zwei Lagern. Kriegerroman aus dem russisch-türk. Kämpfen von 1877-78. 2 vols. 8s. 6d.

Vely, E. Vorschau. Roman. 8s. 6d. cloth. 10s. 6d. Berlin, R. Hesse.

BUSINESS NOTES.

BOSTON, MASS.—Marlier, Callanan & Co. have removed from 172 to 173 Tremont Street.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—The Chautauqua Press has been incorporated to do a printing and publishing business. Capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: C. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind.; J. F. Hunt, of Chautauqua; F. W. Hyde, of Jamestown.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Thomas F. Moore, bookseller and stationer, has sold out.

JAMESTOWN, R. I.—Capt. Charles A. Varo has started a news, periodical, and book store here.

LEWISTON, ME.—A book department has been opened at the Peck store, with John West in charge.

LIMA, O.—Downard & Son, booksellers, have dissolved partnership.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The Pipkin-Harris Book and Stationery Company has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$2000. Incorporators, Louis F. Pipkin, F. H. Harris, and Vernon V. Harris.

STURBENVILLE, O.—Timberlake & Kendall, booksellers, have been succeeded by Erwin & Robinson.

TIPPIN, O.—Miss Aleta Mott will continue E. D. Parker's book business under the name of the Mott Bookstore.

BOSTON HERALD.

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One of the boxes, six inches in size, bears a silver plate bearing this inscription, handsomely engraved, in script:

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By His Honor, Jerome V. C. Smith, Mayor. Commissioners for the Building: Robert C. Winthrop, President; Samuel C. Ward, George Ticknor, Nathaniel R. Sargent, Charles Woodberry, Joseph A. Pond and Edward F. Porter. Trustees of the Library: Edward Everett, President; George Ticknor, Jacob P. Bigelow, Nathaniel R. Sargent, Thomas G. Appleton, and Joseph Story. Librarian, Edward Capen.

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The Publishers' Weekly.

FOUNDED BY F. LEYBOLDT.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

The editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications. All matter, whether for the reading-matter columns or advertising pages, should reach this office not later than Wednesday noon, to insure insertion in the same week's issue.

Books for the "Weekly Record," as well as all information intended for that department, must reach this office by Tuesday morning of each week.

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."—LORD BACON.

PRINTED CATALOGUES FOR GREAT LIBRARIES.

At the recent meeting of the American Library Association in Atlanta James L. Whitney, head of the cataloging department, and now acting librarian, of the Boston Public Library, read an interesting paper on the prospects of issuing a printed book catalogue of the Boston Public Library. The estimates of cost and extent of such a catalogue, and the probable length of time that would be necessary for its preparation, were based upon careful study of these features in the catalogues of the Boston Athenæum, the Surgeon-General's Library, the British Museum, and the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Mr. Whitney finds that the public card catalogue of the Boston Public Library at present contains about 1,200,000 author and subject entries, and that the yearly additions to these cards average about 45,000 annually. Starting on a basis of the 1,200,000 titles now prepared, the catalogue would fill from 24,000 to 30,000 pages. At a printing rate of five pages a day (a rate considerably in excess of the average, the Surgeon-General's catalogue being printed at the rate of about three and one-third pages daily, and the Peabody Institute and Boston Athenæum catalogues at a less rate,) the time needed for the publication of the catalogue would be from sixteen to twenty years. Indeed in the case of the catalogue of the Boston Athenæum—which included about 92,000 volumes and about 36,000 pamphlets—work was begun in 1856 and copy sent to the printer in May, 1872. "January of that year was taken as the limit beyond which no book should be added. On its completion, therefore, it did not contain the titles of books added to the library for the preceding ten years." In print-

ing the index-catalogue of the Surgeon-General's library and the Peabody Institute catalogue provision was made for the inclusion, so far as possible, of books and articles received during the printing, yet on the completion of the former enough material had collected in the letter A to fill 828 pages, as against 718 pages in the printed work, while in the Peabody catalogue the same letter occupies 236 pages in the supplement and only 136 pages in the main work.

Regarding the value of a catalogue that does not contain titles of books added for ten or more years previous to its issue, some interesting comparisons are made. It was found from tests made in the Boston Public Library "that of books taken for home use on given days 24 per cent. were published before 1883, while 19 per cent. bore date between 1883 and 1888, and 67 per cent. between 1888 and 1898. On the completion of the proposed catalogue for this library it probably would not contain one-fourth of the books called for by readers."

The estimate as to the probable extent of such a catalogue is based upon the respective sizes of the great printed catalogues existing. The Boston Athenæum catalogue is in five volumes with 3400 pages; "in the five volumes of the Peabody Institute Library the 5000 pages catalogue a collection of perhaps 100,000 volumes. The index-catalogue at Washington in its 16 volumes, or 16,000 pages, represents a collection somewhat larger, minutely analyzed. The British Museum catalogue, with author entries only, which approaches completion, thus far fills about 110,000 columns (two to a page, folio size.) These columns, if joined to one another, would reach more than 17 miles." For the Boston Public Library, with its over half a million volumes and many thousand pamphlets, a catalogue in thirty volumes, of a thousand pages each, is thought to be a moderate estimate.

The cost of such a work cannot be easily judged. The Boston Athenæum catalogue is said to have cost nearly \$100,000; the index-catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library has averaged \$12,000 a volume for printing and binding alone; for printing the British Museum catalogue, begun in January, 1891, an annual grant was assigned, which has been gradually raised until it now amounts to £3000 a year. The price that could be set upon such a work would be purely nominal in relation to its cost, and in any case the sale would be closely limited. Mr. Whitney says: "For the British

Museum catalogue the yearly subscription for the parts, which began to appear about 1881, is £3 10s. The selling price of the entire catalogue will be £84. About 40 copies have been sold and as many given away. The price of the five volumes of the Peabody Institute catalogue is \$37, and \$11.50 for volumes 1-3 of the second series. The Boston Athenæum catalogue is sold for \$5 a volume, and to libraries at \$20 for the entire work. About 350 copies have been sold. The price for the catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's office is \$3.50 a volume; for that of the Bibliothèque Nationale, 15 francs a volume." Concerning the latter catalogue, it was stated early this year that the officials of the Bibliothèque Nationale had abandoned the enterprise on account of the great expense involved. Later information, however, is to the effect that the work will be continued, and that at some distant date other volumes will appear.

Reference is made to the possibilities of the linotype as a means of printing a general catalogue and keeping it up to date by insertions. This, it is thought, is impracticable, owing partly to the great difficulty and cost of the constant rearrangement and re-grouping that would be necessary, and partly to other difficulties which have been met with in less degree in the apparently simple re-working of the monthly accession lists into the "annual list" now issued each January.

The simplifying of the problem by the issue of a catalogue giving author entries only is touched upon. This is the plan adopted by the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale; but it is thought that such a catalogue would not meet the needs of users sufficiently to justify its cost. The issue of a catalogue of this sort for the general bibliographical benefit would be properly a function of the Library of Congress, as representing the national library of the United States, but would not be within the scope of a library like that of Boston.

Mr. Whitney's careful paper would seem to dispose, for the time being at least, of the matter of a general printed catalogue for the Boston Public Library. He frankly says that he believes such an undertaking "would be unwise," and his analysis of its details bears out this opinion. In conclusion he refers to an article in the *Quarterly Review* of October, 1898, regarding the book catalogue of the British Museum. "It is there stated that the complete catalogue will consist of about 600 volumes, containing on an average 250 columns each. During its progress through the press the accessions to the library have exceeded half a million titles, only a fraction of which will appear in this catalogue. The number of

copies available is about 250, but of these less than one-third have passed into circulation, and even of that number about one-half have been given gratuitously. A supplementary catalogue of accessions was printed, which a subscriber could obtain for £3 a year in addition to his subscription of £3 10s. for the principal catalogue. But this accessions catalogue found scarcely any subscribers, and the issue has now been contracted within the narrowest possible limits." The whole catalogue, it is added, "is almost unknown outside of the reading-room, its complete form is found in the reading-room alone, and the very few persons who have access to it beyond those precincts possess it in a form which is so incomplete as well-nigh to frustrate the chief reason of its existence."

THE DISCOUNT QUESTION.

AFTER JANUARY 1, UNIFORM PRICE EVERYWHERE.

NEW YORK, AUG. 30, 1899.

To the Editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*.

DEAR SIR: It may be of interest to your readers to learn, in connection with the various letters in your issue of August 26 concerning the foolish cutting of prices, that we have under consideration the details of a plan, which we will put into operation at the beginning of next year, whereby our publications will be sold at a uniform price everywhere.

We appreciate the fact that we will naturally lose the trade of certain jobbers and department stores by this move, but we believe that the trade in general will come to see that we are working in their interest, and in pushing our line they will make a fair profit in place of a loss under the present unbusinesslike system of selling a \$1.50 book for 85 cents.

We believe that we will not only have the support of the bookselling trade, but of the better class of department stores, as the latter are not in business for their health—although some dealers seem to think so.

It does not take a great deal of figuring to note that if a book labelled at 40 per cent. and sold at 20 per cent., and it costs 25 per cent. to run the business, the store or department doing such a business will some day cause the publisher a loss, or drop, to a certain extent anyway, the business.

As soon as we finish the details of our method we will inform the trade fully in reference to it. DODGE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

AGREEMENT TO SELL BOOKS AT NET LIST PRICE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., AUG. 30, 1899.

To the Editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*.

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to see the communications relating to the "cut-price" evil, etc., in your issue of the 26th.

The letter of Mr. A. M. Robertson is on the right line, but his proposition for removing the evil seems to me to be more sweeping than we can expect or hope for. In this stage of the world's progress we cannot expect to make the old war-time profits of 35% or 40%. We

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By His Honor, Jerome V. O. Smith, Mayor. Commissioners for the Building: Robert C. Winthrop, President; Samuel G. Ward, George Tucker, Nathaniel H. Sanborn, Charles Woodbury, Joseph A. Pond and Edward F. Porter. Trustees of the Library: Edward Everett, President; George Tucker, John P. Maynard, Nathaniel H. Southwick, Thomas G. Appleton and Joseph Stoz, Librarians, Edward Capen.

Charles K. Kirby, Architect. The pictures were sent to a photographer for duplication. The collection was made up of likenesses of the mayor and trustees and other persons connected with the ceremony of the laying of the stone.

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cannot go back to the retailing of books at publishers' prices. It would not be fair or right to the buyer, and to ask retail prices from public libraries would be even more unfair. To retail books at the publisher's price would mean a general reduction of catalogue prices of from 20% to 25%. This would entail a large expense on the publisher, and would for a long time be very embarrassing to the old dealers, who have the present retail prices firmly fixed in mind, and can quote prices and discount to a customer on hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of items without the help of the catalogues.

In my opinion, some such plan as outlined below would be much better for both publisher and bookseller. Let the publisher demand a signed agreement from all dealers (1) that they will sell all books issued at *net* prices, at the *net list price*, allowing not over 10% discount to public libraries; (2) that on all books sold to the trade at regular prices the best discount that the dealer shall allow under any circumstances shall be 25%, except that to public libraries the discount shall be the usual 33 1/3%.

If some such arrangement as this could be made by the leading publishers, booksellers would have little to complain of. We should be making a fair profit, for it is the cutting by the department stores of 30% and 40% from the retail prices that is driving the bookseller out of business.

My plan would not disturb the general book-buyer, and it would keep the public library trade where it belongs, with the local dealer; it would also give the bookseller a chance to make a living profit on the "David Harums" and "Richard Carvels," and other popular books, which, under present conditions, are just the books on which there is not a living profit.

H. GREGORY.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT.

ROCKLAND, ME., Aug. 28, 1899.

To the Editor of The Publishers' Weekly.

DEAR SIR: We enjoyed reading the letter in the current issue of the WEEKLY from Mr. A. M. Robertson on the "Cut-Price Evil."

The adoption of some such plan would be a boon to the publishers, dealers, and general public. The first publisher who adopts such a plan will have our hearty support, and we will carry in stock twice as many of his books as we do at present, give him exclusive window displays, and show his books first to prospective customers.

A. J. HUSTON.

SIX BEST-SELLING BOOKS—A CORRECTION.

IN our last week's issue we inadvertently quoted from the *Bookman* one of its sectional reports of the six best-selling books in August instead of its list giving the average. The list, corrected, reads as follows:

1. David Harum. Westcott. Appleton. \$1.50.
2. Richard Carvel. Churchill. Macmillan. \$1.50.
3. When Knighthood was in Flower. Caskoden. Bowen-Merrill Co. \$1.50.
4. The Market Place. Frederic Stokes. \$1.50.
5. No. 5 John Street. Whiteing. Century Co. \$1.50.
6. The Fowler. Harraden. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

VIRGINIA BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

ACCORDING to a change of programme the tenth annual convention of the Virginia Booksellers' Association was called together in Richmond, Va., on August 4, instead of at Virginia Beach, as was first intended. President T. S. Beckwith was in the chair, and the following firms were represented: Anderson & Thompson, Portsmouth; Vickery & Co., Alfriend & Co., Norfolk; T. S. Beckwith & Co., Petersburg; A. Hartung, R. G. Meyers, Hunter & Co., Richmond; Boatwright Bros., Danville; and A. M. Brechin, Charlottesville. A number of others were absent on account of change of date and place of meeting.

The president addressed the association relative to better discounts from publishers, and the relation between booksellers and publishers; at the conclusion of his address he referred to the secretary, to be spread in the minutes, a copy of the State contract, showing various discounts offered by publishers to dealers.

Under the head of new business, it was moved and carried that the annual dues be reduced from \$5 to \$2 per annum in advance. Next the question of the discriminating charges by publishers of school-books for cases and cartage, was discussed, and it was resolved to bring the matter to the attention of the publishers.

On invitation, B. F. Johnson, of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., addressed the convention relative to the supply of school-books to small dealers and discounts allowed by them to grocery stores and small shops carrying school-books only two months in the year. The address was replied to by the president in detail. Mr. Johnson agreed to lay before the directors of his company the proposition of the association.

After a general expression of opinions from each member as to discounts received from publishers and other matters of interest to the trade, the president was appointed a committee of one to draft a letter to be sent to the various publishers of miscellaneous books, expressing the position of booksellers throughout the country as to the cutting of prices on books by department stores and large dealers. On motion, it was decided that the letter should be sent to THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY for publication, signed by the association. The letter reads as follows:

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 4, 1899.

To the Editor of The Publishers' Weekly.

We have waited, hoping some able pen would make another appeal to publishers in the interest not only of the booksellers but in justice to themselves, the public, and the dealer. This question is of interest to all lovers and makers of books—the question, namely, of the real value of books and their prices to the reader or purchaser. Makers or manufacturers properly value the article made. In no line of goods, save that of books, does the manufacturer pretend to furnish the customer his manufactured article at the same price he does the jobber or dealer.

Books are, as they should be, above and beyond the keg of nails or the pound of putty. A book is individual, written and prepared to

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By His Honor, Jerome V. C. Smith, Mayor.
Commissioners for the Building: Robert C. Withrop, President; Samuel G. Ward, George Tucker, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Charles Woodberry, Joseph A. Pond and Edward F. Porter.
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1899.

NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bostonians are proverbially generous in supporting their great public institutions. For this reason our city stands foremost as a centre of learning, education and art. A simple statement of the fact that one of these institutions stands greatly in need of funds to carry on its work in the degree that its rank demands should, therefore, be sufficient to call forth a commensurate response. There seems to be a general impression that our Public Library is amply provided by endowment and annual appropriations with the means to assure its due development along any lines of usefulness that it has to follow. This impression is doubtless due to the gifts continually made by numerous benefactors, testifying to a more widespread interest in its welfare than is shown for any other public institution. The gifts, however, consist mainly of books and other additions to its collections, many of them of great value. In gifts of money the Public Library is the least favored of all the great institutions of learning, art and education in the New England metropolis. The total of the endowments received since the foundation of the library, nearly a half-century ago, amount to only \$270,000. Of that sum only the income of \$220,000 is available for the purchase of books. And, with the decreased earning power of money, this income is steadily diminishing.

Such an endowment is small in comparison with the amounts heaped upon Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts in the same period. In importance, magnitude and value of its work, the Public Library holds a rank that places it on a par with a great university. It stands as the foremost institution of its kind in the world. It is not only essential to its own well-being, but to the interests of Boston as a city, that this rank should be maintained. But, unfortunately, the library is so hampered by the lack of funds for the purpose, that, on its scholarly side, it is relatively losing rank. Now that attention is called to this condition in the annual report of the library trustees, just out, Boston public spirit should not allow this loss to continue.

Many of our men of wealth are in the habit of looking about them to see what public institutions may best become objects for beneficence in the way either of bequests or of gifts while living. It cannot be said to be exactly a fashion in the way of bequests, but there is a sort of routine commonly followed in such matters, so that benefactions of the kind are apt to be apportioned among certain groups of institutions. For a long time the Institute of Technology was overlooked, but it has now become well established as an object of generosity. Until recently the Museum of Fine Arts was comparatively poor in endowments, but it is now one of the richest of our institutions. There is no reason why the Public Library should not be given a place in the same list.

An institution of the kind necessarily must steadily grow, and it must develop in manifold directions. The Museum of Fine Arts, by reason of the funds at its disposal, has been able to acquire two new and precious acquisitions. No more can the Public Library do so, unless it is able to secure the same amount of funds as the Museum of Fine Arts has received.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1899.
The stock market of yesterday was quiet.

Stocks Take on Life.
Boston and Albany Operations
for Quarter and Year.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVL, NO. 61.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1899.

CONGREGATIONAL LITERATURE.

Ministers and others attending the Congregational Council held in Boston this week will find an exhibition in the Fine Arts Room of the Public Library an interesting collection of books, pamphlets and tracts on Congregationalism, the Puritans, Separatists, Independents, Brownists and especially relating to the formation of Congregationalism in New England, together with rare tracts on the early history of Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts. The selection contains not only the tracts directly bearing on the controversy, but also sermons and treatises by contemporary divines. The period covered by the collection is from about 1590 to 1700.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1899.

MAY SEE SOME RARE BOOKS.

Congregationalists Will be Interested in Display at the Library.

Those attending the Congregational convention this week will find much to interest them in the fine arts room of the public library, where Mr. Fleischner has spread out in the showcases some of the rare old books pertaining to Congregationalism, many of them the works of the founders of New England. These are part of the great Prince collection in the library, and many of the volumes could not be duplicated. The selection contains not only the tracts directly bearing on the great religious controversy during the early history of New England, but also sermons and treatises by contemporary divines. The period covered by the collection is from about 1590 to 1700. Here are works by James Allen, first minister at Danvers; John Allen, the first minister of Dedham; Peter Bulkley, the first minister at Concord; John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, John Davenport, John Eliot, Francis Higginson, Roger Williams, and in fact about every man of note in the early religious history of New England. Many of the volumes are extremely quaint in the matter of titles.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVL, NO. 82.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1899.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES MEET.

Acting Librarian Whitney Reports on the Summer Work.

The board of trustees of the Public Library met yesterday afternoon for the first time since the adjournment in July. President Solomon Lincoln was absent. Trustee Henry P. Bowditch sails for Europe today to attend scientific conferences.

Acting Librarian James L. Whitney reported that visitors to the institution this summer have been more numerous than heretofore, except during the first year in the new building. All sorts of persons from all parts of the world have looked through the Boston Public Library during the last three months. A great many librarians have made a close inspection of it.

The catalogue, ordering, and shelf departments have been especially busy lately. There has been a notable increase in the number of books delivered daily from the central library to the branches and stations. The figures for July show a 15 per cent. increase over the figures for the same month last year, and 75 per cent. more books have been sent on deposit.

The trustees accepted the resignation of George W. Hosca, janitor of the East Boston branch, who has been in the library service since January, 1872, the reason being ill health.

Boston Transcript.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1899.

Literature of Early Congregationalism.

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BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1899.

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All the trustees were present except Solomon Lincoln, the president, who is in Europe. Dr. Bowditch starts today for Europe, where he will attend various science congresses.

The board received the resignation of Geo. Hosca as janitor of the E. Boston branch.

Mr. Hosca has held the position since Jan. 1, 1872. Although his duties have been only those of janitor, he has for years assisted readers in finding books, and is a man of general attainment in books. He resigns because of illness.

J. L. Whitney, acting librarian, reported on the summer months. He said that owing to the recent acquisition of gifts (already described in these columns) the catalogue, ordering and shelf departments had been unusually busy. He referred to the visitors, who had been more numerous than in any period since the first year of the new building. Many of these have been librarians from distant cities.

A deputation of Librarian Crunden's assistants from the St. Louis Public Library made their visit yesterday. The number of books issued to the branches and stations has greatly increased this summer, and in July was 15 p.c. more than in July, 1898.

The number of books issued on deposit increased 75 p.c., the large percentage being caused by the enlarged use of books from the library by the vacation schools.

No action has been taken yet with regard to the appointment of a librarian or of a librarian's secretary. Mr. Whitney was authorized last spring to take on a temporary secretary if the executive department needed help, but has not yet found it necessary to do so.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

H. I. writes to the Journal: "Can you find it convenient to inform the literary editor of the Youngstown Vindicator (Ohio) that the Boston Public Library contains six copies of the book called 'David Harum,' and that there has been no thought of excluding it therefrom on account of its coarseness?"

We are delighted, charmed; but we fear that the Vindicator is too absorbed in advancing the claims of Mr. John R. McLean to do full justice to the liberal spirit shown by the Trustees of the Public Library. Perhaps the Trustees may now be persuaded to release Thomas Hardy's "Two on a Tower," and other works by him from the "Inferno." And is it too much to request that Burton's "Arabian Nights" should be put in Bates Hall within easy reach of the wayfaring man or woman?

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVL, NO. 41.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1899.

NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bostonians are proverbially generous in supporting their great public institutions. For this reason our city stands foremost as a centre of learning, education and art. A simple statement of the fact that one of these institutions stands greatly in need of funds to carry on its work in the degree that its rank demands should, therefore, be sufficient to call forth a commensurate response. There seems to be a general impression that our Public Library is simply provided by endowment and annual appropriations with the means to assure its due development along any lines of usefulness that it has to follow. This impression is doubtless due to the gifts continually made by numerous benefactors, testifying to a more widespread interest in its welfare than is shown for any other public institution. The gifts, however, consist mainly of books and other additions to its collections, many of them of great value. In gifts of money the Public Library is the least favored of all the great institutions of learning, art and education in the New England metropolis. The total of the endowments received since the foundation of the library, nearly a half-century ago, amount to only \$270,000. Of that sum only the income of \$220,000 is available for the purchase of books. And, with the decreased earning power of money, this income is steadily diminishing.

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Many of our men of wealth are in the habit of looking about them to see what public institutions may best become objects for beneficence in the way either of bequests or of gifts while living. It cannot be said to be exactly a fashion in the way of bequests, but there is a sort of routine commonly followed in such matters, so that benefactions of the kind are apt to be apportioned among certain groups of institutions. For a long time the Institute of Technology was overlooked, but it has now become well established as an object of generosity. Until recently the Museum of Fine Arts was comparatively poor in endowments, but it is now one of the richest of our institutions. There is no reason why the Public Library should not be given a place in the same list.

An institution of the kind necessarily must steadily grow, and it must develop in manifold directions. The Museum of Fine Arts, by reason of the funds at its command, has become the leading institution of its kind in the world, in respect to certain of its departments. And lately it has been enabled to appear in the art markets of Europe in competition with the greatest museums of the old world, making in the past year or so the most important acquisitions in the way of classical antiquities anywhere achieved. In the same way, if adequately endowed, the Public Library might appear in the world's book markets and take its pick of the literary treasures that are constantly appearing on sale—treasures the possession of which are essential to the scholarly rank of the institution. It should be remembered that the scholarly rank of the library is one of the important factors that make Boston a favorite among American cities for the most desirable class of persons seeking an attractive place of residence.

The prosperity of various leading public institutions has been actively enhanced by the practice, on the part of their friends, of "passing around the hat" to obtain needed funds. It might be a good idea for influential friends of the Public Library to take organized action in a similar way.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVL, NO. 51.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1899.

CONGREGATIONAL LITERATURE.
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Boston Daily Globe.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVL, NO. 52.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1899.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES MEET.

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Acting Librarian James L. Whitney reported that visitors to the institution this summer have been more numerous than heretofore, except during the first year in the new building. All sorts of persons from all parts of the world have looked through the Boston Public Library during the last three months. A great many librarians have made a close inspection of it.

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The trustees accepted the resignation of George H. Hosen, janitor of the East Boston branch, who has been in the library service since January, 1873, the reason being ill health.

Boston Transcript.

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BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1899.

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Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

H. I. writes to the Journal: "Can you and it convenient to inform the angry editor of the Youngstown Vindicator (Ohio) that the Boston Public Library contains six copies of the book called 'David Harum,' and that there has been no thought of excluding it therefrom 'on account of its coarseness.'"

We are delighted, charmed; but we fear that the Vindicator is too absorbed in advancing the claims of Mr. John H. McLean to do full justice to the liberal spirit shown by the Trustees of the Public Library. Perhaps the Trustees may now be persuaded to release Thomas Hardy's "Two on a Tower" and other works by him from the "Inferno." And is it too much to request that Burton's "Arabian Nights" should be put in Bates Hall within easy reach of the wayfaring man or woman?

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1899

Maps of Boston in the Public Library

In addition to its usual array of new books in the promptly issued Monthly Bulletin for October, there is offered an important and interesting list of maps and views of the town and city of Boston and of Boston harbor. There are nearly four hundred entries, and they give a remarkable cartographical history from 1633 down to the present year. The Public Library has in recent years devoted considerable attention to collecting and cataloguing all sorts of maps, charts and views. The present list, which was begun by the late Mr. Carrat, is now completed by Mr. Murdoch, both of the library staff, and forms the second part of a bibliography of Boston, projected by Edwin M. Bacon, and now gradually appearing under the supervision of J. L. Whitney, the present acting librarian.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1899.

"Mr. M. Pullman, D. D., of the Lyceum Church, the largest Universalist church in the world, said: 'What we want at these meetings is something which will brighten us up and fill us out after the hard drain of the Sundays preceding. If we take up Christian Science—splendid subject, by the way—why not take it in the form of one of Mark Twain's lively essays? They are brimming over with wit and common sense, and have for their foundation the finest kind of philosophy. Or why not discuss some part of David Harum—one might go further and find much worse. I understand that, regarding this latter book, the authorities at our Boston Public Library have seen fit to take a rather strange stand, that of some 40 copies purchased or donated, not one can be found complete. Each copy has several pages torn out of it, and when protests are made, the officials state that this book, which I consider the finest kind of description of country life in New York State, is coarse and unwholesome and contains certain pages which are not fit to be read. I understand, too, that 'the committee at Boston West' has taken the same attitude. What is this city of Boston coming to?"

THE REPUBLIC.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1899.

MAPS OF BOSTON IN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In addition to its usual array of new books in the promptly issued Monthly Bulletin for October there is offered an important and interesting list of maps and views of the town and city of Boston and of Boston harbor. There are nearly 400 entries, and they give a remarkable cartographical history from 1633 down to the present year. The Public Library has in recent years devoted considerable attention to collecting and cataloguing all sorts of maps, charts and views. The present list, which was begun by the late Mr. Carrat, is now completed by Mr. Murdoch, both of the library staff, and forms a second part of a bibliography, projected by Mr. Edwin M. Bacon, and now gradually appearing under the supervision of Mr. J. L. Whitney, the present acting librarian.

The whole period of the reign of Charles II is recalled by the Sir Peter Lely portraits of the monarch himself, of the duke of Albemarle, better known perhaps as Gen. Monk; the second duke of Buckingham, the famous Cleveland, Baron Clifford, M. Thomas Platen, the famous Hamilton, Sir Harbottle's king's favorite actress. Not the duke of Monmouth, the first duke of Ormonde, the Ossory, Prince Rupert, first of Sandwich, the countess of Shrewsbury, the earl of Southampton, Thomas, Sir William Temple, Sir Williamson, Wyndham, and the duchess of York. Here is the best part of the "merry monarch's" court.

But a glance through this collection shows many others than the kings, queens and courtiers—the men and women who have made the history of the nation. There is a famous Chaucer, also portraits of Shakespeare, and, in fact, about all the men and women of Great Britain and Ireland from the time of the Norman Conquest down to the present day. There are portraits of Newton, Herschel, Darwin, Huxley, Mill and others famous in science.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, OCT. 8, 1899.

ENGLAND'S VALHALLA

Most of It Can Now be Seen at Public Library.

Famous Portraits of Men and Women Who Have Made Great Britain.

They Include a Few "Anglo Saxons" Like Washington and Franklin.

A fairly good opportunity is given the people of Boston at the present time to get an idea of what the great National Portrait Gallery of England really consists, for several hundred photographs of the paintings in this Valhalla of the British empire are hung in the exhibition room of the art department of the public library for the present.

These are only a portion of the collection which was presented to the public library recently by two eminent Boston publishing houses—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.—but they give an excellent idea of the value of this collection to the department of history, especially of English history. In fact, it is a liberal education in English history, just to look through this collection of photographs and read the brief biography which is printed beneath each one. Here is, in fact, the living record of what the land stands for in history, and in the department of what constitutes its progress and culture.

It was Carlyle who said: "In all my poor historical investigations I have been, and always is, one of the primary wants to procure a worthy likeness of the personage inquired after—a good portrait. If such exists, failure that, even an indifferent, if it is one. In short, any representation by a faithful human creature of that face and figure which he saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me, and much better than none at all. It has always struck me that historical portrait galleries far transcend in worth all other kinds of national collections of pictures whatever; that, in fact, they ought to exist in every country as among the most popular and cherished national possessions."

This was written about the time that England's great gallery was being talked of in this State that time, by slow degrees and with the greatest care, a splendid collection of portraits have been one the property of the British people. And it is something to be in this gallery. A person must have attained more than ordinary celebrity, for one of the rules of the trustees of the gallery is that "the celebrity of the represented" is to be considered "rather than the merits of the artist. They attempt to estimate that celebrity, not on all sides, as any sufficient as excluding any portrait which is not valuable as illustrating the civil, political or literary history of the country."

No portrait of any person deceased less than 10 years can be admitted, and three of the trustees shall decide. No modern copy of an original portrait can be admitted. So it will be seen that only the genuine "elect" who have met the approval of posterity can enter the sacred portals of the National portrait gallery. At present there are over 100 portraits of England's famous men and women in the gallery, and of these the Boston public library is so fortunate as to possess 100 photographs direct from the original paintings, engravings, drawings or busts.

Here may be seen portraits of many of England's monarchs and their wives, including that of the "Iron" King, Cromwell. Here are the chief vices and philosophers of the 18th century; the great statesmen and politicians; actors and dramatists; artists; men of science; literary lights; men famous in the military and naval service, and men famous in the judiciary. There are some of the famous beauties of the court of Charles II, by Sir Peter Lely, and the beauties of the court of the Georges by Reynolds, Lawrence, &c.

The Van Dyke portraits of the unfortunate Charles I and his family and the wives of Henry VIII. The whole period of the reign of Charles II is recalled by the Sir Peter Lely portraits of the monarch himself, of the duke of Albemarle, better known perhaps as Gen. Monk; the second duke of Buckingham, the famous Cleveland, Baron Clifford, M. Thomas Platen, the famous Hamilton, Sir Harbottle's king's favorite actress. Not the duke of Monmouth, the first duke of Ormonde, the Ossory, Prince Rupert, first of Sandwich, the countess of Shrewsbury, the earl of Southampton, Thomas, Sir William Temple, Sir Williamson, Wyndham, and the duchess of York. Here is the best part of the "merry monarch's" court.

But a glance through this collection shows many others than the kings, queens and courtiers—the men and women who have made the history of the nation. There is a famous Chaucer, also portraits of Shakespeare, and, in fact, about all the men and women of Great Britain and Ireland from the time of the Norman Conquest down to the present day. There are portraits of Newton, Herschel, Darwin, Huxley, Mill and others famous in science.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

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MORNING, OCT. 9, 1899.

THE FRANKLIN FUND.

From time to time during several years past discussions have taken place in the newspapers and elsewhere concerning the proper disposition to be made of the fund, now amounting to upwards of \$370,000, which has accumulated from the bequest made by Benjamin Franklin over 100 years ago.

As most of our readers probably know, Franklin bequeathed by will the sum of \$5000 each to Boston and Philadelphia, with directions that these sums should accumulate for one hundred years, and then the total be devoted to such public purposes as might seem best, and most in accordance with his known wishes, to the boards of trustees having the funds in charge. His will carefully specified the way in which these boards should be constituted, and in general how the trust was to be administered; but he left very much to the discretion of the members. In doing so he showed that practical sagacity which was conspicuous throughout his whole life. He was far too wise a man to tie up with minute directions the hands of men who were to be the almoners of his bounty a century after his death.

A proposition is now before the Boston board for using one-half the fund in erecting on Washington st. a building, and furnishing the same, with a view to doing for a very large part of the population of Boston something like what is done for the people of the East End of London by means of the famous People's Palace. It is also a part of the plan to duplicate in some respects the wonderfully beneficent work carried on in New York at the Cooper Institute.

In the basement it is proposed to have public lavatories and a reading room where smoking will be allowed; on the first floor a branch of the Public Library, a general reading room for men and women, a children's reading and picture room, and a permanent exhibit of natural science, art, and handicraft. On the second floor is to be a ward room for local political meetings, polling purposes, lectures, concerts, and picture exhibitions; also class rooms for instruction and for workers in practical arts. The third and fourth floors are to be occupied by "Franklin Hall," seating 2000 persons and containing the great organ now owned by the city. This hall is to be available for large political, labor and other public meetings, municipal lectures and concerts, and for regular organ recitals. It is proposed to make provision on the fifth floor, for meetings of the G. A. R.

The plan has been unanimously reported by the committee of the Franklin Fund trustees that was appointed to present a scheme for the use of the fund. The argument for appropriating one-half of the sagacious philosopher's accumulated bequest for a great building situated at the centre of the city's population and designed to serve a variety of these crying social needs that go with the life of a vast city population, seems to us well-nigh unanswerable.

This is particularly true in the present case, because the city already holds precisely the location at which such a building should be placed. By a pleasant coincidence, the lot upon which the old Franklin schoolhouse now stands—near the corner of Washington and Dover streets—is a very way available for the proposed structure.

One of the ways for expending the fund suggested by Franklin himself was "public buildings," by which it would seem likely that he meant buildings not for mere administrative purposes but for large popular uses. Another remarkably far-seeing suggestion of his was "public baths." And it is proposed by the committee that the trustees provide out of the remainder of the fund for public baths in various districts of the city, together with gymnasium facilities in some cases. In each district, fortunately, the city has land available for such purposes. A final suggestion is that a small fraction of the fund should be used for two more underground convenience stations in downtown squares, similar to the one now being built on the Common.

Through needless delays the people of the city have for a number of years been deprived of the use of the Franklin Fund. With such an eminently sound proposal in hand, public-spirited citizens will be jealous of any further delay. The present scheme is one which we understand has been wrought out in such way as to include the suggestions of practical social workers and leaders among the city's industrial population, as well as numerous representatives of both parties in the city government. We may confidently expect, therefore, that this further step will be taken toward keeping Boston in the forefront of cities that are with distinct achievement meeting the point of present day needs.

Boston Daily Globe.
SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1899.

The public library is exquisitely decorated. On the dais in front are four Venetian masks with painted flying banners. This detail of the decoration is borrowed from the style of the decoration of the arch in New York. From the center of the top of the building two festoons of broad-draped, red cloth are carried to the sides in successive convolutions. At the top meeting place of these festoons is a huge laurel wreath, and at every point where they are tied to take another loop downward, another wreath is placed.

Boston Transcript
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899

We shall do better after this, no doubt. The designs of the committee of architects have not been very logically or extensively followed in the decoration of the line of parade; this excellent movement was begun too late. But in the decoration of the Public Library and the State House they have given the professional decorators some entirely new ideas for future use, the principal one being that strikingness of effect is not measured by the quantity of materials used.

Miss Arthur is to be congratulated on her presentation of this drama. The scenery is perfect and typical of the

Boston Transcript
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1899

THE FRANKLIN FUND
The trustees of the Franklin fund have gone far to console us for years of official and legal delay by deciding upon a scheme in which every public-spirited citizen can find cause for rejoicing. It is interesting, too, that while for a time there was an attempt to force a partisan political issue in the board of trustees, that effort met with a merited fate. In the final vote there was but one dissenting voice.
The scheme of the trustees calls for the expenditure of one-half of the fund—the whole now amounting to \$966,000—upon a Franklin Building to be located upon the Old Franklin Schoolhouse lot near the corner of Washington and Dover streets, in the South End. This very valuable property, belonging to the city, has now for many years practically gone to waste. Efforts have been made from time to time by philanthropic workers to put the old schoolhouse to some popular use. Here a number of interesting picture shows have been given. It is a happy thought to turn this city possession to good account in the interest of the large and constantly growing industrial population in the South End and in South Boston. The building to be erected here will contain a new South End branch of the Public Library, for which it is hoped a standard of beauty and appropriateness may be set which shall be as high as that set by the Branch Library in the old West Church on Cambridge street. In the present case, a particular effort will be made to adapt the library's facilities to actual South End conditions. A large room in the well-lighted basement is to be devoted to a reading-room for men in which smoking is to be allowed. On the first floor is to be the library proper. Here, too, it is proposed to have a general reading-room intended especially for young working women, large numbers of whom live in cheerless lodging-houses throughout, with no recourse but the streets. A children's room and an exhibition room for picture shows and industrial exhibits are also included upon this floor.
The second and third floors of the building are to be taken up with a hall, seating fifteen hundred people, for lectures, concerts and public meetings. On the fourth floor are provided class rooms and lecture rooms where the teachings of a Franklin Institute, like the Cooper Union in New York, may be made. The special object of the institute would be to instruct mechanics and artisans in the higher technical, scientific and artistic bearings of their trades. On the fifth floor quarters are provided for two posts of the G. A. R., who at present occupy most of the old schoolhouse building.
The other half of the fund is to be devoted to the building of public bath-houses, with gymnasiums in most cases, in all the more crowded sections of the city. The great value of the municipal gymnasium in East Boston and the extraordinary success of the Dover street bath-house, demonstrate the wisdom of this part of the plan. With the carrying out of a comprehensive scheme of this kind, so pointedly in the interest of public health and morals, it is not too much to say that the foundation will be laid for a distinctly higher type of man and woman in the Boston of the twentieth century.
The sagacious old philosopher mentioned in his will certain objects to which his accumulated bequest to the town of Boston might be devoted. Prominent among these were "public baths" and "public buildings." By "public buildings" he must have meant structures not for mere purposes of administration, but of the largest popular use. The trustees have therefore come close to the donor's own desires. He also expressed the desire that whatever might be done would be such as to make Boston a pleasanter place to visitors from a distance. The cultivated traveller in this day of the world wishes to know what is done in the cities which he visits toward making a healthier, happier, and nobler people. The Franklin trustees have provided an outlet for the fund under their control which will place Boston in the very forefront of these cities of the world which, whether they build high palaces or not, build high the souls of their citizens.
It is important to note also that the present scheme will draw distinctly less upon the public treasury for annual maintenance charges than any other scheme that has been proposed. The trustees have also discovered that in each district where a proposed building is to be located—including of course the large Franklin Building—the city has land available for the purpose in hand. The understanding is that the City Council will vote the use of such land, so that Franklin's entire bequest may be spent upon the buildings. The whole matter thus requires the approval of both branches of the City Government; but nothing short of public obloquy will fall upon any of the people's servants who should dare to hinder a public project so admirable and far-reaching.

Boston Daily Globe.
SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1899.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS.
Among Them Photographs Bearing on Greek and Roman Art.
The public library during the past week has been able to add to its large collection of photographs in the art department 46 permanent carbon photographs illustrating the rise and progress of Greek and Roman art. The acquisition is due to the generosity of Mr. Augustus Hemenway, who gave the trustees of the library \$200 to enable them to make the purchase—the trustees not having any money for such a purpose and Mr. Hemenway becoming aware of that fact.
These photographs are of more than ordinary interest, and are decidedly the best things of the kind ever made. It is gratifying to know that they are the work of an American photographer and an American publisher, who must have had considerable nerve to send a photographer to Europe for such a purpose, in the face of what Frank and others had done in a similar line. These are beyond comparison.
Another gift of \$57.74 from "a friend" has enabled the library to acquire 55 volumes of Catholic literature to add to the collection already in the library, making that department most complete.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.
Established 1813.
The Official Paper of the State
The Official Paper of the City.
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1899.

BRANCH LIBRARY, DORCHESTER.
In connection with the petition of Thomas E. Lamson and very many others for a branch library, Ald. Adams offered the following:
Ordered, That the trustees of the Boston Public Library be hereby requested to establish a branch library to be located at Pector's Pharmacy, corner of Olney and Bowdoin Sts., Dorchester, for the accommodation of the public in that vicinity. The orders was passed.

Boston Transcript
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899

PLANS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Lord Mayor Tallon and John E. Redmond, M. P., Will Arrive in This City Friday Afternoon
The joint committee of twelve members of the City Council having charge of the arrangements on the part of the city for the entertainment of Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin, John E. Redmond, M. P., and the other members of their party during the Boston visit, have arranged their programme. On Friday afternoon the committee will leave City Hall in carriages and drive to the South station, where they will receive the Irish visitors, who are expected to arrive in Boston at three o'clock. It had been intended that the visitors should stop at the Parker House, but the proprietor of the new Hotel Bellevue has set a suite of rooms at their disposal, and it is expected that his generosity will be accepted. The committee has not arranged for any especial entertainment of the visitors on Friday and Saturday, except on Saturday evening, when an elaborate banquet is to be given at the Hotel Bellevue, at which about forty persons will be present.
On Sunday the committee will take the party on a trolley drive through the park system. In the evening the parade and the exercises at the Boston Theatre take place. On Monday and Tuesday the visitors will be entertained in various ways and a portion of the time will be taken up by an inspection of the public institutions, it being certain that the Public Library and the Charles-street Jail will be visited, and it is likely that a trip will be taken down the harbor. One of the evenings the committee will take the visiting party to one of the theatres. The committee has \$500 which was voted by the City Government for the entertainment of the Irish party during its stay in Boston.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1899

Bust of General Walker for the Public Library Court

The idea must have occurred to more than one visitor that the noble and reposeful interior court of the Boston Public Library, with its fine arcade, would make a good site for a certain order of plastic memorials, should the proper occasion arise. Under the vaulted ceilings of the arcade there is a long expanse of gray stone wall broken only by relatively small grates windows and a few doors. Such a place is peculiarly adapted to tablets, bas-reliefs, and other sculptured memorials in stone or metal, provided only that they are on the right scale and are happily located with relation to the surrounding details of the architecture. The arcade could thus in time become a gallery of honor, enriched by tributes to the men whose services have been signal in the building up of the library itself, or, if it were considered expedient to widen the category, by the gradual addition of memorials to those whose artistic and literary labors and achievements have made Boston a great capital in the life of letters and arts. The beginning of such a local Valhalla seems not very distant. No man known by reason of his good works is more deserving of a place near the top of the list of useful citizens, identified with the work of the public library, as well as with a multiplicity of other equally good works, than the late General Francis A. Walker. It is therefore with much satisfaction that we are able to promise that a memorial in every way worthy of his record is to have a place in the Public Library court. The form of this memorial is to be novel, ingenious, decorative, and wholly in harmony with the architectural environment. There is to be a bronze bust, but this will be a part only of a composition made to form an embellishment of the wall and not an impertinent postscript or afterthought grafted upon the wall. The author, Mr. Richard E. Brooks, who is commissioned by the city of Boston to do the work, has designed a bronze memorial which will include the portrait bust but will have the effect of a high-relief, since the bronze background is to be set well back into the wall. The portion just back of the bust, which will rest upon an ornamental curved bracket, will be hollowed out, permitting the head to be set back so that only about half of it will project beyond the line of the wall. About the central part of the composition the inscription, setting forth the services of General Walker as a soldier, as a statesman, and as an economist, will constitute an important and interesting portion of the decorative scheme. Above, to balance the mass of the bracket, a pediment will surmount the simple frame which unites the bronze to the wall about it. The work is not by any means done, but the studies and sketches prove that its character as a whole has been well invented and thought out, and that in its main lines and masses it is certain to be happily adapted to its place, to say which of any plastic work is to pay it one of the highest possible tributes.

Miss Arthur is to be congratulated on her presentation of this drama. The scenery is perfect and typical of the

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVI, NO. 179.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1899.

HOW TO RUN LIBRARIES.

Opinions Offered and Suggestions Set Forth by Members of Massachusetts Library Club.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

PITCHBURG, Oct. 27, 1899. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held here yesterday, and was attended by about 150 members, and the day was given up largely to a number of papers. The proceedings were presided over by President W. H. Tillinghast of the Harvard library.

The treasurer's report showed \$184 on hand, and the secretary reported 403 members. An amendment to the constitution, making the annual meeting the second Thursday in June, was adopted. There were referred to the executive committee, which is the officers, the matter of taking action to secure cheaper book postage, and action regarding a handbook of American libraries and a few other club matters.

On the subject of "Library Club Work in Massachusetts," Miss Mary Morrison of Boston spoke of the value and help she had found in reading committees which read fiction, and upon its verdict not recommendation of the selection of books was greatly assisted. Librarian S. S. Green of Worcester endorsed the plan.

Affiliated clubs were discussed, and the preference of those who spoke was in their favor. Miss Tillinghast of the Bay Path Club, Worcester county, outlined what she believed to be a place where these other and outside organizations could work without conflict with the larger body Mr. Dana of Springfield and Dr. Wire of the Worcester County Law Library favored this. Miss Katherine P. Loring showed how the Anna Ticknor Library Association was disseminating good literature.

The Fitchburg Public Library was inspected and the paper mills of the Fitchburg Paper Company, the senior member of which, the Hon. Rodney Wallace, gave the city its library building—were visited under the guidance of R. I. Wallace of the local library trustees.

These officers were elected: President, W. H. Tillinghast of the Cambridge Public Library; vice-presidents, J. L. Whitney of the Boston Public Library, H. L. Koopman of the Brown University Library; secretary, F. O. Poole of the Boston Athenaeum; recorder, Miss N. E. Browne of Boston; treasurer, Miss M. D. McGuffey of the Boston Public Library; special committee, W. C. Lane, Harvard College Library; Miss May Morrison; Miss Alice E. McKirdy, West End branch of Boston Public Library.

In a paper on "Principles in Public Libraries," Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library thought there was too much outside interference. If library work was a profession, it should not be encroached upon by laymen any more than any other profession. He did not approve of extra territorial reading committees to select reading for the people from their necessarily biased tastes. Fifth avenue and ward 11 of Boston should not dictate for the people what they should read. It was an encroachment upon the liberty of personal selection. Trained professional men and its selection was all right, but interference was wrong in every way. If outside selection was to be made, newspaper men and college settlement girls who knew human nature should do it.

BRANCH LIBRARY, DORCHESTER.

The following was received:—

Mayor's Office, City Hall,
Boston, Oct. 29, 1899.

To the Board of Aldermen:—
I transmit herewith in communication from the Trustees of the Public Library in reply to your order requesting them to establish a branch library at Proctor's Pharmacy, in Dorchester.

Respectfully,
Josiah Quincy, Mayor.

The Public Library of the City of Boston,
Copley Square,
Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1899.

My Dear Sir:—In behalf of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library I acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of an order, passed by the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Trustees to establish a branch library at Proctor's Pharmacy in the Dorchester District. A petition of citizens to the same effect was also transmitted.

In reply the Trustees have to say that the funds of the Library at their disposal are not at present sufficient to permit the establishment of the branch requested. Whenever the Trustees shall find that they are able to provide for any expansion of the present system the needs of all sections of the city, including that represented by the present petitioners, shall have full consideration. Very truly,
Solomon Lincoln, President.

Referred to the Committee on Library Dept., on motion of Ald. Adams.

THE SAND GARDENS FOR 1899

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The sand gardens have developed into schoolyard playgrounds, and this season have been maintained in part by an appropriation of \$3000 made by the School Committee.

There have been eighteen schoolyards open, for smaller children and girls, every pleasant day for ten weeks of the long vacation, and the daily attendance has numbered 8872. In addition, three yards were provided with gymnastic apparatus; basket ball, Indian clubs, ladders, leaping boxes, etc., for the use of older boys; and two directors, professional teachers of physical culture, were engaged to superintend the exercises and lead in the games in each yard. Two of these yards were open three hours per day, one of them for six hours. The average attendance was 200 and the experiment was sufficiently successful to warrant repetition. A certain set of boys came regularly, and, after a few days, there was no difficulty in maintaining discipline. They played the games with enthusiasm, and exercised under the eye of the directors, and when weary sat down in the shade of the building to play checkers or to read. Eighteen books were sent to each yard by the Public Library, were kept for a time and then passed on to the next sand garden, and finally returned to the library at the end of the season. Many children enjoyed them; many children had no interest whatever in a book. There was a steady demand for fairy tales and for stories intended for very young children. These boys and girls seem less developed, intellectually, for their years than more fortunate children, although, practically, they are keen and self-reliant and quick to see their own advantage.

The new features of the work this year, besides the library books, were the increase in the number of yards. There were twenty-one in place of twelve in 1898, the doubling of the attendance, the enlargement of the corps of directors and matrons from thirty to sixty members, the providing gymnastic appliances for boys, at a cost of \$225, the employment of men directors, and of four drummer boys from the Latin School Drum Corps, who went from school to school playing for the children to march, and teaching younger boys to drum.

There were several picnics, given by individuals, and on the last day a party at each of the eighteen sand gardens. At two yards, through the generosity of friends of

the matrons, there was ice cream—but in playground language a "party" generally means two cookies and a stick of candy apiece. In some fortunate localities flowers were distributed, and flowers these children love better than cakes or candies. Their desire for them is difficult to understand, but they ask for them constantly. "Teacher, when shall we have flowers?" and if a suspicion gets abroad that flower day may be at hand the yard is crowded. Each yard has special characteristics due to the peculiarities of the neighborhood and to the varying degrees of originality and experience of the matrons. At a Roxbury yard kindergarten occupations were popular. As a final effort sunbonnets were made of wall-paper and trimmed with tissue paper of brilliant hues; the materials cost two cents and no girl was too poor to have one. All this color appeared at the party and the effect was of a moving mass of bright blossoms. All summer the children were busy, happy and astonishingly good. Those who profit most by the sand gardens are the little people not long out of babyhood, who are burdened with the care of younger babies. They bring their charges to the yards, plant them in the sand or give them a toy, and then have a chance for a little play of their own, always with one eye on the baby.

"Sand School" and "Play School" are the names by which the children and mothers designate the sand gardens, and nothing seems to describe them better, unless it was the remark of a young person, distinguished as the owner of a pair of white slippers, many sizes too large for her, which she wrapped carefully in paper every night, but wore to the yard in the afternoon. She justified her extravagance by saying that "Every day was a big garden party at the playground."

The expense of the sand gardens continues to be a little less than one dollar per child for the ten weeks, but with the larger numbers and increased expenditure more is obtained for the dollar than formerly. Messrs. Wadsworth Brothers again gave all the sand and delivered it free of charge, and that enabled the committee to report that the cost of the eighteen sand gardens with a daily attendance of 8872 children, was \$3713.

The boys' yards were more expensive, as the salaries of the directors were necessarily high, and the apparatus was costly when compared with toys, but that remains as property to be used in the future, and the committee feels that \$525 was a reasonable outlay, and takes this opportunity for again thanking the generous men and women who have enabled the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association to carry on this work for twelve years.
E. M. T.

"This Country, with its Institutions,
Belongs to the People who Inhabit It."

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

The library trustees meet and meet. But the office of librarian remains vacant. This is a very handsome tribute to the ex-librarian, sometime in the future to be confirmed librarian of Congress. We hope he appreciates it.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVI, NO. 121.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1899.

Lord Mayor Talton arose and said: I saw some of your institutions, and I hope to see more of them. I saw the magnificent Public Library of the city. It reflects credit upon the city of Boston. It reflects credit upon the citizens who contrived out of their pockets for the first and most essential city should have means to enlighten people. I was impressed with the care and with the great facilities you have exerted in your management of this great library by the appliances of machinery, the perfection of human

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVI, NO. 122.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1899.

Librarian Putnam is putting the library of Congress abreast of the times. Strangely enough, it has heretofore been impossible to consult in one place in Washington the leading newspapers and periodicals of the world, and many of them are not to be found there at all. Now one of the largest halls of the new library building is to be equipped as a newspaper and periodical room, and it will be conducted on the lines laid down in Boston's Public Library, which has the best facilities of this character to be found anywhere.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1899.

PRANG RETIRES.

Famous Lithographer Presents Treasures to Library.

The host of retainers who benefited directly, and many who have experienced tangible evidence of the generosity and philanthropy of Louis Prang, are regretting that yesterday was the last day his foot entered the old color-print works. A typical act, in closing so long a career in Boston, is the bestowing upon the Public Library of several valuable art treasures, reminders of the nearly half century of the concern's existence and progress.

These consisted of:—
1. A replica of the great bronze bust of Benefielder, the inventor of lithography, Zumbusch sculptor.
2. A collection of proofs of what is practically the life work of Mr. Prang, showing the evolution of chromos and Christmas cards.

The most notable part of this collection, and what really marks the triumphal culmination of Mr. Prang's labors is the 116 plates made for W. S. Walters's work on ceramics. Six years was the time required to turn out these plates, and their production gilded Mr. Prang's already world-wide reputation.

Mr. Walters had endeavored in vain to get satisfactory color prints in Paris and in Germany. He was delighted with the achievement of the Boston concern, and paid \$125,000 for the lithographs alone.

The price of the volume is \$500. Although Mr. Prang is now 75 yrs. old, he looks hardly 65.

He started in a small way in 1856 with a capital of \$250, without friends and without any knowledge of the business. He had been educated as a chemist for cotton print works and later was employed as a wood engraver for Frank Leslie.

He made Boston renowned even in Germany and made it possible for a little of true art to be found in even the humblest home.

Mr. Prang himself has given lectures and written articles of great value upon art, and his productions have been regarded abroad, as well as in this country, as standard.

Mr. Prang was born in Breslau, Prussia, and his father was superintendent and part owner of a calico printing establishment.

Sickly as a child, and obliged to leave school at the age of 13, the foundation for Louis Prang's future career was laid in his actual participation in the work of the factory, supplemented by private tuition.

He learned drawing, designing, coloring, modelling, the use of tools in the construction of machinery, chemistry, color mixing.

He visited Austria, Switzerland, France, England, Scotland, and learned factory methods in those countries.

The revolution of 1848 made him an emigrant to this country. Mr. Prang has always been an advanced theorist in political matters, holding some ideas akin to socialism.

In America Louis Prang took up architecture, the papetry manufacture, then wood engraving.

He was 22 before he entered upon his real life work.

Mr. Prang originated the term chromo, a word which now has found a place in every language.

During the Civil War his war maps and portraits of army officers became greatly in demand.

Then followed album cards, flowers, birds, butterflies and animals.

Chromos, chromo business cards, Christmas and New Year cards all were of phenomenal popularity in their day, and the concern inaugurated prize competition for the best original designs, a custom which was taken up in England.

About the year 1874 Mr. Prang started the new concern now known as the "Prang Educational Co.," of which he is still the head.

When the state instituted the study of drawing in the public schools Mr. Prang's interest in the matter resulted in his devising a system of drawing books, and his system is now in use very largely throughout the country.

Mr. Prang's lieutenant is his son-in-law, Karl Heinzen, son of the great German reformer and radical.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1899.

BRANCH LIBRARIES OPEN.

The Charlestown, E. Boston and S. Boston branches of the Public Library, and the Roxbury Crossing delivery station, 112 Tremont st., will be open this season on Sunday afternoon and evening, beginning Nov. 6. Books will be issued for home use as on week-days.

The West End branch of the library is open on Sunday the year round at 7 p.m., like the central library, and the Broad Extension reading room, 13 Broadway extension, from October to April inclusive.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1899.

VOLUME VII.....NUMBER 319

A HISTORY OF LITHOGRAPHY.

An Art Collection Made by Louis Prang, to Be Displayed in the Boston Public Library.

The Public Library is becoming the final home of many valuable and rare collections. Those who are interested in reproductive art will be glad to learn of Mr. Louis Prang's magnificent gift to the city, which is to be given a place in the Public Library. With the collection Mr. Prang has presented a fine bronze replica of Benefielder, the inventor of lithography. The original bronze statue by the celebrated sculptor is in Munich. The collection is a complete record of lithographic art from 1866 up to the present day. The student may trace the phenomenal development in lithography from the crude work of 40 years ago up to the very remarkable "Walters' catalogue" of ceramics, a book which sells for \$500 a copy. After several attempts to get satisfactory reproductions of his valuable ceramic collection in Europe, Mr. Walters commissioned Mr. Prang to get out the work, which was completed in six years at the cost of \$125,000, to the delight of all who have seen it. Many of the birthday cards and Christmas cards which a few years ago carried so much good cheer into homes all around the world may be seen in this collection in all their varied processes—from the first tint to the completed card. Japan is famed for her color printing, and a recognition from the Emperor of that artistic people is one of many honors Mr. Prang has received from high sources. He treasures very highly the rich vases and splendid cabinet work presented by the Emperor as a token of admiration for the artistic productions of the Boston lithographers.

The building in Roxbury which has been the home of the Louis Prang Company since 1887 has become an electric-manufacturing plant. Art has given way to mechanics, and Mr. Prang has closed a career that has been of inestimable value to art in America. Although he has withdrawn from the lithographic business, Mr. Prang will continue as the active President of the Prang Educational Company, and as he is but 75 years old, will doubtless live to see the universal adoption of the "Prang color standard," a system for measuring colors. Science has supplied standards of weight, measurements and sounds which are in general use, but it has been Mr. Prang's mission to devise a standard for colors, and, after more than fifty years of study, research and experimenting, he has produced a system which is being widely recognized both in this country and abroad. Mr. Prang has disposed of all his interest in the old establishment, excepting his magnificent collection of pictures. These are to be sold at auction in this city at an early date.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1899.

London, Nov. 4.—The place of honor in the Grafton Galleries is now devoted to a decorative painting by Puvis de Chavannes for the Boston Public Library. It represents the Muses raising a hymn of praise to Genius, all the figures being of life size. The work is favorably criticised.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CXL, NO. 123.

MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1899.

SOUTH BOSTON BRANCH OPEN.

Public Library on the Peninsula Draws a Crowd on a Fine Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon the South Boston branch of the Boston Public Library was opened for the use of all those who wished to take advantage of it, and every Sunday from 2 to 10 P. M., up to next June, the library will be at the disposal of all.

This is the second season that the library has been opened to the public on Sunday afternoon and evening, and its advantages have been greatly appreciated. Yesterday, though it was a pleasant day, more than 100 were at the library.

Miss A. B. Orcutt, who is in charge, was kept busy most of the day and evening. Last winter it was not unusual to have an attendance of 500 during the day and evening, and it is expected that there will be more this season. Of the large attendance, fully 45 per cent. are adults.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.
Established 1813.
The Official Paper of the State
The Official Paper of the City.
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1899.
FICTION IN THE LIBRARY.

The November bulletin of books added to the Boston Public Library contains a list of works of English fiction added since 1896 to the Bates Hall collection and not entered in the monthly bulletins. The note of explanation says that "in the case of some books, and more particularly in the case of special editions of the works of certain authors, copies are placed in the Bates Hall collection for the use of scholars and readers, and not for extended circulation. The titles of such works, however, are always to be found in the card catalogue of Bates Hall."

As we understand it, then, the library has been for 3 years buying numbers of books to be placed on the shelves, and not announcing the purchase of them to the public through the bulletin, but now this policy is reversed, all the withheld announcements being made at once.

We assume that hereafter the public may expect to be informed of every new purchase, in the bulletin following the date when the book is placed on the shelves; that the library will no longer give the countenance of its advertisement to some books and not to others, and that there will be no such thing as buying books "under protest."

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.
Established 1813.
The Official Paper of the State
The Official Paper of the City.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1899.

GIRLS AT THE LIBRARY.

The Boston Public Library is an indispensable part of the high school girl's life and she is appreciating this fact more and more each year. Every day after 2 and all day Saturday during the school year she may be found in the various corridors and reading rooms.

Bates Hall is her favorite resort; here her command is principally for reference books on English literature and history, although the sciences and even geography come in for their share. Lately the books on the Transvaal which are to be found in the further alcove of Bates Hall, on the left-hand side, are attracting much of her attention.

She seems to specially favor "Oom Paul's People," a new book by Howard Hillegas, and Olive Schreiner's latest, "The South African Question." In fact, the demand for these books is so great that they are never to be found on the shelves.

Other books the girls have been using on this question are "On Veldt and Farm," by Frances McNab, and "With the Boers in the Transvaal," by Thomas Newman; still these latter don't begin to compete with the former.

But the high school girls' use of the library does not stop at Bates Hall.

She is often to be found before Abbey's pictures of the "Holy Grail" in the delivery room, and these paintings are the subject of many of her compositions and essays. As to the wonderful mural decorations of Favis de Chavannes and Sargent's masterpiece, she is not quite prepared to appreciate them yet.

Over in the juvenile department she is an invited and specially welcomed guest; here are kept many reference books for her special use, and photographic exhibits from the fine arts department upstairs are constantly displayed.

Her teachers have the privilege of requesting special exhibits for her benefit, and there is now an exhaustive photographic display of Greek architecture for the use of the Greek history class of the Dorchester high.

Groups of 4 and 5 girls are often to be found in the periodical room on the search for current events, and the attendants are glad, not only to help, but, if forewarned, to lay aside for their use special numbers of magazines to help them in their debates, essays, etc.

But the high school girl does not peg away all the time; she is exceedingly fond of fiction, and reads rather more of it in the winter than in the summer. I could not understand this at first, but a bright little girl confided to me that they often had back work to make up in the summer, which took all their time. As to the high school girls who are not near enough to enjoy the central library, they are not as badly off as may seem.

Books of reference and art exhibits are being sent constantly to the branch libraries, and in some cases to the high schools themselves. However, it is certain that the girls who can avail themselves of the privileges of the main library enjoy inestimable advantages and that the spirit of the place impresses them seems proved by their constant quiet and ladylike behavior. Beautiful as the library is, it is essentially useful, and the high school girls have found this out.

Boston Daily Globe.
SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1899.

The right honorable the lord mayor of Dublin was eating his late breakfast in the Hoffman house yesterday morning when a reporter asked him about his impressions of this country.

"I have liked everything I have seen in America," continued the lord mayor. "The public library in Boston is better arranged than that of the British museum; the schools about Boston are marvelous. I shall see Niagara before I go back."

DECORATIONS FOR LIBRARY.

The following was received:—
Mayor Office, City Hall,
Boston, Nov. 17, 1899.

To the Board of Aldermen:—
I transmit herewith a copy of the resolution adopted by the Trustees of the Public Library at their last meeting, and in accordance with their position I recommend the passage of the accompanying order, providing for the application of the sum of \$2500 from the income of the Phillips Fund to the purposes recommended by the Trustees. Some sculptural decoration of the interior courtyard of the library is much needed to complete its effect, and I trust that the amount named may be devoted to this purpose, and that it may lead, as suggested by the Trustees, to additions to the fund for this purpose from private individuals.

Respectfully submitted,
Josiah Quincy, Mayor.

Copy of resolution adopted by the Trustees of the Public Library at meeting held Nov. 10th:—
"Resolved: That the Trustees of the Boston Public Library have heard with pleasure of the proposed application of a portion of the income of the Phillips Fund to the decoration of the central courtyard of the library. They are also entirely in sympathy with the proposal to place bronze medallions in suitable places on the walls, but they regard the central fountain as the feature of the courtyard most urgently in need of decorative treatment, and would therefore suggest that the chief part of the amount now available be set aside to form a nucleus of a fund to be raised by subscription for the purpose of providing a decorative fountain, and that a single medallion head of some distinguished literary New Englander be placed in a suitable position in the courtyard."

It is thought that such a medallion, together with the bust of Gen. F. A. Walker, now soon to be placed in position, will serve to suggest the gift of similar memorials of other citizens who have deserved well of their city and State."

City of Boston.
In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 17, 1899.
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Referred to the Committee on Public Improvements, on motion of Ald. Berwin.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1899.

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ADVERTISER NEWSPAPER CO.,
Publishers.

ENDOW THE LIBRARY.

It is beginning to be asked by those entrusted with directing the upward career of the Boston Public Library whether something cannot be done to raise money for buying new books. The number and size of the cash gifts to the institution since the new building went into use has been so inconsiderable, especially from our own citizens, that we wonder if there is not some public misapprehension as to the financial situation. Can it be that Boston people have been misled by appearances to suppose that because the library lives in a fine house it has a large income?

It is farthest from the thoughts of any one concerned for the library to belittle the benefactions which have descended upon it so generously and faithfully during these five years from friends who have known its needs. Again and again upon the records, often anonymously, stand presents of books, manuscripts, cash for books, cash for photographs and such like contributions made at times when the representative of the institution was obliged to go out begging for a little money that the library might hold up its head among endowed competitors in auction sales. These are the friends of the library when it has no other private friends, and it would be graceless thanks indeed to ignore or depreciate what they are doing. But the mere fact that it is found necessary to call upon such precarious sources of revenue to keep the collection even respectfully near the forefront shows how wretchedly poor the establishment is.

If anybody supposes the trustees have no other official care but to sit in their luxurious room and count money, he would better read the history of the new building. It was put up wholly by appropriation of the city. After it was nominally finished, it was found some changes had to be made, and the city went into its pocket again. There was no endowment fund that might be drawn upon.

Nor has the city made any attempt or any pretense of doing more than pay running expenses and buy the more popular books of which the library has made a specialty. The income from trust funds which can be spent for books is only \$9000, which is steadily decreasing as the city of Boston bonds in which it is invested are replaced with bonds at 3½ p.c., and last year the miscellaneous cash gifts already mentioned amounted to only about \$4000 more. It is out of \$13,000 per annum that the librarian is expected to maintain his collection in its traditional position as a great storehouse containing all the important books there are. Is he doing it?

Herbert Putnam, in his report submitted after retiring from the librarianship, said he was not. He wrote: "On the popular side the library is developing normally. On the scholarly side it is not developing in proper proportion. On this side the library is relatively losing rank. It will not, cannot, regain this rank, until the citizens of Boston come to its aid with further endowment."

How does the library stand among libraries in this matter? Philadelphia

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1899.

FICTION IN THE LIBRARY.

The November bulletin of books added to the Boston Public Library contains a list of works of English fiction added since 1896 to the Bates Hall collection and not entered in the monthly bulletin. The note of explanation says that "in the case of some books, and more particularly in the case of special editions of the works of certain authors, copies are placed in the Bates Hall collection for the use of scholars and readers, and not for extended circulation. The titles of such works, however, are always to be found in the card catalogue of Bates Hall."

As we understand it, then, the library has been for 3 years buying numbers of books to be placed on the shelves, and not announcing the purchase of them to the public through the bulletin, but now this policy is reversed, all the withheld announcements being made at once.

We assume that hereafter the public may expect to be informed of every new purchase, in the bulletin following the date when the book is placed on the shelves; that the library will no longer give the countenance of its advertisement to some books and not to others, and that there will be no such thing as buying books "under protest."

GIRLS AT THE LIBRARY.

The Boston Public Library is an indispensable part of the high school girl's life and she is appreciating this fact more and more each year. Every day after 2 and all day Saturday during the school year she may be found in the various corridors and reading rooms.

Bates Hall is her favorite resort; here her demand is principally for reference books on English literature and history, although the sciences and even geography come in for their share. Lately the books on the Transvaal which are to be found in the further alcove of Bates Hall, on the left-hand side, are attracting much of her attention.

She seems to specially favor "Oom Paul's People," a new book by Howard Hillegas, and Olive Schreiner's latest, "The South African Question." In fact, the demand for these books is so great that they are never to be found on the shelves.

Other books the girls have been using on this question are "On Veldt and Farm," by Frances McNab, and "With the Boers in the Transvaal," by Thomas Newman; still these latter don't begin to compete with the 2 former.

But the high school girl's use of the library does not stop at Bates Hall.

She is often to be found before Abbey's pictures of the "Holy Grail" in the delivery room, and these paintings are the subject of many of her compositions and essays. As to the wonderful mural decorations of Pivis de Chavannes and Sargent's masterpiece, she is not quite prepared to appreciate them yet.

Over in the juvenile department she is an invited and specially welcomed guest; here are kept many reference books for her special use, and photographic exhibits from the fine arts department upstairs are constantly displayed.

Her teachers have the privilege of requesting special exhibits for her benefit, and there is now an exhaustive photographic display of Greek architecture for the use of the Grecian history class of the Dorchester high.

Groups of 4 and 5 girls are often to be found in the periodical room on the search for current events, and the attendants are glad, not only to help, but, if forewarned, to lay aside for their use special numbers of magazines to help them in their debates, essays, etc.

But the high school girl does not peg away all the time; she is exceedingly fond of fiction, and reads rather more of it in the winter than in the summer. I could not understand this at first, but a bright little girl confided to me that they often had back work to make up in the summer, which took all their time. As to the high school girls who are not near enough to enjoy the central library, they are not as badly off as may seem.

Books of reference and art exhibits are being sent constantly to the branch libraries and in some cases to the high schools themselves. However, it is certain that the girls who can avail themselves of the privileges of the main library enjoy inestimable advantages and that the spirit of the place impresses them seems proved by their constant quiet and ladylike behavior. Beautiful as the library is, it is essentially useful, and the high school girls have found this out.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1899.

The right honorable the lord mayor of Dublin was eating his late breakfast in the Hoffman house yesterday morning when a reporter asked him about his impressions of this country.

"I have liked everything I have seen in America," continued the lord mayor. "The public library in Boston is better arranged than that of the British museum; the schools about Boston are marvelous. I shall see Niagara before I go back."

DECORATIONS FOR LIBRARY.

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How does the library stand among libraries in this matter? Philadelphia spends this year \$31,000 for books. Buffalo, with a population probably less than 300,000, spends \$20,000. Detroit and Cleveland, with still less population, spend \$8000 to \$10,000, quite out of proportion to our own estimate, while little Minneapolis, with perhaps 175,000 people, spends this year \$12,350 in books for its public library. Not one of these cities, excepting Philadelphia, approaches Boston either in population or in wealth and business solidity. Is it possible that when our men of means are made aware of the humiliating position into which our once proudly boasted "greatest" library seems in danger of falling, they will long permit the catalogue to show gap after gap in the realms of science, history, art and literature?

Miss Arthur is to be congratulated on her presentation of this drama. The scenery is perfect and typical of the

[Editorial Slip.]

LATEST PUBLICATIONS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first Annual List, published last year, and containing titles of new and interesting books selected from the Monthly Bulletins met with immediate success, an edition of 4000 going off within a few weeks. On the first day of the New Year the second Annual List appears, similar in style to the first, and presenting the same attractive appearance. Both lists were set on the linotype, and represent perhaps the furthest development of this machine in the direction of economical construction of catalogues. This list contains for a period of twelve months about 5500 titles selected from 7200, as against 6000 titles selected in the first list from 9000, during a period of twenty months. This attractive volume of 160 pages, octavo size, set in double columns brevier, or "eight point" as the case of type is now called, is sold for the small sum of five cents, and is intended to meet a want which the yearly volume of the Monthly Bulletin cannot fill, valuable as the latter publication is in its own field.

In the Annual List the numerous groups of classification are compactly grouped together and all titles not deemed of sufficient interest are rejected. But still, to the Monthly Bulletin is valuable as containing important special lists compiled during the past year, to wit: Bibliography of Boston, Catalogues of the Galata collection, books relating to woman, and of the collection on Landscape Gardening, and the new works on Social Reform, Socialism, Literature, Cuba, and the West Indies.

Some of these valuable lists have been reprinted and may be purchased for a small price at the Central Library or any Branch. But a yearly file of the Bulletin, with an index to the completed volume, is to be had for the asking at the same depositories.

A new feature has been lately noticeable in the Bulletin, — a list of monthly additions to the Department of Statistics and Documents. This list presents not only current issues of the National Government and its departments, as well as those of various States, but also important and timely Foreign documents, as for instance, the Official Correspondence of the British Foreign office with France on the Fashoda matter. This department under the charge of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, is open for consultation daily, and now invites the attention of any reader of serious purpose.

Bust of General Walker for the Public Library Court

The idea must have occurred to more than one visitor that the noble and reposeful interior court of the Boston Public Library, with its fine arcades, would make a good site for a certain order of plastic memorials, should the proper occasion arise. Under the vaulted ceilings of the arcades there is a long expanse of gray stone wall broken only by relatively small grated windows and a few doors. Such a place is peculiarly adapted to tablets, bas-reliefs, and other sculptured memorials in stone or metal, provided only that they are on the right scale and are happily located with relation to the surrounding details of the architecture. The arcade could thus in time become a gallery of honor, enriched by tributes to the men whose services have been signal in the building up of the Library itself, or, if it were considered expedient to widen the category, by the gradual addition of memorials to those whose artistic and literary labors and achievements have made Boston a great capital in the life of letters and arts. The beginning of such a local Valhalla seems not very distant. No man known by reason of his good works is more deserving of a place near the top of the list of useful citizens, identified with the work of the public Library, as well as with a multiplicity of other equally good works, than the late General Francis A. Walker. It is therefore with much satisfaction that we are able to promise that a memorial in every way worthy of his record is to have a place in the Public Library court. The form of this memorial is to be novel, ingenious, decorative, and wholly in harmony with the architectural environment. There is to be a bronze bust, but this will be a part only of a composition made to form an embellishment of the wall and not an impertinent postscript or afterthought grafted upon the wall. The author, Mr. Richard E. Brooks, who is commissioned by the city of Boston to do the work, has designed a bronze memorial which will include the portrait bust but will have the effect of a high-relief, since the bronze background is to be set well back into the wall. The portion just back of the bust, which will rest upon an ornamental curved bracket, will be hollowed out, permitting the head to be set back so that only about half of it will project beyond the line of the wall. About the central part of the composition the inscription, setting forth the services of General Walker as a soldier, as a statesman, and as an economist, will constitute an important and interesting portion of the decorative scheme. Above, to balance the mass of the bracket, a pediment will surmount the simple frame which unites the bronze to the wall about it. The work is not by any means done, but the studies and sketches prove that its character as a whole has been well invented and thought out, and that in its main lines and masses it is certain to be happily adapted to its place, to say which of any plastic work is to pay it one of the highest possible tributes.

South Boston People Now Have Sunday Library Privileges

Following the plan which was tried successfully last year, the South Boston branch of the Boston Public Library will be open on Sundays, from two until ten o'clock P. M., from now until next June. To inaugurate the second season, the building was opened yesterday, and enough people took advantage of the privileges given them to show the benefit of this movement in their behalf. Miss A. R. Grant is in charge. Last winter it was not unusual to have an attendance of 500 during the day and evening, and it is thought that there will be more this season. Of the large attendance nearly half the visitors are adults.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899

THE LISTENER

I am asked to start a subscription for the purpose of fitting the upper corridor of the Public Library with barbers' chairs, so that the public who resort to that place can look at the Sargent frescoes of the Prophets without leaning their heads. I am informed that several severe cases of rheumatism in the neck and spinal distress have resulted from the practice of standing in this corridor with the head thrown back, studying Mr. Sargent's decorations; and it is suggested that a municipal government so paternal, benevolent and comforting as that of Boston should have a more tender regard for the health and comfort of citizens and visitors who go to see these splendid pictures. The barbers' chairs could be so placed that access to the Barton-Ticknor Library would be no more seriously impeded than it is now. An attendant could be present to throw back the chairs to the proper angle, and arouse any spectators who, soothed by the agreeable warmth of the corridor and the luxury of the recumbent attitude, might fall asleep—arouse them, that is, if the contemplation of the hungry cheeks of the Prophets and the intricate mazes of the strange symbolical figures at the highest part of the picture were not, after experience, found to induce a nightmare which might be depended on to wake the nodding spectator. I have not yet heard any suggestion as to whose hands the subscriptions for these chairs should be placed in, but I have no doubt that any of the trustees of the library would be glad to receive them.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CXL, NO. 158.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1899.

SOUTH AFRICA UP TO DATE.

The Public Library Makes a Special Classification of Books Bearing on the Present War.

One of the most striking instances of the resourcefulness of the Boston Public Library in meeting general public demands for reference matter on a temporary occurrence, is to be found in the setting aside of all valuable books, official reports and periodical literature relating to the war in South Africa. The collection is very large, indeed, covering the situation from all points—history, geography, social conditions, politics, local and international—clearly and as completely as possible, up to date.

His admirable special library on the Boers and the British and others in South Africa is listed in the December bulletin of books and pamphlets added to the Public Library between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15. The most important feature of the bulletin is an index to the British state papers from 1895 to October, 1899, containing material relating to the question that is being solved at the present moment.

Among the general books set aside, the following titles give an idea of the scope of the collection:

Bacon, Large-print map of South Africa. London, 1899.
Hillage, Howard C. "Om Paul's People," narrative of the British Boer troubles in South Africa, with a history of the Boers. New York, 1899. Portraits, plans, map.
Barclay, Sir Ellis Ashmead. "The Transvaal Crisis." The case for the British (Cape) residents. With chronology. Second edition. London, 1899.
Schepner, Olive. "The South African Question." By an English-South African. Chicago, 1899.
Cecil Rhodes. "A Biography and Appreciation." With personal reminiscences by Dr. Jameson. London, 1897. Portraits, map.
Gardner, F. Edmund, and E. J. Edwards. "The Story of an African Crisis." Being the truth about the Jameson raid and Johannesburg revolt of 1895. New York, 1897. Maps, portraits.
Stanley, H. M. "Through South Africa." Being an account of his recent visit to Rhodesia, the Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal. New York, 1898. Plans, map.
Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer. "Men, Mice and Animals in South Africa." London, 1892. Illustrations portrait, map.
Alford, Charles J. "Geographical Features of the Transvaal, South Africa." London, 1891. Maps, illustrations.
Rufes, James. "Impressions of South Africa." New York, 1897. Maps.
The trustees of the library note that Mr. Louis Prang marked his retirement from business by presenting to the library some valuable gifts reminiscent of his long and important services to the growth of lithographic art in Boston. This collection comprises proofs which illustrate the development of lithography for the past 40 years, and includes the 116 plates made for Walter's work on ceramics. A replica of Zumbusch's bronze bust of Senefelder, the inventor of lithography, accompanies the gift.

The trustees announce that the Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston branches, the Broadway extension reading room and the Roxbury Crossing delivery station are now open on Sunday for the winter.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899

DECISION ON FRANKLIN FUND

Aldermen Pass the Order for Its Disposition by a Vote of 9 to 3—Bicycle Paths Under the Elevated

It was a lively discussion of the Franklin fund distribution which occupied the aldermen and entertained a large company of political hangers-on in the aldermanic chamber yesterday afternoon, but the order providing for the distribution of the fund was finally passed by a vote of 9 to 3, Aldermen Herwin, Adams and Codman voting against it. It is as follows:

Whereas, the managers of the Franklin fund—the donation to the town of Boston under the will of Benjamin Franklin—propose to lay out one-half of that part of said fund now in the hands of the city treasurer, and all accumulations thereof, to be used by the city for erecting a building to be known as the Benjamin Franklin Building, upon the lot of land owned by the city on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street, now partially occupied by the old Franklin School Building, and upon other lands of the city adjoining said lot, so far as the same may be considered desirable therefor; said building to contain a branch of the Public Library, with reading-rooms, also a ward room, public hall, lecture-rooms, and rooms for the use of the Grand Army posts now quartered in said old building; also a public convenience station in the basement, and to lay out the remainder of said part of said fund and its accumulation, with the exception of \$5000 to be set aside as a fund, the interest of which to be used for the purchase of Franklin medals; to be used by the city for erecting buildings to contain baths for all-the-year-round use, combined with public gymnasia when deemed desirable; for building public convenience stations and for the purchase of suitable lots for such buildings. Now, therefore, it is hereby Ordered, That if said managers lay out said funds as above specified, the city engineer forthwith thereafter shall acquire for the city any land desired for said Benjamin Franklin Building, and suitable lots for said other buildings, when such lots are not already owned by the city, one at least in each of the following districts: East Boston, Wards 1 and 2; Charlestown, Wards 3, 4 and 5; North and West Ends, Wards 6, 7 and 8; South Boston, Wards 13, 14 and 15; Roxbury, Wards 17, 18, 19 and 21; Dorchester, Wards 16, 20 and 24; shall build at least two public convenience stations, one to be located in Post Office square and one in Park square, and shall employ architects and erect said buildings; said land, lots and the plans of said buildings to be approved by the managers of said fund and the mayor; and the expense attending the carrying out of this order to be paid from the proceeds of said fund as laid out for said purposes.

Boston Journal.

TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

Here is one of the best ever, I think. I overheard the conversation at the Public Library.

"Can you tell me where the genealogical room is?" asked the pleasant-faced old lady of the polite colored attendant.

"Genealogical room, ma'am? Yes, ma'am. The genealogical room is up one flight, ma'am, and the logical room is up two flights, ma'am. Yes, ma'am."

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SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1899.

PUBLIC LIBRARY NEWS.

Miss Gertrude Forrest, since 1895 an employee of the Public Library and now assistant chief of the issue department, has resigned to become librarian of the Milton Public Library.

An invoice of comic and other interesting posters and doggers used in Paris during the Dreyfus excitement, has been given to the library.

The Mass. Library Club, which met last month in Fitchburg, will meet on Jan. 15 in the lecture-room of the library. It is expected that some of the addresses will be in lively criticism of Lindsay Scott's paper, which stirred up the members at Fitchburg.

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1899.

ITS TREASURES UNTOLD.

Solomon Lincoln Talks of the Public Library.

It Would Take About 20 Years to Issue a Complete Catalog.

Report from the Board of Health Sent to the Institution Every Day.

The citizenship class of the Sunday school at the South Congregational church yesterday noon listened to Mr. Solomon Lincoln, one of the trustees of the Boston public library, in an interesting exposition of the uses of the equipment of the institution with which he is connected.

He said in part:

"The public library has untold treasures and nearly all of them are free to the conditional use of the public. Our service is very prompt. One may get a book in from five to seven minutes, while in England's largest library you would have to wait half an hour."

"In the matter of equipment we go as far as our means will allow. Our eyes are all over the world. We scan the lists of books, buy the ones we think best and that are recommended by readers who are employed for the purpose of selecting them. We have nearly every book that the average reader might wish to consult. We also have special libraries on great authors, languages, music and other departmental subjects."

"Some people do not understand why we don't have a complete catalog of our possessions. It would take 15 or 20 years to issue a complete catalog of the library. It is almost impossible to have a published catalog of any large library. In lieu of this, the utmost care is taken by us to help find volumes that are wanted."

"It isn't difficult to make use of the library. In Bates hall there are 800 books which you may use as you choose, taking the books from the shelves without asking any permission. This is an unusual privilege."

"It may surprise you to know that every day a report from the board of health is received at the library, and if the holder of a library card lives in a house that has an infectious disease the book upon its return is destroyed. If the disease proves harmless the book is not condemned. No book is loaned to a citizen living in a house where it is known that there is disease."

"We lose some books, of course, but not many. They are not stolen by needy patrons, but are more frequently appropriated by influential people. We collect about \$5000 a year in fines."

"We are generously remembered all the time, but we need more books. Last year there were 200 donors who gave us 30,000 volumes. We accommodate people outside Boston by loaning books to other libraries that are unprovided with special volumes that are called for. We also exchange duplicate copies where it is expedient."

"We haven't enough money, and often when an auction sale of rare volumes gives an opportunity for a purchase we are overbid by wealthy private individuals. What we need is more funds, and we shall be glad to have the institution remembered in your bequests."

Miss Arthur is to be congratulated on her presentation of this drama. The scenery is perfect and typical of the

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MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1899.

LIBRARY AND SCHOLARS.

In considering the appeal for private endowments of the Boston Public Library we have been struck by two remarkable circumstances. The first is that the recent large cash benefactions of our own Boston citizens offer no comparison with the earlier munificent foundations laid by men and women of Boston birth or residence. The second is that this cessation of gifts occurs at a time when the institution has developed new and peculiar needs of private endowment greater than it has ever known before.

When the new building was erected at the expense of the taxpayers a new policy was ordered. The institution which formerly had been for the most part a great collection of important works for the use of students, with a comparatively limited service to the great mass of people who read chiefly popular works, then made a wide and comprehensive attempt to reach a large number of the people who were paying the bills. The branches took the books to the doors of those who had been obliged to go to the Common for them. Duplicate copies of books much in demand were provided. A special catalogue of English prose fiction was established at the central building, so compiled that the applicant had a fair chance of finding his book in. A children's reading room was stocked, with its special catalogue. The result was that from about 38,000 cardholders in the last year of the old building the number had increased on Feb. 1 last to 72,005. About one in seven of our citizens is taking out books. Nor does this figure make any accounting of the greatly increased number of persons who now use the reference and reading rooms; first through the exposure of many thousand more books on open shelves, with much more space and better facilities, and secondly through the relations of the library with the public schools, which have deposits of books, take out blocks of books on the teacher's card, and send classes and groups in charge of teachers to investigate special topics in their courses.

The people—that is, the individual citizen and his wants for the moment as distinguished from the community as a whole and its solid progress in learning—are thus served by the city as they never have been served before. The city paid millions for the new building and paid last year \$274,985.50 to maintain the library. Hence it has been the policy of the trustees when they could induce the city council to add a special grant for books to this general appropriation for maintenance, to spend that money for popular works. If the grant was cut down, the cut was made to omit the purchases of works for scholars rather than dispense with works for the general reader.

Now the trustees hold, independently of the city appropriations, endowments aggregating about \$220,000 which are available for the purchase of books. The present income on the city of Boston bonds in which this money is invested is about \$9000, and is decreasing as the bonds mature and reinvestment is made at lower rates of interest. As time goes on less and less of the special city grant for books will be spent for scholarly works, and heavier and heavier will be the burden upon this decreasing \$9000 from private endowments. Moreover, a great part of this income is restricted to particular uses—as for instance one fund given for the purchase of books published prior to 1850. Whence, then, is to come the money with which the library is to be restored to and maintained in its traditional position as a collection of all the important and permanent works there are in science, history, art and literature?

An Librarian Herbert Putnam said in his last report, "When, from time to time, important special collections are thrown upon the market to be competed for, the library is helpless. Its competitors have great emergency funds which they can apply at will to just such purposes. It has none." An incredible number, also, of current publications of great value are for the same reason allowed to go by without being purchased.

Where on the list of trust funds does the present generation of Boston men of means add names to those of Joshua Bates, who gave \$50,000, though he had long lived in a foreign land; Ingersoll Howditch, who gave \$10,000; Jonathan

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1899

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There also has been some public talk relative to the appointment of J. L. Whitney, the acting librarian in Boston. Some have mentioned the name of Josiah Quincy, with the idea that it would assist him in carrying out his schemes of municipal assistance of the people; and also there is a firm belief that if he had control the administration would run with military smoothness.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1899.

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The Trustees Choosing Librarian for Public Library.

Many Candidates for the Place—Whitney One of Them.

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The suggestion of a man without library experience does not strike all library people as ridiculous, for there is a strong feeling that the institution has been elaborately developed on the administrative side.

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The people—that is, the individual citizen and his wants for the moment as distinguished from the community as a whole and its solid progress in learning—are thus served by the city as they never have been served before. The city paid millions for the new building and paid last year \$27,498.50 to maintain the library. Hence it has been the policy of the trustees when they could induce the city council to add a special grant for books to this general appropriation for maintenance, to spend that money for popular works. If the grant was cut down, the cut was made to omit the purchases of works for scholars rather than dispense with works for the general reader.

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Nothing could be more public spirited than the generosity and patience of those persons, many of them anonymous, to whom representatives of the library can hopefully go and ask for emergency sums to meet exceptional needs. But for the most part these are not men of great wealth. Year by year our hospitals, our orphanages, our schools for the blind, our homes for the aged and the incurable benefit by gifts from the living and legacies of the dead. Men of wealth touch with no niggard hand the institutions which minister to the majority of halt and infirm who drag upon society and produce nothing; yet seldom is the same hand stretched forth to help feed the active, healthy, useful mass of the city's workers upon whom the moment in burning depends the

Boston Transcript

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being performed by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Yonkers. The bridegroom, who is 35 years old, and

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Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1899.

MR. PUTNAM'S SUCCESSOR.

Choice of a New Librarian for the Public Library as Far Off as Ever—The Candidates.

From all that can be gleaned on the matter, it would appear that the selection by the Board of Trustees of a Librarian to succeed Mr. Putnam at the Boston Public Library is as much a thing of the future as it has been since March last.

Rumors have been current since Friday to the effect that a choice was about to be made, and an afternoon paper yesterday published a statement as coming from President Solomon Lincoln of the Board of Trustees that "the board was near a decision."

These things sound portentous, but, as Mr. Lincoln denies having made the statement quoted as coming from him, and as the other members of the board claim they are quite undecided about the matter, or that, whatever opinions they may hold individually as to who the "elect" should be, they intend to keep to themselves, it would seem that the rumors were decidedly lacking in substantial foundation.

When Mr. Henry P. Bodwitch was shown the statement reported as coming from the President of the board, he said:

"If Mr. Lincoln chooses to say a thing like that, that is his lookout. Personally I can say nothing. I know no good ever comes from giving out 'rumors' or 'guesses,' but, on the contrary, I know from past experience that it often does harm. The truth of the matter is that I don't see how we are any nearer a decision now than we were last March."

When Mr. James De Normandie was questioned about the matter, he said: "The name of W. C. Lane was naturally the first to come to us when the question of Mr. Putnam's successor arose, but I think that all the members of the board feel that it would hardly do to take him away from Harvard, where he is needed so badly."

"What about Mr. Whitney?" "Well, Mr. Whitney is practically a Librarian now, and he has been ever since Mr. Putnam went to Washington. He is a capable man, and because of his natural ability and his long experience and intimate relations with the educational system he is extremely valuable. If we do not decide later on in favor of some outsider, Mr. Whitney will be chosen. Regarding the other names you mention—Josiah Quincy and J. O. Cheney of Chicago—I am sure they have not been considered seriously because I have never even heard of them in connection with this place until now."

Mr. Josiah H. Benton said: "Yes, we are nearer a decision than we were last March because a choice has got to be made sometime, and we are nearer that time by some eight or nine months. And if we were nearer in any other way, I'd be the last man to tell you so, because I do not believe in talking until things are settled."

Dr. Dwight said: "No choice has been made, and I can't understand what has started the newspapers up about the matter. They have been quiet enough for a long time now, and nothing has happened, so far as I know, to stir things up the way they appear to be stirred."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CXL, NO. 175.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1899.

MAYOR MAKES A SUGGESTION.

He Would Like to See a Charlestown Church Taken for Library Use.

Mayor Quincy has sent to the board of trustees of the Public Library the following letter regarding the purchase of the Charlestown branch library which have long been needed, for a branch library:

"I have lately learned that a good opportunity now seems to be offered to secure at a moderate expense the better accommodations for the Charlestown branch library which have long been needed. I understand that the Methodist church, on Monument square, could now probably be purchased at a reasonable price. This stands in about the center of the Charlestown district, and it ought to be possible to adapt it for library uses at a comparatively small expenditure, as was done in the case of the West Church on Cambridge street, now used as the West end branch library."

"The provision of a building for the Charlestown branch library outside of the old City Hall, where it is now placed, would furthermore have the important advantage of affording much needed additional room for the Municipal Court and for quarters for police officers within this building. Of course, nothing can now be done until the beginning of another year, but before going out of office I desire to call this situation to the attention of your board, and I have no doubt it will receive your consideration."

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

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The Official Paper of the State.

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MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1899.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

Our attention has been called to an interesting and curious argument advanced in opposition to the private endowment of the Boston Public Library. The substance of the contention is that the glory of the institution is the very fact that it is not endowed, but is supported by general taxation; that it is maintained by the people as well as for the people.

A true and vital sentiment is expressed here. It will be absolutely essential to the permanent continuance of the library that the city shall never diminish its sense of responsibility toward it. When Alexander Vattimore was agitating for a free library in Boston, it was not to private individuals that he went for foundations, but to the mayor and the council, who, having once undertaken the establishment, would, he foresaw, pass on the trust indefinitely to their successors. It cannot be hoped that the \$250,000 a year necessary for maintenance will ever be obtainable from private sources, nor is it within reasonable probability that any municipal administration will refuse to pay salaries and the bills for light, heat and power. If the sentiment which animates this opposition to dependence upon private endowment should cease to inspire the minds of the people, the library would be in jeopardy indeed.

On the other hand, as The Advertiser has before pointed out, there is an item of the yearly appropriation, comparatively small, which is in constant danger of being cut down. That is the grant for buying books other than works which are in great demand by the people. The policy of the trustees is to help the people who pay the bills get the books they want with promptness and ease. To this end a larger proportion of the grant for books is spent for popular works. Already it is admitted in the public documents of the trustees that under this policy the more permanent and vital books which are coming on the market currently by private auction and the press are being neglected, and the character of the institution as a store-house of knowledge is deteriorating; that it does not bear date of 1900. If this back-sliding can occur while the present liberal view toward the institution governs the appropriations from city hall, what, we ask, what will be the result if some administration elected on a slogan of reform in expenditures comes into office pledged to snip off all the frills? May not the first frill to fall be the books which the great mass of the people never see or ask for, and by which they are only indirectly benefited?

It is upon considerations such as these that sober and anxious friends of learning urge upon our men of means the worthiness and acuteness of the need of private endowment funds for the Boston Public Library.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1899.

The appointment of Mr. Whitney to succeed Mr. Putnam as Librarian of the Public Library is in strict accord with the principles of civil service reform. But, besides that, it gives the library the best-equipped and most competent Librarian whom the Trustees could have found if they had searched the country through.

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1899.

Charlestown Branch Library.

It is probable that Charlestown will have a new and more centrally located branch library very soon. The library has a large collection of books, some of which are almost of priceless value, notably the Harris collection, and repeated attempts have been made to provide a better and safer place for them.

The library trustees have several times tried to get the legislature to give them authority to transfer the Harris collection of books to the central library, and one of the excuses was that it was in danger of destruction by fire. Mayor Quincy has suggested to the library trustees that they take the Methodist church in Monument square, at the corner of High street, for a library, and has sent the following communication to them on the subject:

"I have lately learned that a good opportunity now seems to be afforded to secure at a moderate expense the better accommodations for the Charlestown branch library which have long been needed. I understand that the Methodist church on Monument square could now probably be purchased at a reasonable price. This stands in about the center of the Charlestown district, and it ought to be possible to adapt it for library uses at a comparatively small expenditure, as was done in the case of the West Church on Cambridge street, now used as the West end branch library."

"The provision of a building for the Charlestown branch library outside of the old City Hall, where it is now placed, would furthermore have the important advantage of affording much needed additional room for the Municipal Court and for quarters for police officers within this building. Of course, nothing can now be done until the beginning of another year, but before going out of office I desire to call this situation to the attention of your board, and I have no doubt it will receive your consideration."

Yours very truly,
Josiah Quincy, Mayor.

Boston Transcript.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1899.

MAY HAVE A NEW BRANCH LIBRARY.

Charlestown Residents Want One and Mayor Quincy Sees a Way to Secure It.

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On draught only where our Official Sign is displayed.

Rueter & Company,
Highland Spring Brewery.

HUB'S LIBRARIAN.

James L. Whitney Appointed to Position by Trustees.



MR. JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY,
Newly Elected Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Appointee is a Resident of the University City and Possesses Rare Qualifications for the Office

The trustees of the public library yesterday afternoon elected Mr. James L. Whitney librarian of that institution, a position which he has practically filled since the resignation of Mr. Putnam last April, when the latter accepted the position of librarian in the congressional library at Washington.

This ends a matter over which there have been all kinds of speculation during the past eight months, and sets at rest many fears that were entertained

by the employees of the library—that an outsider would be called in.

Rumors have been current for some time that a librarian would be selected at yesterday's meeting, as it has been known that many of those who might be considered competent to take charge of the greatest library in America have been under consideration by the board of trustees for months.

Continued on the Second Page.

DAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.

HUB'S LIBRARIAN.

Continued from the First Page.

It came as a great surprise to Mr. Whitney, when, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. James L. Dwight, who has been acting as clerk of the board for some time, stepped from the trustees' room into Mr. Whitney's room and handed him the following letter:

"Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the board of trustees, held today, you were unanimously chosen librarian of the public library of Boston. Yours very truly,
Thomas Dwight.

"Clerk of the Board."

The writer was sitting beside Mr. Whitney at the time and had been asking him whom he thought would be the lucky man. Mr. Whitney had said that he did not know, and, in fact, he said he was unaware of the fact that such a matter was being considered at the regular weekly meeting of the trustees, which was being held in a nearby room. When he opened the letter which Dr. Dwight handed him he flushed up for a moment, handed it to the writer, and without a word followed Dr. Dwight into the trustees' room, where he accepted the congratulations of the board and thanked the members in a few brief words. Mr. Whitney is not a man of "words," although his profession might seem to imply some such thought.

It was a genuine surprise to Mr. Whitney, for although he undoubtedly has the natural ambition that any man would have in a similar position, he has not sought the office. But his selection was hailed with considerable delight by the employees who have worked with and under him for years.

The trustees have seen what Mr. Whitney could do in the past eight months, hence their selection, and it is only a just tribute to ability and faithfulness for Mr. Whitney has been all that, and more, since his first connection with the library in 1889.

He understands the evolution and growth of the library, and although he may not be as great a "strategist" as some others, he understands the "business" of the Boston public library as do few men in fact, it is doubtful if he has an equal in this respect.

The library, of course, is a mighty big institution, which includes, in addition to the great central building on Copley sq., 10 branch libraries all over the city and 10 delivery stations.

The details of the library work are carried out by the librarian, but the trustees attend to most of the executive business. Mr. Solomon Lincoln is the president of the board, and the other members are Rev. Dr. James De Normandie vice-pres., Josiah H. Benton Jr., Dr. Henry P. Bowditch and Dr. Thomas Dwight.

The salary of the librarian is \$2000 a year, although Mr. Putnam received \$2500, as he also served in the capacity of secretary to the board of trustees.

The office of executive secretary, which was left vacant through the death of Philip Savage last summer, yet remains to be filled. It is understood that the matter will be looked after very shortly by the trustees.

The office of assistant librarian will also have to be filled.

HE'S FIT FOR THE PLACE.

Mr. Whitney's Period of Service Has
Taken in About 30 Years—Succeeded
Mr. Putnam Last Spring.

The present head of the Boston public library, as acting librarian, possesses the rare qualification for the post of close and intimate knowledge of the institution, obtained through noteworthy service, covering full 30 years, in one of the most important of its departments. During almost the entire period from 1869, when he entered the service of this library, to last spring, when he was assigned to the chair vacated by Mr. Putnam, Mr. Whitney has been the acting librarian. He has been the acting librarian of the Boston public library since the resignation of Mr. Putnam last April, when the latter accepted the position of librarian in the congressional library at Washington.

Other publications of the library. In later years he has given much time, through following the library reviews through following the library reviews in various languages, to the election of books for the library. He has been a large part of the staff department. Few, indeed, of his contemporaries in the profession, which library work has come to be, have such a record, and it has rightly been said that he is appreciatively known in the library circles of the country for the value of the work he has accomplished. His magnum opus in the field of bibliography is the Fisk Catalog of Spanish and Portuguese Books, a dignified quarto of about 300 pages, enriched by many and scholarly notes.

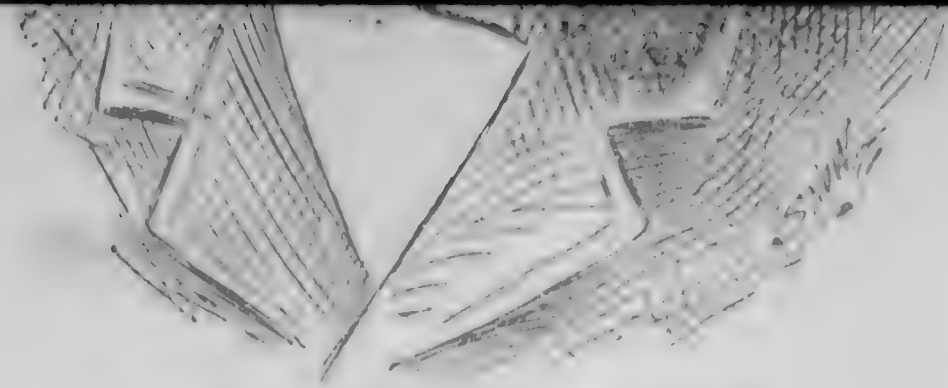
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The father himself was a notable man. Born in Westfield in 1788, when a lad of 13, "with his possessions in a bundle," he walked from his country home to Springfield and went to work there as a clerk in the mercantile firm of J. & S. Smith.

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The above is the record of a full, busy and useful life, not pushing or self-seeking, but not the less quietly progressive. There are not a few excellent citizens of Boston who would be glad to see this sort of unobtrusive ability recognized by a deserved call to the head of the institution so faithfully served.



MR JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY,
Newly Elected Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Appointee is a Resident of the University City and Possesses Rare Qualifications for the Office

The trustees of the public library yesterday afternoon elected Mr. James L. Whitney librarian of that institution, a position which he has practically filled since the resignation of Mr. Putnam last April, when the latter accepted the position of librarian in the congressional library at Washington.

This ends a matter over which there have been all kinds of speculation during the past eight months, and sets at rest many fears that were entertained by the employees of the library—that an outsider would be called in.

Rumors have been current for some time that a librarian would be selected at yesterday's meeting, as it has been known that many of those who might be considered competent to take charge of the greatest library in America have been under consideration by the board of trustees for months.

Continued on the Second Page.

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In later years he has given much time, through following the literary reviews in various languages, to the selection of books for recommendation for purchase, and has been also in charge of the shelf department. Few, indeed, of his contemporaries in the profession, which library work has come to be, have such a record, and it has rightly been said that he is appreciatively known in the library circles of the country for the value of the work he has accomplished. His magnum opus in the field of bibliography is the Ticknor Catalog of Spanish and Portuguese Books, a dignified quarto of about 600 pages, enriched by many and scholarly notes.

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The father himself was a notable man. Born in Westfield in 1798, when a lad of 13, "with his possessions in a handkerchief hung over his shoulder," he walked from his country home to Springfield and went to work there in a store—that of Jonathan Dwight & Son. Eight years after he moved to Northampton and began business for himself as a general merchant, under the firm name of J. D. Whitney & Co. In 1830 he became a broker and private banker, trading in flour and grain as side interests.

From 1835 to 1850 he was cashier of the Northampton bank, then for a year its president, and for three years longer a director. In 1851, soon after the war of 1812 broke out, he was sent to England by local merchants to buy goods, and he remained there for two years, mostly in Manchester.

The vessel upon which he returned brought the first news of the battle of Waterloo, and the story was published as given by him in Nathan Hale's Boston Advertiser. He was twice married, first, in 1818, to Sarah Williston, and second, in 1824, to Charles James. He lived to be 87. When he died, in 1885, Samuel Bowles, the elder, eulogized him in the Springfield Republican as "wise, prudent, faithful, bold; a representative specimen of the New England village gentleman of a generation ago."

He was a lineal descendant of John Whitney, who, with his wife, Ellnor, and his five sons, John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas and Jonathan, came from London in 1635 and settled in Watertown, the first of the name in America.

Mr. Whitney was born in Northampton, Nov. 28, 1835, in the old homestead on the site of Jonathan Edwards' house. The family life here was most interesting. He drew his earliest inspiration from the library of his elder brother, Josiah, a great and rare collection of books. He was fitted for college in the Northampton collegiate institute, and went to Yale in the class of 1856, with which he graduated with honor. He remained a year longer at New Haven as a Berkeley scholar of the house. While in college he got his first taste of library work as librarian of the Brothers in Unity library.

He began active life in the book business, making the start in New York city in the employ of Messrs. Wiley & Hay. A year later he moved to Springfield, and, engaging with the bookselling firm of Britten & Co., and early becoming a partner, when the firm name was changed to Britten & Whitney. He continued in the trade till 1868. Then he turned to library work, though retaining an interest in the Springfield business, which he held for nearly 20 years longer, taking the position of assistant librarian of the Cincinnati public library, and thence he came to the Boston position.

Biography of Mr. Whitney's literary publications embraces the following works: "The Ticknor Catalog of Spanish Literature, together with the collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature in the General Library," a "Catalog of the town of Watertown," a "Catalog of the library of special subjects in the Boston public library, with an index to the books and reading to be found in library catalogs," "A Modern Catalogue of a list of books published more than one title in a series of years," of J. Montgomery Sears, in the library of Ferdinand Freilich, and "Considerations as to a new catalog in book form for the Boston public library," read at the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Atlantic, and to be published by the association.

Mr. Whitney's associations outside the library are few. He is a member of the American society, which he has long served as chairman of its book committee, and a member of the American Library association, of which he has been some time treasurer and chairman of

Miss Arthur is to be congratulated on her presentation of this drama. The scenery is perfect and typical of the scene.

JAMES L. WHITNEY

BOSTON'S LIBRARIAN



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The new librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Trustees Elected Him Yesterday by Unanimous Vote.

James Lyman Whitney was appointed librarian of the Public Library at a meeting of the trustees held yesterday afternoon. He has been acting librarian since Mr. Herbert Putnam went to Washington to take charge of the Congressional Library, several months ago. A long list of candidates had been under consideration by the trustees, among whom were W. C. Lane, librarian at Harvard; J. V. Cheney of Chicago, and J. C. Dana, public librarian in Springfield. Some have also mentioned the name of Josiah Quincy in connection with the vacant office.

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When a reporter saw the new librarian just after he had received the news of his appointment he was seated in his office receiving the congratulations of several of the library staff. He was smiling and contented. As to the policy to be adopted by him, Mr. Whitney said that the appointment had come so suddenly that he had not even had time to consider that or even to say anything relative to his promotion.

Former Librarian Putnam, who is in town for a few days, was seen at the Tavern Club last night relative to the appointment of Mr. Whitney, and said:

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Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.

VOLUME LXVI. NUMBER 21,767.

TRUE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Whitney Chief of Boston Library.

Toiled Over 30 Years as Assistant.

Honor Earned by Work and Merit.

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The official document was as follows:
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Trustees' Room,
Dec. 22, 1899.

James L. Whitney, Esq.:

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held today you were unanimously chosen Librarian of the Public Library of Boston.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS DWIGHT,
Clerk of the Board, P. T.

Christmas Eve Surprise.

The election unquestionably came as a surprise to Mr. Whitney, for, as Mr. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., said to the Journal representative, last Saturday night, the Acting Librarian was kept as much in the dark as to the inner movements of the Board of Trustees as the general public have been.

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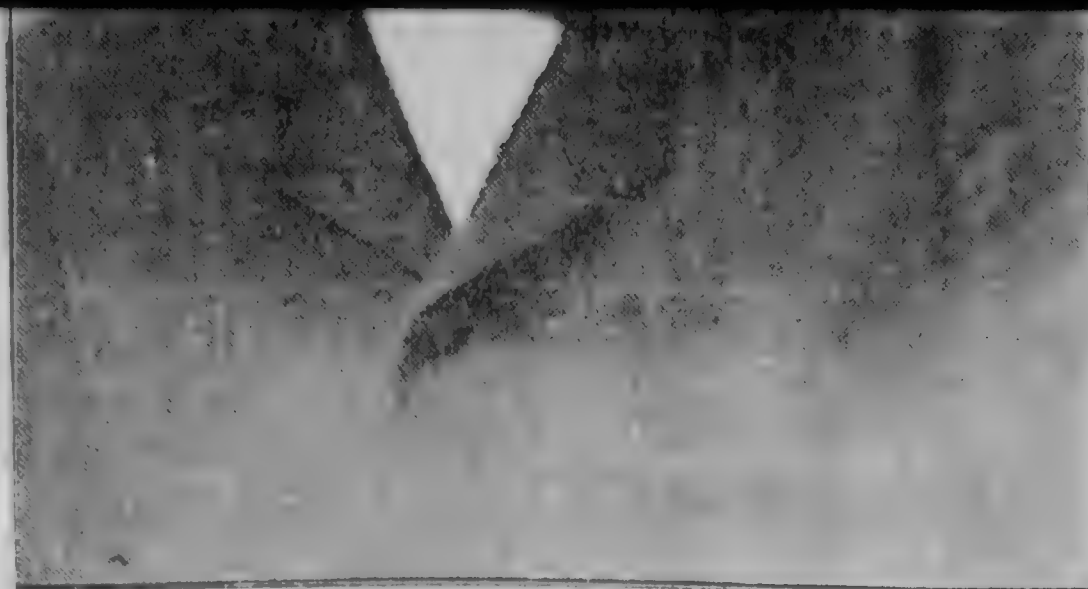
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Famous for His Ability in
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At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Lyman Whitney, chief of the catalogue department and acting librarian, was chosen librarian, to succeed Mr. Herbert Putnam, who resigned the position last March to take charge of the Library of Congress. The whole board was present—Solomon Lin-



JAMES L. WHITNEY.

coln, president; Dr. James De Normandie, vice-president; Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Henry P. Bowditch and Dr. Thomas Dwight. The selection was by unanimous vote.

Since Mr. Putnam withdrew, Mr. Whitney has been in the minds of the trustees most prominently among four or five candidates mentioned. He has been first on account of his long and loyal service and high rank in the library force and his exceptional scholarship. He is one of the leading bibliographers in America. He has helped, to a very great degree, to make the Boston Public Library celebrated throughout the country and abroad.

He has held always, as chief of his important department, and lately as acting librarian, the respect and personal esteem of the whole library force, which numbers today 300 or more men and women. They have all stood by Mr. Whitney. While he has been acting librarian the esprit de corps has been admirable, a fact which the trustees took into account in their deliberations.

With regard to the choice of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Putnam, who was in Boston last evening, said:

"I am delighted that such a loyal and conscientious member of the library force of so many years' experience has been chosen. The appointment is a matter of public congratulation. It is merited promotion in the service."

"Mr. Whitney has stood very high in his profession. His bibliographical work has been recognized abroad. His Ticknor catalogue is a monumental work. Especially is he familiar with the traditions and history of the Boston Library, and he should serve the institution well."

Dr. De Normandie, trustee, said: "The board has always had the very highest opinion of Mr. Whitney, professionally and personally. He has been a loyal and lovable member of the library force. The selection of him for the position is not surprising for we have had him in mind ever since Mr. Putnam left."

The appointment of Mr. Whitney may raise the old (five years' old) question of the development of the Boston Library—that is, as to its scholarly side and its popular side. But the issue now cannot fail to be a happy one.

When Mr. Putnam took the librarianship, in February, 1888, just as the library was moving from the old building on Boylston street to Copley square, there was manifest need of an executive head who could establish an institution—a point, so to speak—to meet the modern demands of the people at large, particularly persons who had no scholarly attainments. The old library building and system were behind the times. The library had the character of a museum, and it was not until Mr. Putnam came that it began to take the form of a library.

BOSTON, SATURDAY

WHITNEY APPOINTED.

Trustees Select a Librarian for
the Public Library.

Is the Senior Officer of the Institution.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday elected J. L. Whitney librarian, to succeed Herbert Putnam. No action was taken as to salary. Mr. Putnam received \$6000.

Mr. Whitney, who, as acting librarian, was serving as clerk of the board, was asked to step out of the room during the meeting, and when he was sent for the trustees made the formal tender of the place, and he made a little speech.

One of the trustees said last evening that the position had gone to Mr. Whitney practically unthought. He was nobody's candidate in particular, and had been foremost among those considered from the start.

His advantage over the other candidates was that as senior officer of the institution he had been made acting librarian pending the appointment of a permanent librarian, and thus for several months had been able to demonstrate his capacity for conducting the office.

During a great part of that time also he was without the assistance of a regular secretary, Mr. Savage, who was familiar with the routine of the office, having died shortly after Mr. Putnam's retirement. Hence the smooth administration of the interspace made a strong impression on the trustees.

The new librarian is the oldest member of the staff in years and in length of service. His regular position prior to becoming acting librarian was chief of the catalogue department. E. B. Hunt will be immediately advanced to that chiefship.

Having actually received the books as they came in during the 30 years of his connection with the institution, Mr. Whitney knows every nook of its extent, and is able to handle every suggestion made to him by his subordinates in the light of a thorough perspective view of the whole vast collection.

Moreover, he is intimately acquainted with the force, the capacities of the individuals and their tastes, and is thus able to assign tasks judiciously and make promotions and transfers with his eyes open.

He is a man of great youthfulness and vitality. During a recent illness he astonished even those who knew him best by his grit and endurance.

His temper is even and he has an abundant flow of humor. When the reporters asked him what he said in his speech to the trustees, he replied: "Oh, I said a few touching words." He cannot be induced to talk about himself.

Mr. Whitney was fitted for college in the Northampton Collegiate Institute, and went to Yale in the class of 1868, with which he graduated with honor. He began active life in the book business, making the start in New York city in the employ of Wiley & Halsted. A year later he moved to Springfield, engaging with the book-selling firm there of Bridgman & Co., and early becoming a partner, when the firm name was changed to Bridgman & Whitney.

In 1868 he turned to library work, taking the position of assistant librarian of the Cincinnati public library, and thence he came to the Boston institution.

THE NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Opp. Railroad Station, Bartlett Square,
Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

R. S. BARROWS, PROPRIETOR

TELEPHONE, 100 JAMAICA.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE LIBRARY.

It may not be generally known that the local public library in Curtis Hall has on exhibition a number of art productions, illustrating some particular line of study. The pictures are arranged in the small reading room, to the right of the entrance into the library department. After a stay of two weeks in one branch they are passed on to a neighboring library, the transfer taking place the first Tuesday of each month. This plan of interesting the public in one of the most attractive branches of art came into adoption last October. Then a display in photographs and half-tones of the English cathedrals repaid the visitor, and the month following a number of views of Pompeii afforded the opportunity of studying Athenian architecture. Next Tuesday pictures of the French cathedrals will be on exhibition for the two weeks following.

JAMES L. WHITNEY.

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Since Mr. Putnam withdrew, Mr. Whitney has been in the minds of the trustees most prominently among four or five candidates mentioned. He has been first on account of his long and loyal service and high rank in the library force and his exceptional scholarship. He is one of the leading bibliographers in America. He has helped, to a very great degree, to make the Boston Public Library celebrated throughout this country and abroad.

He has held always, as chief of his important department, and lately as acting librarian, the respect and personal esteem of the whole library force, which numbers today 300 or more men and women. They have all stood by Mr. Whitney. While he has been acting librarian the esprit de corps has been admirable, a fact which the trustees took into account in their deliberations.

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The appointment of Mr. Whitney may raise the old (five years' old) question of the development of the Boston Library—that is, as to its scholarly side and its popular side. But the issue now cannot fall to be a happy one.

When Mr. Putnam took the librarianship, in February, 1885, just as the library was moving from the old building on Boylston street to Copley square, there was manifest need of an executive head who could establish an institution—a plant, so to speak—fit to meet the modern demands of the people at large, particularly persons who had no scholarly attainments. The old library building and system were behind the times. The library had the character of a museum. It didn't reach out to the public at large. It was a famous nest for special readers and students. Facilities for supplying the general public with reading matter were old-fashioned. The general organization was not conducive to the popularity which the collection of books merited.

In the new building, under Mr. Putnam's administration, the popular side of the library was developed to a degree which would astonish Mr. Justin Winsor, if he were alive today. Yet, the scholarly side was not neglected, although made subservient temporarily. Today the whole country, and librarians all over the world, appreciate the remarkable expansion of the institution in its public usefulness under the administration of Mr. Putnam. He systematized a great modern public library to a degree in which, so to speak, the thing could run itself.

And now Mr. Whitney has taken the head. And while he seems devoted a part of his time to the business management of the great literary plant, he will have ample opportunity, no doubt, to develop to a higher and more modern degree the scholarly side of the library. He is particularly competent to do this. And the board of trustees will encourage him in his efforts.

Mr. Whitney has served the Boston Public Library faithfully for 30 years. During almost the entire period from 1858, when he entered the service of this library, to last spring, when he was assigned to the chair vacated by Mr. Putnam upon the latter's acceptance of the Washington librarianship, Mr. Whitney had been at the head of the catalogue department, developing the card catalogue, of which his with the late William A. Wheeler, laid the foundation in 1871, preparing and supervising numerous special catalogues, editing that most useful little volume, the "Handbook for Readers," and other handbooks of the library.

In less years he has given much time, through following the literary reviews in various languages, to the selection of books for recommendation for purchase; and has been also in charge of the shelf department.

Mr. Whitney is a member of a remarkable family, sons and daughters of Josiah Dwight Whitney of Northampton. It is all nine of whom grew up, taking rank in the learned professions. Josiah D. Whitney, the eminent geologist, was professor of the geology and literature and geology at Yale; James Whitney, professor of the library, and Henry Whitney, professor of the literature at Berkeley.

His father, Josiah Whitney, was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1788. He was a liberal doctor of John Whitney, who, with his wife, Eliza, and his five sons—John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas and Josiah—came from London in 1688, and settled in Northampton, the first of the family in America.

Mr. Whitney went to Yale in the class of 1855, when he graduated with honors. He remained a year longer at New Haven as a Berkeley scholar of the college. In college he got his first taste of librarianship.

He was in the book business in New York City, in the employ of Messrs. Wiley & Halsted, and he moved to Boston in 1858, when he joined the book-selling firm there of Bridgman & Co., and early becoming a partner, when the firm name was changed to Bridgman & Whitney.

In 1868 he turned to library work, taking the position of assistant librarian of the Cincinnati public library, and then came to the Boston institution.

He was one of the founders of the American Association of Librarians, of which he has been a member since its organization in 1877.

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In 1868 he turned to library work, taking the position of assistant librarian of the Cincinnati public library, and then came to the Boston institution.

Miss Arthur is to be congratulated on her presentation of this drama. The scenery is perfect and typical of the scenery of the region depicted.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899

THE OFFICE FINDING THE MAN

The selection of Mr. James Lyman Whitney as librarian of the Boston Public Library is one which is in every way deserving of approval. He brings to the position years of experience in the institution of which he now becomes the active head, and he is by nature and inclination peculiarly fitted for the work. One of the leading bibliographers of this country, with recognized rank abroad, and adding to exceptional scholarship the possession of the personal regard of all the three hundred employees of the library, the trustees have every reason to feel that they have found the right man for the place.

The traditions and history of the Boston Public Library are entirely familiar to the new librarian, and those who have taken an active interest in the work done by Mr. Putnam in making the library a working institution need have no fear that the change of administration will lead to any narrowing of the scope of the institution. For there can be no such things, really, as a "scholarly side" and a "popular side" to the Public Library. The question is one of degree and not of kind. The library must be adapted to the wants of those who spend a half-hour in the reading-room, those who wish to read the latest novel or those who wish to make careful researches. To a large degree, the Boston Public Library meets all these needs. The expansion of the library in public usefulness need not crush the "scholarly side."

Mr. Whitney, in nearly thirty years of service in the library, knows it as no other man could know it, and he has not only had the opportunity to observe where changes may be made with benefit to the institution, but he has the breadth of judgment which results in a proper correlation of the different departments. While much of his time must of course be occupied in future with matters of business management, he will be able to develop his plans for making the institution of the greatest benefit to those who will make the best use of the advantages it offers. The merited promotion of the acting librarian is a matter for public congratulation.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1899.

THE NEW LIBRARIAN.

In appointing J. L. Whitney librarian of the Boston Public Library, the trustees have made a distinct and definite declaration of policy. By all the associations of a long and busy life the new chief is bound to those interests of the book world which are permanent and vital. A student by nature, bred in the breadth of culture and joined to the great literatures by ties of intimacy and affection, Mr. Whitney cannot be conceived as viewing with calmness or inactivity the decay of the scholarly side of the library. The trustees know him, and they know that if scholarship can be personified in a single officer whose very conspicuous presence shall set the tone and give the public its idea of what the institution is standing for, Mr. Whitney will speedily take hold such a place in the public eye.

The new head is thoroughly alive to the considerations which led to the present elaborate system of serving popular books to the great body of citizens. He has seen it grow and has assisted in the process. The actual experience of many years in library work has brought him into direct contact with the people. But with a lively sense of solicitude for the great multitude of readers who lack the training and taste of the student he unites a practical freedom from the illusions which beset the Utopian and socialistic outsider. Hence it may be confidently expected that the new librarian will maintain a more just proportion than appears to have been maintained of late between permanent accessions and those purely popular, even when his appropriation compels him to cut down both.

We add that through his family and social connections Mr. Whitney has long enjoyed the acquaintance of men of means, and to a degree understands the tact and subtlety required in attracting private endowments.

In a word, it is hoped that from the administration of J. L. Whitney, that while holding the institution to its newer mission of reaching the masses, he will renew and re-establish its traditional character of the supreme storehouse of learning in this country by choosing the best books and finding the means to buy them. As soon as the first disappointment of those who had stood for other candidates has worn off, we feel certain that all parties will congratulate the trustees upon a thoroughly practical appointment and join forces to hold up the hands of the new librarian and make his administration memorable for sober conservatism and progressive enrichment.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1899

WILL OF DANIEL S. FORD

Instrument Filed Today at Cambridge

Heavy Bequests to Baptist Social Union

Youth's Companion Plant for Its Benefit

Several Other Institutions Are Also Aided

The will of Daniel Sharpe Ford was filed for probate this morning in the Middlesex County Probate Registry at East Cambridge. It is dated Oct. 21, 1898, and the opening paragraph, which is characteristic of the man, is as follows:

"Know all men by these presents; that I, Daniel S. Ford of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and aware of the uncertainty of life and of the need of preparation for the last great change when I must render account to God for all he has committed unto me, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all wills and codicils by me heretofore made."

The first two sections are merely formal. The third makes liberal provision for the testator's daughter, Sarah Ella Hartshorn, who is the only heir-at-law. The fourth is similar, leaving the sum of \$125,000 to the executors, William A. Munroe of Cambridge, Seth Mendell of Boston and Henry Hinckley of Boston, in trust, the income to be paid to Mrs. Hartshorn, but to be used by her for religious, educational or charitable purposes; and at her death to pay the principal to the Boston Baptist Social Union subject to conditions in article 12.

Article 5 provides that the testator's house in Boston shall, at the death of his daughter, be given to the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, the proceeds to be used for the assistance of feeble Baptist churches.

Article 6 is as follows: "I desire to express my appreciation of the benefits I have received in common with all citizens from the protection and encouragement of good government in our city during the many years of my business life, and my recognition of the humane and benevolent spirit that has prevailed and found expression in the establishment and support of educational and benevolent institutions."

"I give, devise, and bequeath to the following-named institutions in the city of Boston . . . the respective sums herein named:

"A. To the Museum of Fine Arts, \$9000.
"B. To the Public Library of the City of Boston, \$6000."

Programme

Morning Session, 10 to 12 o'clock.

Aid to Small Libraries

"The work of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in the line of aid to small libraries."

By Miss L. E. Stearns of the Wisconsin Commission.

"The work of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts."

By Mr. S. S. Green of the State Commission.

"What can the Massachusetts Library Club do to help the small libraries?"

By Dr. G. E. White.

"One way to help along."

By Mr. W. H. Tillinghast.

Afternoon Session, 2 to 4 o'clock.

The Normal Schools and the Libraries

"Normal School Libraries of Massachusetts and their use."

By Mr. J. F. Burdock,
Principal of the State Normal School at North Adams.

"This Country, with its Institutions,
Belongs to the People who Inhabit It."

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

Daniel Ford has evidently set some of our rich men to thinking in his will, by this unrestricted bequest of \$6000 to the Boston public library. Now let us see who follows his example.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 2.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN.

It Has Among Other Things, a Copy of
a Letter Written in 1775 by Jesse
Lukens, a Volunteer.

The January bulletin of the Boston Public Library, just issued, contains two features of unusual interest—first, a list of the newspapers, American and foreign, received regularly; second, a letter written in 1775 by Jesse Lukens, a volunteer in the Pennsylvania rifle corps, to John Shaw, Jr., (from the original manuscript recently obtained by the library).

This Lukens letter will be of considerable value to persons who study the history of Boston and the revolution.

It will be remembered that shortly after his arrival at Cambridge to take command of the Continental army, Washington passed some very severe strictures upon the conduct and appearance of the army which had been so hastily and irregularly collected for the defence of the country against Gage's army. He could not at once appreciate the advantages of a perfect democracy, which had educated the people to self-government, and to self-control under great emergencies. These strictures occurred in more than a few of his letters, written in confidence to his friends, and were soon laid aside, as service proved the worth and bravery of these yeoman soldiers. The number of troops coming outside of New England was so small as to make little impression, and little is known of their conduct in these first weeks of actual war.

Six companies of riflemen were to be raised by Pennsylvania, and before the end of July, 1775, a part of this quota was on its way to Cambridge. A number of gentlemen accompanied this force, as independent volunteers, holding no commissions, paying their own expenses and reserving the right to return at their pleasure. On Aug. 7 they arrived in Cambridge, and found the army still in its inchoate condition, for the regulations introduced by Washington and Gates, who was then acting as adjutant-general, had made little impression towards disciplining and correcting abuses. One month later, Lukens began his letter, and it makes an interesting contribution to the record of events, for he shows that the discipline of the Pennsylvania troops was no better than that of the Massachusetts regiments, and that sharp measures were needed to secure obedience and the safety of the army. Certain parts of this letter have already appeared in print, but it has never been published in its entirety. The following extracts will give some idea of the part played by the southern troops who afterwards developed into one of the best corps of the Continental army, and will further give an instructive view of the independence of movement of these gentlemen volunteers.

Immediately after the letter was written, Lukens returned to Pennsylvania and left the army in the winter of 1775. Later he joined Gen. Plunket's expedition against the Connecticut settlers in Wyoming. In the first encounter he was mortally wounded, and died a few days later.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 4.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1900.

CHARLESTOWN LIBRARY.

Improvement Association Would Swap
Harris Collection for New Books.

At the meeting of the Charlestown Improvement Association, last evening, a report was accepted which embodied two bills which will be presented to the Legislature. The report related to more accommodations for books in the local branch of the library.

One bill provides for the transfer of the Harris collection to the main library in Copley square, under an agreement that an amount equal to the income of the fund shall be devoted each year to the purchase of new books for the Charlestown branch. The second bill gives to the library trustees the right to remove certain books from the Charlestown Library. The report stated that the books of the Harris collection were not circulated six times during the year, and that there were on the shelves of the library 22,000 volumes, when there were accommodations for but 25,000 books.

The date of the annual banquet was set for Tuesday, Jan. 30. F. W. Brown was elected to the position on the executive board made vacant by the death of William Hichborn.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 3.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LIST.

Third Annual Catalogue of the New and
Important Publications That
Are Added.

The third Boston Public Library annual list, which is a catalogue of new and important books placed on the shelves during the last year, is ready for public purchase. The price at the library is 5 cents; by mail, 15 cents—figures below the cost of publication.

The annual list is in several respects the most useful and valuable issue of the catalogue department, of which Mr. James Lyman Whitney, librarian, was chief for many years. It is an up-to-date catalogue, compiled from the monthly bulletins, which may be had free of charge. Persons who take the bulletins regularly are better off than those who buy simply the annual list. The chief value of the list is in its compactness. There is a mass of classified material within its 140 pages. For ready reference the book is admirable.

Mr. Lindsay Swift, editor of library publications, has done very effective work in the preparation of the third annual list. The classification is more detailed and more nearly complete than in either of the previous issues.

One thing to be noted is the addition of an alphabetical index to the biographies obtained in the last year, making ready reference a simple matter. Because of the bulk, the division of public documents has been omitted; but to make some atonement, the lists on sociology and political science are made more full, covering 11 pages of the list. This is nearly as long as the list of works on history and travels. The collections on literature naturally lead in the point of variety, with fine arts and archaeology nearly as extensive.

The library has added some notable manuscripts to its collections in the last year, as well as a number of early printed books relating to the history of New England.

THE REPUBLIC.

BOS'ON, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1900.

NEW BOOKS AT THE LIBRARY.

The Boston Public Library has just issued its third annual list of new and important books added during the year 1899, a portly octavo of 138 pages. Although this list includes only the more notable of the accessions, its bulk and character prove that the library is keeping abreast with current publications in all branches of learning. A system of classification under subjects enables those who consult the list to find readily the more recent publications on any particular subject, and this year the classification is more detailed and complete than in either of the previous issues.

We also note the addition of an alphabetical index to the biographies obtained in the last year, making ready reference a simple matter. Because of their bulk, the division of public documents has been omitted; but, to make some atonement, the lists on sociology and political science are made more full, covering eleven pages of the list. This is nearly as long as the list of works on history and travels. The collections on literature naturally lead in the point of variety, with fine arts and archaeology nearly as extensive.

The library has added some notable manuscripts to its collections in the last year, as well as a number of early printed books relating to the history of New England. This annual list may be had of the library, and is sold at a price so small as to be below the cost of publication.

OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

Letter Written by a Volunteer of the Revolutionary War.

The January number of the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library contains a feature which will possess high interest to all interested in the history of Boston and of the American revolution. It will be remembered that shortly after his arrival at Cambridge to take command of the Continental army, Washington passed some very severe strictures upon the conduct and appearance of the army which had been so hastily and irregularly collected for the defence of the country against Gage's army. He could not at once appreciate the advantages of a perfect democracy, which had educated the people to self-government and to self-control under great emergencies. These strictures occurred in more than a few of his letters, written in confidence to his friends, and were soon laid aside, as service proved the worth and bravery of these yeoman soldiers. The number of troops coming outside of New England was so small as to make little impression, and little is known of their conduct in these first weeks of actual war.

The Public Library recently came into possession of a letter written by Jesse Lukens, a volunteer in the Pennsylvania rifle corps, commanded by Colonel Thompson. Six companies of riflemen were to be raised by Pennsylvania, and before the end of July, 1775, a part of this quota was on its way to Cambridge. A number of gentlemen accompanied this force, as independent volunteers, holding no commissions, paying their own expenses and reserving the right to return at their pleasure. On Aug. 7 they arrived in Cambridge, and found the army still in its inchoate condition, for the regulations introduced by Washington and Gates, who was then acting as adjutant-general, had made little impression towards disciplining and correcting abuses. One month later, Lukens began his letter, and it makes an interesting contribution to the record of events, for he shows that the discipline of the Pennsylvania troops was no better than that of the Massachusetts regiments, and that sharp measures were needed to secure obedience and the safety of the army. Certain parts of this letter have already appeared in print, but it has never been published in its entirety. The following extracts will give some idea of the part played by the southern troops who afterwards developed into one of the best corps of the Continental army, and will further give an instructive view of the independence of movement of these gentlemen volunteers.

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The Bulletin also contains a list of the daily newspapers currently taken in the newspaper room of the library, forming a convenient guide to those who may wish to consult the newspapers of special localities.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

Meeting in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library—Aid to Small Libraries Discussed by Specialists

The meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library was well attended, this morning, and great interest was shown in the proceedings. The programme was interesting, and the speakers were all specialists. The president of the club, William L. R. Gifford, of the Public Library of Cambridge, presided.

The first address was by Miss L. E. Stearns, who described the work of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and the aid it gives to small libraries. This aid is extended to communities all over the State. They have a system of 240 libraries, which give to small towns the use of books and magazines. The books are packed in boxes, each containing fifty volumes, which are exchanged every six months. Miss Stearns gave a most interesting account of her experiences in travelling over the State establishing and supervising these libraries. Plans are drawn for library buildings, and advice is given to the people in every way. Some of the villages contain but three or four hundred people, and the libraries are kept in the houses, stores and shops of the inhabitants. The same work is done for the farmers. The experience in one village, where the 408 people were all Norwegians, by birth, was entertainingly told. Everything was conducted on the cooperative plan, and there was not an adult in the place that did not contribute towards the building that was erected for the books that were purchased, with the travelling library as a nucleus. There is also a summer school maintained by the State for the instruction of librarians, but no one is admitted who has not had some library experience, so popular has this become that librarians attend from distant parts of the country. The libraries are visited as frequently as possible by members of the commission.

The work of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts was described by S. S. Green of the State commission. Almost every town in the Commonwealth, he said, has a library, the exceptions being but seven. Massachusetts, he continued, does not need schools to instruct librarians, because such librarians as need information can readily obtain it by consulting with the librarians of the large libraries. The State is rich and its people are benevolent, and they do by individual effort what is done in Wisconsin by association. The ladies who are interested in this work see to it that lectures are provided for the communities if they desire them. Much has been done by the Massachusetts commission to teach people how to make a judicious and economical use of the funds committed to their care. It is working now to get libraries into the seven towns that are unprovided for. Another great work is answering advice regarding the management of libraries. The reports of the commission are prepared with great care and contain much valuable information.

Mr. Nourse of Lancaster, a member of the commission, followed with a vindication of the Massachusetts law, which, he said, had been condemned because of its simplicity. It has recognized the fact that the boy who is always "boosted" never does anything for himself. It has established the libraries of the small towns, and then requires them to care for themselves. Some of these towns appropriate only \$15 annually for their libraries. But this is a liberal amount when compared with what the large towns and cities give. Some of these small towns do better than the cities, which proves there is no ground for the statement that the small towns are stingy and sleepy. The circulation of books by the Boston Public Library averages annually two for every inhabitant and in Worcester more than three for each inhabitant, which shows that even the cities are wide awake enough when it comes to books. The villages do even better than this. He urged those who have books to spare to give them to the small towns that are struggling hard to maintain their libraries, and he advised the librarians of the larger towns to assist in every way in their power by way of encouragement to those who are not so highly favored as they are.

Dr. G. E. Wire answered the question: "What can the Massachusetts Library Club do to help the small libraries?" He first advised a change of name to that of State Library Association, which would give it an influence on State legislation. He would then have a Boston Library Club which could deal with local and social matters. He believed that the library spirit should be encouraged, and the time and place of meeting of the club be changed, so as to accommodate people in the distant parts of the State. He also advocated longer sessions, and a greater variety of topics to be discussed. Large libraries, he said, did not afford good models for small ones. Neither are the librarians of the former the best judges of the needs of the latter. He believed in the travelling library for New England, because, he said, there were no dealer people in the world than in some of the New England towns.

The meeting took a recess until 2:15 o'clock, when W. H. Tillinghast, State Librarian, delivered an interesting and instructive address on "One Way to Help Along." He was followed by F. F. Murdock, principal of the State Normal School at North Adams, who spoke on "Normal School Libraries of Massachusetts and Their Use."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 10.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1900.

LITERARY CLUB.

Treatment of the Topic, "Aid to Small Libraries."

The Massachusetts Library Club met this morning for an all day session in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. President W. L. R. Gifford of Cambridge presided. The programme for the first session was:

General topic, "Aid to Small Libraries"; "The Work of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in the Line of Aid to Small Libraries," by Miss L. E. Stearns of the Wisconsin commission; "The Work of the Massachusetts Library Commission of Massachusetts," by Mr. S. S. Green of the state commission; "Statistics and Remarks on Large and Small Libraries in Massachusetts," by the Hon. A. S. Nourse of Lancaster; "What Can the Massachusetts Library Club Do to Help the Small Libraries?" by Dr. G. E. Wire.

Mr. Green stated that out of 322 towns in this Commonwealth there remain to-day only seven that do not enjoy free public library privileges. On the request of a town the state commission will provide \$100 worth of books as a nucleus of a free public library, provided the town agrees to pay \$15 to \$20 a year for maintenance and support, in proportion to taxation valuation.

Mr. Nourse wished to contradict strongly an opinion, rather common, to the effect that the little towns are stingy in library matters. Most of them are, in fact, more liberal according to their means than some cities.

At the afternoon session of the club the programme was: "One Way to Help Along," by Mr. W. H. Tillinghast; "Normal School Libraries of Massachusetts and Their Use," by Mr. F. F. Murdock, principal of the state normal school at North Adams.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1900.

OTTO FLEISCHNER

Appointed Assistant Librarian of Public Library.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday appointed Otto Fleischner assistant librarian. This is not a new position, but had lapsed for several years, the desk most nearly corresponding to it having been that of librarian's secretary, last held by the late Philip Savage.

Mr. Fleischner was born in Bohemia, studied in Prague and Milan, and came to this country in 1876, settling in Philadelphia.

In 1879, he came to Boston, engaged in the book auction business with C. F. Libbey & Co., and in 1881, entered the library as a member of the staff department. In 1885 he was made head of the special libraries department.

His special knowledge is as an expert on the value of books. He does the buying for the library in auctions and other sales, and incidentally has attracted money gifts to the institution by calling the attention of citizens to special opportunities to buy books, for which no fund could be drawn upon. His advice on the value of books and works of art is also sought from other cities.

No arrangement has yet been made about the special libraries department. It can theoretically be divided into fine arts, the music and the Barton and Historical collections, and possibly the costume collection may be divided in that way.

The new head of the catalogue department is still to be appointed to succeed Mr. Whitney, who is now librarian.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 13.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1900.

MADE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

Otto Fleischner Appointed by Public Library Trustees—He Is Mr. Whitney's Choice.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon Mr. Otto Fleischner, custodian of special libraries, was appointed assistant librarian. The vote was unanimous, in favor of the recommendation of Librarian James L. Whitney.

The appointment restores a position which went out of existence many years ago. The last assistant librarian was Mr. Whitney, and it is a singular and very happy coincidence that the place should be re-established under his administration, and that a member of the library force who has been in sympathy with him professionally should be elected to work with him, hand in hand. This new combination, succeeded by Mr. Herbert Putnam's business administration, stands for logical promotion in the library force. Promotion to the leading positions in purely technical libraries in the world means a good deal among men of the calling, and in this instance is a matter of considerable interest to the 70,000 or more cardholders and the hundreds of thousands of readers who make use of the Boston Public Library.

As Mr. Whitney's recent promotion was deserved, so is Mr. Fleischner's. Mr. Whitney had been for years chief of the catalogue department. He was by profession and by personal inclination a scholar. He stood away up on the list as a bibliographer. He knew the professional business of the Boston library thoroughly. Mr. Putnam had put the great literary plant on a modern basis, according to a modern system, and had developed especially the popular side of the institution. Mr. Whitney was his proper successor, as one selected from the library staff, as he might develop especially the scholarly side, without losing sight of the great popular end of the library.

But no one ever supposed that Mr. Putnam or Mr. Whitney, as administrative head, could attend to two important tasks at once—the purely business organization and the purely technical library improvements. Each thing was peculiar to itself, and the way to attend to them was to arrange the business end first. Mr. Putnam, as everybody knows, did that part well. And Mr. Whitney was appointed to do the second part. And Mr. Fleischner, scholar that he is, appears to have had the business training in his profession that fits him to assist the librarian in the administrative work of the institution.

Mr. Fleischner worked with Mr. Putnam in the reorganization of the library. Mr. Putnam's policy was very agreeable, indeed, to Mr. Fleischner, who has always been a progressive man. It is not an exaggeration to say that several of Mr. Putnam's achievements were suggested or were quietly carried to completion by Mr. Fleischner.

And so the new Boston Public Library administration is likely to be successful—in the line of a sound, broad policy on Mr. Whitney's part.

Otto Fleischner was born in Austria about 45 years ago. After a good schooling and travel he came to Boston in 1879. He found a place with the firm of Sullivan Bros. & Libby, book sellers, on Beacon street. He was with that house until 1881, employed in cataloguing and appraising. Then he went to the Boston Public Library, to the staff department, on account of his knowledge of the value of books.

When the library was moved to Copley square, he was made custodian of special libraries—fine arts, music, the Barton and Ticknor collections, and so on. About 70,000 volumes were placed under his personal supervision. Presently he came to be known popularly as "Mr. Fleischner, who has charge of the fine arts department." Perhaps this special designation was due to his remarkable development of that library. He brought it into wider public use. He made arrangements for visits by classes from the public schools. Later he formed the photograph collection, with Mr. Putnam's cordial approval. The Gropius collection was the nucleus. Then Mr. Putnam went to Europe and bought 600 photographs, which were mounted by the library. The collection today amounts to about 10,000.

So there is a brief look at the present situation of the executive heads of the Boston Public Library. The administration should be very good, indeed. Mr. Whitney has the confidence of the trustees, and Mr. Fleischner has Mr. Whitney's confidence.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN APPOINTED

Otto Fleischner, Special Custodian in the Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library, Has Been Chosen for This Position

By a unanimous vote of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, Otto Fleischner, who for a long time has been special custodian in the fine arts department of the library, was appointed to the position of assistant librarian. This action on the part of the trustees restores an office long ago discontinued. The vote of the trustees was an endorsement of a recommendation on the part of James L. Whitney, the librarian, who formerly was assistant librarian when Mr. Putnam was the chief of the executive staff of the library.

Probably no man is better acquainted with the library and the general routine and details of conducting the work there outside of the business department, than Mr. Fleischner, who in years past has proved his great value in being exceptionally well informed in matters bearing upon the successful administration of its affairs.

Otto Fleischner was born in Austria about forty-five years ago. He was educated in Milan, Italy, and after widespread travel he came to Boston, in 1879. He found a place with Sullivan Brothers & Libbie, booksellers, on Beacon street. He was with that house until 1891, employed in cataloging and appraising. Then he went to the Boston Public Library, to the shelf department, on account of his knowledge of the value of books. When the library was moved to Copley square he was made custodian of special libraries—fine arts, music, the Barton and Ticknor collections, and like departments. About 70,000 volumes were placed under his personal supervision. Mr. Fleischner has built up the photographic side of the fine arts department so that today the Boston Public Library has undoubtedly the finest collection of photographs in the United States.

Those who use the Boston Public Library will be gratified at the action of the new librarian in selecting Mr. Otto Fleischner, custodian of special libraries, as assistant librarian. The position has been vacant for some years, and in restoring it the trustees leave Mr. Whitney more free to attend to the purely technical improvement of the library, and give him an assistant, who, though a thorough scholar and a trained librarian, is especially well-fitted to develop the working, popular side of the great institution. Mr. Fleischner has made his mark already as custodian of the special libraries, developing the Fine Arts department to a remarkable degree. Not only has this department been enriched greatly under Mr. Fleischner's management, but he has led the public to use and appreciate it. In his larger field of activity his talents will have a wider scope, and as there is a thorough sympathy between the new librarian and the new assistant, the selection may be regarded as an especially happy one.

RT MASS WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900

FOR THE READING ROOM.

Hon. William C. Todd Adds \$5000 More to the Fund.

Making a Total of \$15,000 Which He Has Contributed for This Great Educational Institution of Newburyport—Mayor Huse Receives a Communication Announcing the Gift.

The following letter from Hon. Wm. C. Todd making the magnificent offer of \$5000 in addition to the \$10,000 already contributed by him to the reading room of the Public Library, was received by Mayor Huse on Tuesday and will be read with interest by the people of Newburyport and all interested in its welfare. The Public Library has been a favorite institution of this city since its establishment, and has won the favor of those whose wealth enabled them to demonstrate the feeling in active deed by contributions to the enlargement of its beneficence and for housing it in an appropriate building. Among these benefactors there is none to whom those who use its advantages are more indebted than to Mr. Todd. It was to his enlightened liberality that we owe the establishment of the reading room for newspapers and magazines, one of the first, if not absolutely the first, to be established in connection with a public library. From the beginning it has been exceedingly popular, and is thronged almost daily as is no other place of public resort in Newburyport, and the debt of gratitude owed to the founder is felt and acknowledged by all. And now Mr. Todd has added to this debt we owe him by one half, which will very materially add to the value of the reading room to the public by increasing the scope and variety of the publications which will be made accessible.

What Mr. Todd says in his letter to the mayor making this offer, with regard to publications devoted to special branches of science and thought, is a hint to the directors of the public library of the wishes of the donors as to the kind of papers and magazines which shall be most prominent in the added number. There are some of that character now, but they are few in comparison with those devoted to news and general literature. Of these latter we have a considerable and select variety already. No doubt the wishes of Mr. Todd will be respected in this regard. What shall be the reading matter of the library and of the reading room is in the power of the directors according to the means at their disposal; what shall be used and read is out of their power and at the call of the public.

Newburyport has been very fortunate in the fact that so many men of wealth have shown their interest in our public library in the substantial form of gifts, from the time when Josiah Little gave the first \$5000 for establishing the library. Mr. E. S. Moseley has been a long time friend and supporter of the institution, and it was through his influence that the liberal contributions of George Peabody and Michael H. Simpson were made, and by and by his friend Mr. Todd, have cooperated in the extension of the material and usefulness of the library. But to none are we more indebted on this account than to Mr. Todd who has added a useful and popular department, which at the time of his first gift was also a novel department of a town or city library. The letter itself will be read with interest, and we may add, with instruction by all to whom Newburyport and its well-being is dear.

Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 16, 1900.
HON. THOMAS HUSE, Mayor of Newburyport.
My Dear Sir:—The Boston Public Library, a pioneer, and, probably, the best institution of the kind in the United States, was established in 1822, and the Newburyport Public Library only two years later. The only intention then was to furnish free books. Soon after, however, came the general use of telegrams, with the history of the world for the past 24 hours in every daily paper, and it cannot be a matter of surprise that the reading of the community should be turned more and more from books, telling of

the dead past, to newspapers, dealing with the living present. Many well informed persons have stated to me that they read the papers daily as a necessity of their business, but have no time for books. The whole world is now interested in the countries and events where war exists, and newspapers, not books, are our only sources of information. The late Paymaster General of the Army, Gen. Alvard, told me that one of our victories of the Mexican war in which he was engaged, was gained by the use of a war map in the New York Herald. The newspaper has become the great educator of the people, and largely the moulder of public opinion. An address made to a hundred in the evening, the next morning may speak to millions the world over. Of all the changes of this most wonderful century, the expansion of the newspaper is one of the most important. Many thousands of journals have taken the place of the 200 in the United States in 1800.

In response to the public demand, a newspaper as well as a magazine reading room was added to the Newburyport Public Library as early as 1870, one of the first of the public libraries to establish such a department. But the greatest increase in the number of periodicals has been since that date. Mr. A. J. Spafford, of Washington—and there is no higher authority—has written to me that "The number of newspapers and other periodicals in the United States in 1870 was not over 7000, and the total number in 1890 exceeds 22,000." Mr. F. W. Lee, of the Boston Public Library, has given me substantially the same numbers, a threefold increase in thirty years.

Many of the new publications are devoted to special branches of science and thought, without which no reading room could be well equipped. There seems then a necessity for an increase in the facilities of the Reading Room, if Newburyport would retain and add to its old reputation for intelligence. I will, therefore, gladly add \$5000 to the \$10,000 already given, if the city will accept it under the same conditions, viz.: that it will pay in semi-annual payments 4 per cent. to the directors of the Public Library, all to be used for newspapers and magazines, to be free to all with proper restrictions, and with a special condition that all shall be expended for periodicals for the one central reading room of the library building. One well supplied reading room is far more valuable to the community than many small scattered reading rooms, especially in so limited a territory as Newburyport.

I trust I shall be pardoned for expressing the hope that in providing for both the reading room and library regard will ever be paid to what is useful to the community. Nearly 80 per cent. of the reading from our public libraries is reported to be fiction.

With much regard for a city where I had my home for many years, and with my best wishes for its future prosperity,

I am, very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM C. TODD

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1900.

AT THE LIBRARY.

The coldness of Boston in giving welcome to the arriving stranger, and her slowness to encourage citizens not natives of our city have been the subject of many strictures abroad and at home. To such persons as have failed to understand the spirit of fairness and squareness which, under all the conservatism, is the genuine Boston bent, there may be instruction in two recent appointments made by the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Of those trustees three, Solomon Lincoln, the president, and Drs. Bowditch and Dwight, are intimately connected with Harvard University; Mr. Lincoln is overseer and the others as teachers in the medical school, while Rev. Dr. De Normandie, a fourth, is a graduate of the Harvard Divinity School. Yet last month their choice for librarian was J. L. Whitney, a Yale man. Last Friday these four, J. H. Benton, Jr., a New Hampshire man, voting with them, named as assistant librarian Otto Fleischner, who was born in Austria.

Moreover, both appointees had come to Boston as young men and succeeded in working their way to the top of their profession.

THE BENZIGER BROS. IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

How An Acrobatic Troupe Viewed Sargent's Famous Painting.



Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900

THE FINE ARTS

Architectural Notes and Comments

Last fall a voting contest was proposed to the readers of the *Brochure Series of Architectural Illustrations*, with the object of determining which, in their opinion, were the ten most beautiful buildings in the United States. Much interest was shown in the vote, more than two hundred persons submitting lists. It is to be supposed that most of the voters are either architects or students of architecture. The following-named ten buildings, named in the order of preference, are those which received the greatest number of votes in this contest: 1. National Capitol, Washington, D. C.; Hallet, Thornton, Hadfield, Hoban, Latrobe, Bullfinch, Walter and Clark, architects. 2. Boston Public Library, Boston; McKim, Mead & White, architects. 3. Trinity Church, Boston; H. H. Richardson, architect. 4. Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.; Smith-meyer, Pelz and Edward D. Casey, architects. 5. Columbia University Library, New York city; McKim, Mead & White, architects. 6. Trinity Church, New York city; Richard Upjohn, architect. 7. Madison Square Garden, New York city; McKim, Mead & White, architects. 8. St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city; James Renwick, architect. 9. Biltmore House, Baltimore, N. C.; R. M. Hunt, architect. 10. City Hall, New York city; Mangin & Maccomb, architects.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900

DISINFECTION IN THE LIBRARY

Although possession by the dust-hunting passion has a tendency to make its victims "more nice than wise," they are certainly within their very sensible rights when they cry out for some discrimination in the matter of publicly circulating books, either from a city public library or from the libraries which rent books at so much per day or week. The private libraries may refuse books to any undesirable looking individuals who apply for them and this staves off a little of the possible unpleasantness. But the deliveries of books at the public libraries have no such resources, and if they had exercised it once the composite voice of the "great unwashed" would make a din that would echo from the Old North Church to Roxbury Crossing in no uncertain way.

So there should be devised other ways out of the difficulty. It is a real one in view of all the facts that might be spread before the public if a canvass were made among a certain intelligent and intellectual contingent who have personally faced these facts. No doubt disease is frequently conveyed by books; it is obviously possible for it to travel in this way. But there is the testimony of reliable physicians to be had on the subject if such generalizations are too vague for you.

It seems even to those who are not professional "dust hunters" that some means might be devised whereby these unpleasantnesses—let us deal as gently as possible with them—might be rid of their power to offend. Returned books should be submitted to some sort of process immediately upon their return that would render them innocuous. This is not the place perhaps to specify the process, it is rather to suggest the need of an effective one which once recognized will set in motion a chain of experiments sure to result finally in the adoption of a practicable one.

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IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Viewed Sargent's Famous Painting.



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"Pretty Fair for Zodiac."

4 PHARAOH
"Out of Sight."

7 "Good day!"

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.
THE FINE ARTS

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Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900.

DISINFECTION IN THE LIBRARY

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SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 21.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1900.

BOSTON WILL MOURN.

Ruskin's Death Commented on by Messrs. Fleischner, Tillinghast and Vedder and Prof. Norton.

The city of Boston, which is known widely among English speaking people to say nothing of "foreigners," so called—for the literary culture of its people, has taken an important part in the development of interest in Ruskin's works. And, perhaps, the chief public index of this interest is to be found in the circulation of Ruskin's books, and books relating to him and his associations and criticisms and his school, distributed by the Boston Public Library.

All sorts and conditions of people read in the library and take books from it; and it is not too much to say that the use of Ruskin's books has been general—not limited to students of Harvard and literary persons in the community. It appears that Ruskin's writings and works referring to him and his school have been in constant demand at the library. And for this reason it is likely that a considerable number of library patrons will realize appreciably the loss of John Ruskin's personal influence.

Mr. Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian, said as much yesterday to a representative of *The Herald*. Mr. Fleischner has been for some time at the head of the fine arts department of the institution, and is therefore quite competent to express an opinion.

"Ruskin has been personally forgotten during the last year or two," said Mr. Fleischner, "because he has been and we have not had anything from his pen. His death, which is bound to be lamented by many people in Boston and Cambridge, draws fresh attention to his life work and his influence in the world of culture. As far as the Boston Public Library is concerned, public interest in Ruskin is as strong today as it has been. His books are called for every day. The public use of his works is general. The people of Boston want to know that in order to understand the world of art, they must know the art of Ruskin. I think that local influence is reviving."

"Ruskin was distinctly a literary artist. I mean, he was a literary student of art, and he sought to influence the world by his literary view of art. He made a school—a great one, and his influence has been unquestioned."

"In his life work Ruskin secured the study of art rather than the development of it. But I think his chief purpose was to stimulate curiosity. And, by the way, it is something that the French are just beginning to study Ruskin. Probably will be studied more, now that he is dead. You cannot study art without knowing Ruskin."

Mr. Fleischner was at his desk in the index room of the library, directing the preparation of a Ruskin alcove. As soon as he had seen that the great man was dead he had started to bring together the best biographies and copies of the principal works for the use of the patrons of the library, since he had noted that the death of any famous man immediately starts the public to reading about him. About 100 volumes of Ruskin's literature had been collected there, only a small fraction, of course, of the entire number of books by Ruskin and relating to him in the library.

"We have copies of everything he written, as well as all the biographies," said Mr. Fleischner, and then he called attention to an article published some day in the *American Architect* praising Ruskin's work in that department and saying: "The late Charles B. Underwood, one of the most skillful and clever draughtsmen that ever lived, gained his unrivaled precision of eye and hand through his practice of the exercises in Ruskin's 'Elements of Drawing,' which he called the most valuable book that an architectural draughtsman could own."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 1.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Boston Public Library is a system of libraries, and embraces, in addition to the central library in Copley square, six additional, distinct agencies, including branch libraries, stations and places of deposit distributed in such parts of the city as have seemed most convenient for the use of citizens. The trustees are continually receiving applications for the establishment of new stations, most of which they find it impossible to grant with the means at their command.

The number of regular employees in the library service employed on full time is 23. To the above should be added the employees engaged in Sunday and evening service and other occasional services, to the number of 118 more, making the total of employees 251.

The trustees of the library owe no floating debt, and never incur expenditure beyond the means at their command, but it requires all the money at their disposal for the administration of the library each year.

The city government last year appropriated to the library \$200,000. In addition to this the trustees have the income of certain trust funds, amounting to \$200 or \$250,000 annually. They no longer have the benefit of certain sources of income formerly at their command. For instance, they formerly received some benefit from the sale of the old Public Library building.

which work to the disadvantage of the trustees. They receive small amounts of money for their publications. They are compelled to turn these receipts into the city treasury, while the expense of the publications is paid from their general funds. In like manner, they collect fines in the course of a year amounting to some \$500 at a cost of say \$100. The expense of collection is paid out of the general appropriation for the library; all the receipts go to the city treasury. It would seem no more than reasonable that the receipts from publications and from fines should be returned to the library.

A great number of books in the library need retinding. A large expenditure in this particular is necessary for the proper preservation of the property. The bindings suffer from the ordinary use of the library, and the removal of the books from the old to the new building was an additional source of injury. It seems to the trustees that they must make application for a special appropriation in this particular to the amount of from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

In general, they add that the use of the library continually increases. This results from the increased population of the city and the increased number of card holders. It is inevitable that the expense of the library should increase, even if no more be accomplished than to administer the library in its present condition. In order to maintain its former relative position and supply it with the new books which it should receive it must receive an increased appropriation.

RARE MANUSCRIPTS.

Important Letters in the Public Library.

History of the Abolition Movement, as Told in Correspondence.

Page of the Original of Carlyle's "French Revolution" is There.

In the manuscript department in the Boston public library is now to be seen a most valuable and interesting collection of lately acquired manuscripts relating for the most part to the history of the abolition movement from 1830 to the end of the civil war, when its success was assured.

These manuscripts have been arriving at the library with such regularity during the past eight months that they have almost overwhelmed Mr. Worthington Ford and his assistants in charge of the department, and it is only by the greatest persistency that they have been at last arranged, listed and cataloged, making them ready for public inspection.

The basis of the collection is a very large number of manuscripts, both printed and written, presented by the sons of William Lloyd Garrison. So large is the number that no attempt has been made to count the manuscripts. They have simply been mounted on heavy white paper and arranged in chronological order.

These are supplemented, as is natural, by some 1300 letters, the gift of Miss Helen Weston of Staten Island. The letters were the property of Miss Weston's aunt, Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, who was a co-worker of Garrison's. She was also for some time one of the co-editors of the Liberator, published from 1830 to 1863.

Next comes the Estlin collection from England. This was the gift of Miss Estlin and comprises about 400 letters, the correspondence of her father, John Bishop Estlin, who was a prominent worker on the side of Garrison.

Another quantity of material which is decidedly rare and instructive forms a part of the series. This is a collection of letters given by Edward A. Phelps of Rockland, the son of Rev. Amos A. Phelps, who was leader of the opposition to Garrison. The letters bear chiefly on the work of the opposition party, which split off from the original party in 1839, formed a new society and established another anti-slavery newspaper. Their value is readily seen from the fact that they have never before been used historically and contain much new material in relation to the differences existing in the old Massachusetts anti-slavery society.

Finally to complete the voluminous new collection is a package of letters written by a slave merchant in New Orleans in the 30s. These give quotations on the value of slaves and tell of the condition of the markets.

This vast accumulation of original material will, it is obvious, enable the public to examine an exceptionally complete record of the abolition movement in the state of Massachusetts, which was instrumental to so large an extent in causing the civil war. With the exception of the anti-slavery documents at Oberlin college, this Boston collection forms the largest set in the United States.

In addition to the material relating to abolition, the new acquisition to the library contains a considerable number of manuscripts of a miscellaneous nature. These, though they cannot well be classified, have individually much rarity and interest attached to them.

Among these odds and ends are transcripts from London relating to the colonial history of Massachusetts, as well as letters from Gov. Shirley, telling much of the smuggling trade of 1710 at the time of the war with Spain.

Another valuable document is a page of the manuscript of Carlyle's French revolution. This was the gift of Mrs. Conrad and was presented to her mother by Mrs. Carlyle in recognition of an act of courtesy. The leaf is covered with a delicate, clear handwriting, which seems to indicate that Carlyle took great pains with his work. It bears few corrections and interlineations.

Contained in the set, too, is a long manuscript by Bayard Taylor, which contains a chapter of his "Trip Abroad". And those devoted to poetry may find certain manuscript poems of Walt Whitman's, as well as a long poem by James Russell Lowell, covering seven or eight folio pages.

A letter, decidedly interesting, is to be seen here from Henry Watterson, regarding the nomination of Horace Greeley for president. In it the writer says: "There is risk in all experiment, and Greeley as a presidential enterprise is the devil of an experiment." Later he says most aptly of Murat Halstead: "I am afraid we shall never be able to make anything but a bushwhacker of him, he skirmishes too much." Like all of Watterson's letters, this document would not seem complete without a reference to whiskey, toward the end.

Finally is a history of the library, in manuscript, by W. W. Greenwood, its former president. This is the gift of his son.

This enormous collection of documents now within the grasp of the public is a remarkable acquisition to the library. Beside being a source of pleasure to those who derive an immense satisfaction from viewing famous original matter, they will prove an endless source of interest and value to those engaged in the research of history—particularly Massachusetts history.

NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Herald:

On Aug. 10, 1899, The Herald published an editorial concerning the needs of the Public Library. It was an able and eloquent appeal and attracted the attention of all good citizens. The benefit of the Public Library is a modern discovery. Learning once constituted the accomplishment of those in the higher order of society, who had no relish for active employment, and of those whose monastic lives and religious professions sought to escape from the weariness of their common duties. Its means were formerly within the reach of the few, and it required wealth to accumulate knowledge. The possession of a library was no ordinary achievement.

But libraries no longer depend upon the smiles of a favored few. The patronage of the great is no longer subserviently entreated, or exultingly proclaimed. Their patrons are the public. Says The Herald of Aug. 10, 1899:

Bostonians are proverbially generous in supporting their great public institutions. For this reason our city stands foremost as a center of learning, education and art. A simple statement of the fact that one of these institutions stands greatly in need of funds to carry on its work in the degree that its rank demands should, therefore, be sufficient to call forth a commensurate response. There seems to be a general impression that our Public Library is amply provided by endowment and annual appropriations with the means to assure its due development along many lines of usefulness that it has to follow. In gifts of money the Public Library is the least favored of all the great institutions of learning, art and education in the New England metropolis. The total of the endowments received since the foundation of the

library, nearly a half-century ago, amount to only \$250,000. Of that sum only the income of \$20,000 is available for the purchase of books. And, with the decreased earning power of money, this income is steadily diminishing.

The income from trust funds which can be spent for books is only \$8000, which is steadily decreasing. Out of \$13,000 per annum, the Librarian of the Public Library is expected to maintain a great storehouse of knowledge. Can he do it? Is he doing it? Former Librarian Putnam says no. Mr. Putnam, in his report submitted to the public after retiring from the librarianship, said: "On the popular side it is not developed in proper proportion. It is relatively losing rank. It will not regain this rank until the citizens of Boston come to its aid with further endowment."

And only the sum of \$13,000 per annum to be converted into books—the aliment of intellect and morals—for science, history, art and literature.

A contemporary has this to say: "It is time well spent to consider the principal obstacle, the lack of funds, which has hitherto barred out so preeminent a good; and, to consider, also, whether something cannot be done by which that obstacle may be removed. No one can question the worth of the Public Library, and for this reason the citizens of Boston should esteem the payment of his share of the expenses a privilege and not a burden."

If a thousand of the best books for the people are to be procured, they must be paid for. And the best books cost money. The Public Library is the only place where the masses can find the means of instruction, and therefore it is the duty of the citizens of Boston to support it generously and not reluctantly.

The one great object of the Public Library, an object dear to the heart of every man, is to exercise and to strengthen the minds of the people; to save them from vicious associations and from depraved habits. It is truly encouraging to see the people each day and evening busily engaged in the pursuit of the books of their various sentiments, deeply and reverently employing their time.

Another great object of the Public Library is to lead the people to the perception of the love of truth in the exact sciences, to give them a delight in exploring the vast world of natural history, and thus to prepare them, as far as by any human means they can be prepared, to a clearer and stronger mind, and less selfish and impure affections, a more ardent love of man and a higher reverence for Almighty God. We see in geology, in zoology, in astronomy, and in the many other sciences, a strong tendency to train the mind of the scholar to the decisions of those momentous questions of time, which, in the last resort, each man must not only decide for himself, but must abide the consequences of his decision. The Public Library begins where the common schools left off. Another thing, the Public Library is instrumental in rearing men, less misled by prejudice, more in love with truths, more clear in their perceptions, more just in their reasonings.

Bostonians will look with high hopes to the future development of the Public Library. As the friends of civil liberty, and the possessors of moral power and business common sense, the dictates of reason and sense of duty compels us to provide liberally and efficiently for the Public Library.

In 1899, Philadelphia spent \$151,000 for books. Buffalo spent \$20,000. Detroit and Cleveland spent \$20,000. Minneapolis spent in 1899 \$12,350 in books for its public library. The Public Library needs more books. It also needs a large endowment. Citizens, do your duty.

EUGENE B. WILLARD.
Boston, Mass.

The branch public library at Locke's pharmacy continues to attract young people and old to its shelves. Since it opened two years ago 30,856 books have been taken out, an estimate that illustrates the value of this public convenience. Every facility is afforded to obtain whatever class of reading may be desired by the card holder, and a collection of 375 volumes ranging on all topics may be selected from without the delay of communicating with the central library. Each month 50 of these books are substituted for an equal number, which keeps the library of literature perpetually moving. Parents should not neglect this opportunity of training their children to visit the local library and, from second nature, have them conversant with the use of books.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVII., NO. 34.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900.

GIFTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Examination in Grade "B" Will Be Held
Next Friday Afternoon.

An examination in grade "B" of the library service will be held at the Boston Public Library, Copley square, on the special libraries floor, next Friday at 2 o'clock.

The library has just received as a gift from Mr. George B. Knapp a collection of 114 medals, which were the property of his brother, the late Arthur M. Knapp. Mr. Hollis French has presented the library with the "Mémorial de Beaumarchais," a collection of rare pamphlets, published by Beaumarchais in 1763 and 1774, to present his side of the case in his suit against Lozman. The pamphlets were ordered to be burned by the court.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVII., NO. 34.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900.

MR. HUNT PROMOTED.

Chief of the Catalogue and Shelf Departments of the Boston Public Library.

The position of chief of the catalogue and shelf departments of the Boston Public Library, made vacant by the recent promotion of Mr. Whitney to the post of Librarian, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. B. Hunt, who has been connected with the library for 17 years, and who is thoroughly qualified for the duties of his new office. The appointment is a very popular one, not only with the working force of the

Mr. Hunt is a graduate of Harvard, class of '78. He was born in South Sudbury in 1855. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school, where he took the Franklin medal. At the conclusion of his college course he taught for three years at the Eastgreen school in Newburyport. He was then for one year a private tutor at Williamsport, Pa., and for another year a private secretary in Washington. He is a member of several of Boston's prominent social clubs.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900.

Gets Whitney's Place in Public Library.

Made Chief of the Catalog and Shelf Departments.

**Regarded as the Right Man
for the Place.**

Gift of 114 Medals from
Mr G. B. Knapp.

Valuable Franklin Pamphlet
Which Has Been Secured.

Mr E. B. Hunt was appointed chief of the catalog and shelf departments of the Boston public library yesterday afternoon by the board of trustees, and like all of the recent appointments it was received with much enthusiasm by those who are familiar with the real work of the library and who understand the simple question of merit.

This enthusiasm is not confined to the employees of the library by any means. It was given expression to by many "laymen"—men who have occasion to use the library in its largest sense from day to day.

This is the position which Mr Whitney, the present librarian, held for many years prior to his promotion a few weeks ago, and it is regarded as one of the most important in the library. It requires not only executive ability, but a broad and comprehensive knowledge of pretty nearly everything pertaining to literature and to language when looked at from a purely scientific point of view, to say nothing of the technical knowledge necessary to apply the same to the necessities of a great library.

Mr Hunt is a graduate of the class of '78 in Harvard, and has always been known as one of the lights of that class. He was born at South Sudbury, Mass., in 1855. He was graduated from the Boston Latin school where he took the Franklin medal. He taught for three years at the Englewood school in Newburyport; then for a year he was a private tutor at Williamsport, Penn., and the next year acted as secretary to a gentleman in Washington.

He became connected with the Boston public library 17 years ago, and has worked largely in the catalog department ever since that time. He has been associated with nearly every department in the library in the meantime and probably understands as much in a general way about the technical details of the library as any man in the building.

He worked under librarian Whitney for years and the latter was one of the heartiest congratulators, although he was largely instrumental in the appointment.

The trustees received yesterday, as a gift from Mr George B. Knapp, a collection of 114 medals belonging to his brother, the late Arthur Mason Knapp, former custodian of Butes hall.

Mr. H. C. French presented some of the interesting and rare French pamphlets in the library service will be held on the third Friday, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m. Tickets are \$1.00. There are about 100 applicants for the examination. The salary is \$3.50 to start with. At all goes of the French language. It is well, it is supposed to be \$5.

The trustees have recently brought the new and interesting French pamphlets in the library service will be held on the third Friday, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m. Tickets are \$1.00. There are about 100 applicants for the examination. The salary is \$3.50 to start with. At all goes of the French language. It is well, it is supposed to be \$5.

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BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1813

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

HUNT APPOINTED

Chief of Catalogue and Shelf
Dept. of the Library.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday appointed E. B. Hunt chief of the catalogue and shelf departments. This is the position held by J. E. Whitney before he was made librarian. Mr. Hunt was Mr. Whitney's assistant.

Mr. Hunt was born in 1855 at S. Sudbury. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and was graduated from Harvard in 1878 with honors in the classics. He taught in Newburyport at the Eagle Nest School for 3 yrs., was a private tutor at Williamsport, Pa., for a year, spent another year as secretary to a gentleman in Washington, and in 1883 entered the service of the library.

His scholarly attainments in the classics, a thorough knowledge and appreciation of literature and a precision of method in all he undertakes have won steady promotion.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the Aignet and Papyrus clubs.

G. B. Knapp has given to the library a collection of miscellaneous medals as a memorial to his brother, the late A. M. Knapp, custodian of Bates Hall, by whom they were collected.

From the Dr. Samuel Green fund the library has bought in London 2 tracts found bound up together in a book of miscellaneous pamphlets. One is "Debtor and Creditor," and the other Benj. Franklin's "Advice to a Young Tradesman Written by an Old One." The Franklin pamphlet is the one beginning "Time is Money," which is printed in most editions of his works.

The value of the present copy is that it was probably the first impression taken of the 4 pages which compose this tract. It was printed by Benj. Mecom, Franklin's nephew, in Boston, April,

Hollis French has presented to the library the memoirs of M. Caron de Beaumarchais.

A movement is on foot to bring the public schools into closer touch with the library in the study of geography. Last Monday night the Teachers' Geography Club met in the lecture room of the library. About 50 were present. Miss Fisher, the president, was in the chair. Prof. Davis of Harvard outlined a programme which he hoped to see gradually taken up.

An examination in grade "E" of the library service will be held at the Central Library, special libraries floor, on Friday, Feb. 9, at 2 p.m. This is the grade for admission to the service.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

E. B. HUNT PROMOTED

Appointed Chief of the Catalogue and Shelf Departments of the Public Library—Donations and Improvements

E. B. Hunt, who was the assistant of J. E. Whitney in the catalogue department of the Boston Public Library before the latter was made librarian, was yesterday appointed chief of the catalogue and shelf departments by the trustees. The position is regarded as one of the most important in the library. It requires not only executive ability, but a broad and comprehensive knowledge of pretty nearly everything pertaining to literature and to language when viewed from a purely scientific point of view, to say nothing of the technical knowledge necessary to apply the same to the necessities of a great library.

The trustees received yesterday, as a gift from George E. Knapp, a collection of 114 medals belonging to his brother, the late Arthur M. Knapp, former custodian of Bates Hall. Hollis French presented some interesting and rare French pamphlets.

An examination in grade E of the library service will be held on the third floor, Friday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M. This is the lowest grade, and there are about one hundred applicants for the examination.

The trustees have recently purchased through the fund donated by ex-Mayor Green two interesting pamphlets. One of these is a pamphlet by Benjamin Franklin, entitled "Advice to Tradesmen," which was printed by Mecom, Franklin's nephew, who was a printer in Boston between 1750 and 1762. This is supposed to be the only copy of this eight-page pamphlet in existence, and was purchased in London for about \$50. The other pamphlet is an "uncertain Franklin."

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARY POSITIONS.

Boys and Girls Take the Examinations in the Lowest Grade, E.

Thirty-seven boys and 34 girls took the civil service examination for grade E of the public library service yesterday. This is the lowest grade in the library, and practically means the "runners." The salary is \$2.50 per week.

The examination was such as any grammar school graduate should be able to answer—at least a large percentage of the questions. The ages of those who applied for the examination averaged about 15 years, although there were a few full-grown women among the applicants.

Another examination will be held next Friday afternoon for candidates in the next highest grades—B and C. The examinations are held on the third floor.

Boston Journal.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1900.

VOL. LXVII. - NUMBER 21,810.

LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Trustees of the Boston Public Library, recognizing the position occupied by the institution in the educational system of the city, and desiring to render the library in every way worthy to be known as "the poor man's university," are considering the desirability of establishing a short course of free lectures designed to set forth, more fully than can be done in printed documents, the facilities afforded by the library for studies in various directions.

It is intended that these lectures shall be delivered during the months of March and April by officers in charge of the various departments of the library and by citizens who appreciate the value of the privileges offered by the library to the scholar as well as to the general reader.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVII, NO. 45.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1900.

LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS.

About 180 Aspirants for Positions Are to Try the Tests in Grades "C" and "B" Friday.

Librarian James L. Whitney of the Boston Public Library announces that examinations for grades "C" and "B" of the library service will be held on the special library floor on Friday at 2:30 P. M. About 180 men and women have signified their intention of taking the examinations. They are listed as applicants, although there is no position vacant in either grade. The easier examination is for grade "C."

Grade "B" calls for a college education and familiarity with at least two languages. The "B" examination paper has come to be known as a "stickier."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVII, NO. 45.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES.

A Course Designed to Set Forth the Facilities for Study There.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library, recognizing the position occupied by the institution in the educational system of the city, and desiring to make the library as far as possible "the poor man's university," have decided to arrange a short course of free lectures designed to set forth the facilities for study afforded by the library.

These lectures will be supplemented by biographical sketches of eminent Bostonians whose lives have afforded valuable lessons for coming generations. The lectures will be delivered on the following dates at 8 P. M. in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, Boylston street entrance.

March 12—Col. T. W. Higginson, "Education and the Public Library."

March 19—Mr. James L. Whitney, "Incidents in the Early History of the Boston Public Library; Mr. Otto Fieleschner, "The Public Library and Art Education."

March 26—The Rev. Jesse H. Jones, "Wendell Phillips," address in connection with the presentation to the library of a bronze bust of Wendell Phillips.

April 2—Mr. Lindsay Swift, "The Public Library in Its Relations to Literature"; Mr. Worthington C. Lord, "The Public Library in Its Relations to the State."

April 11—The Hon. William Everett, "Reminiscences of the Hon. Edward Everett";

April 16—Mr. C. W. Bartlett, "World Literature and the Postal Service";

April 23—The Rev. L. E. Hale, "Benjamin Franklin."

Twenty-Eighth Year of Publication

THE NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Opp. Railroad Station, Bartlett, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

The pictures on exhibition at the West Roxbury Branch Library for the month are interior decorations of Pompeii and Herculaneum. In addition to the pictures and photographs lent out by the Central Library, a number of cuts and half-tones relating to the local library are being put for the benefit of the school children, together with scenes touching the history of each being shown at present.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1900.

VALUABLE LETTERS.

Famous Griswold Collection Given to Public Library.

It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Rufus Griswold of Bangor, Me., had given to the Boston Public Library the collection of manuscript letters left by her late husband and published in part a couple of years ago by her son, Win. Griswold, who died last summer.

This collection has the very highest value as covering the period about 1830-70, when the literary men of America maintained relations of intimacy, city to city, of which in our day we see little.

Griswold was the fire-brand in American literary history. But not only was he a perpetual disturber of the literary peace; he is probably entitled to be known as the first of the great literary editors. Edgar Poe preceded him as editor of Graham's Magazine, which brought out the budding and blossomed genius of the day, but it was as a creator of compositions and a caustic reviewer alone that Poe shone and made his magazine popular, whereas Griswold not only stirred the guild continually with his peculiar and forebodingly expressed views on current writing, but he drew to his pages the representative men of the time.

Hence this collection of letters shows some very remarkable names. We find Horace Greeley writing about a book of Margaret Fuller's and remarking with a phrase which we are likely to consider our own: "This is real stuff." There are 30 of these Greeley letters.

There are 10 letters from Thos. Childers, who contended that Poe stole the metre of "The Raven" from his own earlier piece; and 19 letters from Poe himself, several of them referring to the plagiarism of others, and one of them notably accusing Longfellow of having stolen the title, allegory and whole idea of his "The Raven" from Poe's "The Haunted Palace."

Whittier is represented with 23 letters, mainly in reference to contributions, and there are 2 from Henry Clay.

Oddly, on the same day with this announcement comes that of a gift by Col. T. W. Higginson of a valuable collection of John Brown letters. Oddly, because Col. Higginson is mentioned, with W. P. Garrison, as having assisted the library to get the Griswold collection.

The John Brown letters crown, as it were, the series of anti-slavery documents which have been obtained for the library during the last year, and which altogether make the greatest mass of anti-slavery material in existence.

The series began with the Garrison collection; then came that of Miss Weston; next Miss Estlin of England presented her collection with a prospect of Boston's getting the papers of Webb, the Irish abolitionist; fifth stand the singular Phelps anti-Garrison collection, and now comes the John Brown treasure.

It is a significant example of the attractive force there is in an already growing collection that the Griswold letters should now come to Boston when there is so much in them that is related to New York, and when it is known that efforts were made to get them for the New York library.

Another announcement yesterday was that of a gift from Augustus Hemenway, being photographic negatives of Francis Bacon's Promus or Common-Place book, now preserved in the archives of the British Museum. The plates are 71, folio size, covering the entire work, 68 pages of which are in Bacon's own handwriting. It is proposed to classify and print them, with transcripts, for the use of scholars.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVII., NO. 55.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1900.

GIFTS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Edgar Allen Poe and John Brown Manuscripts of Much Value.

Two valuable collections of manuscripts have been added by gift to the Boston Public Library.

Mrs. Rufus W. Griswold of Bangor, Me., has presented the collection of literary manuscripts made by her husband, the late Rufus W. Griswold, editor of Graham's Magazine, editor of Poe's works and many other well known publications. About 1200 pieces are included in the collection, ranging from the year 1830 to about 1875, and all are of literary importance, especially so a collection of letters relating to Poe, including 19 letters from him. The library is indebted to Wendell P. Garrison of New York and Col. Thomas W. Higginson for aid in securing this valuable gift.

The other collection of historical importance is a volume of John Brown manuscripts given by Col. T. V. Higginson. This collection comprises 207 letters written between the years 1855 and 1880, including 15 letters by John Brown and letters by his friends, Col. Higginson, F. B. Sanborn, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, George L. Stearns and others.

From Augustus Hemmaway there have been received photographic negatives of Francis Bacon's "Promus, or Common-Place Book," now preserved in the archives of the British Museum. The plates are 71 in number, folio size, covering the entire work of 68 pages of which are in Bacon's own handwriting. It is proposed to electotype and print them, with transcripts, for the use of scholars.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1900.

SOME VALUABLE ACCESSIONS.

Public Library Comes into Possession of 19 Original Letters by Edgar Allan Poe—Other Important Gifts.

The public library has just come into possession of a most valuable set of 120 manuscripts, the gift of Mrs. Rufus W. Griswold of Bangor, Me. Among them are 19 original letters by Edgar Allan Poe, and when it is considered that the market price of a Poe letter is about \$70 the money value alone of these letters is seen to be considerable.

The entire collection of manuscripts was made by the late Rufus W. Griswold, who was a power in American literary and magazine circles in the 40's. He was at one time the editor of Graham's Magazine, and during his life wrote and compiled a great many popular historical works and biographies. He edited Poe's works and wrote a biography of the poet, which has been much criticised. Among these 120 manuscripts and letters there are some very interesting and valuable things.

The library is indebted to Mr. Wendell P. Garrison of New York and Col. Thomas W. Higginson in securing this valuable gift.

Another valuable historical collection which the library has just received from Col. Higginson consists of a volume of manuscript relating to John Brown, including 15 letters written by the famous abolitionist, and 207 letters written between the years 1855 and 1880. These include letters by Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, George L. Stearns, F. B. Sanborn and Col. Higginson. Certainly this is a most valuable acquisition.

It will take considerable time to put these collections in proper shape for use, and they will, therefore, not be accessible to the public for the present.

From Mr. Augustus Hemmaway the library has just received photographic negatives of the manuscript of Francis Bacon's "Promus, or Common-Place Book." The plates are 71 in number, folio size, covering the entire work of 68 pages in Lord Bacon's own handwriting.

This work consists of short sentences without any correction—thoughts put down as in a diary—but most of them abstract in ideas, little aphorisms evidently intended to be worked into more serious work. They clearly show the art in the man's work and the striving for fitting sayings.

Many of the Bacon enthusiasts cite this book as a proof that he wrote the works attributed to Shakespeare. The lingual versatility of the man is shown from the fact that some of the lines are in Latin, many in English and others in French, while here and there are Greek phrases. It is proposed to electotype and print this work, with transcripts, for the use of scholars.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1900.

UNITY ART CLUB LECTURE.

Prof. Lyon of Harvard will lecture in the Public Library lecture hall on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 8, on the social life of the Babylonians in the 6th century, B. C. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Unity Art club and is free. Photographs and other plates illustrating the lecture are on exhibition in the fine arts room of the library.

"Bacon enthusiasts cite his 'Promus, or Common-Place Book,' photographic negatives of which have just been given to the Public Library, as a proof that he wrote the works attributed to Shakespeare. The lingual versatility of the man is shown from the fact that some of the lines are in Latin, many in English, and others in French, while here and there are Greek phrases. Lingual versatility, forsooth! Is this the chief quality of a great playwright or mighty poet? Who knows today the poems of Scalliger? Where are the plays of Casaubon? Would lingual versatility enable a man to shape the character of Cleopatra, Iago, Lear, Falstaff, Sir Toby Belch? The 'Bacon enthusiast' of Boston is one of the most entertaining features of the Great Wild East Show, which gives, by the way, a continuous performance.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII., NO. 62.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

UNPAID COMMISSIONS.

The Boston board of aldermen has endorsed the attempt to abolish our unpaid commissions, on the ground that they are not satisfactory methods of carrying on public work. The inconsistency of this action is made evident by the exclusion which is made of the unpaid boards which have charge of our Public Library and our City Hospital, boards which, by the character of their work, have drawn from the aldermen a high degree of praise. We have no special interest in the personnel of any of the members of these so-called unpaid boards. Our contention at the present time is confined entirely to the method of public service which they represent, but it is too well known for any alderman to be ignorant of the fact that it is possible for the city government of Boston to secure upon an unpaid board the services of men and women who would not be willing to take positions upon paid commissions, even if they were solicited so to do. As to this matter one may be sure that no invitation would be extended to them, for the reason that when a salary is attached to a position it becomes, under our present system of city government, a political office which must be given to one or another of the active party workers, and, unfortunately, in the municipal government of Boston, men of high intelligence and reasonable leisure are rarely, if ever, found among the ward politicians. The unpaid commissions have afforded to the mayor of Boston an opportunity to bring into the public service, for the good of the city, men and women who have no end to attain except to benefit by their thought and labor a certain number of their fellow-citizens. It may be that all of those who thus serve in this capacity are not as experienced and judicious as they should be. We do not make this criticism because we know of any ground upon which to rest it, but simply as a possible general proposition. If there are such, it would be desirable to ask them to resign for the purpose of appointing others who are better qualified. A great deal of care and good judgment has been exercised in the selection of the directors of the Public Library and the trustees of the City Hospital. The result in these cases has been so eminently satisfactory as to win, as we have just said, the approval even of those who are opposed to this class of unpaid work. The services which the other commissions are called upon to perform are no more laborious or perplexing than the management of the City Hospital or the Public Library, and the ten citizens who serve upon these two boards do not by any means exhaust the list of public-spirited Bostonians. We think it will be a most serious mistake if a change such as that suggested in the proposed law is carried out.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

March 8, 1900.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816; The Congregationalist, 1840

Boston Library Lectures

The trustees of the Boston Public Library are about to take a new step towards increasing the educational service of that institution and rendering it in every way worthy to be known as "the poor man's university." They have planned a short course of free lectures, designed to set forth the facilities afforded by the library for study in various lines, and to inculcate civic virtues by means of biographical sketches of eminent Bostonians whose lives have afforded valuable lessons for coming generations. The lectures will be delivered at 8 p. m. in the lecture-room of the library, and the list of dates and speakers is as follows:

- March 12. Col. T. W. Higginson. Education and the Public Library.
- March 19. Mr. James L. Whitney. Incidents in the Early History of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Otto Fleischner. The Public Library and Art Education.
- March 26. Rev. Jesse H. Jones. Wendell Phillips. Address in connection with the presentation to the library of a bronze bust of Wendell Phillips.
- April 2. Mr. Lindsay Swift. The Public Library in its Relations to Literature. Mr. Worthington G. Ford. The Public Library in its Relations to the State.
- April 11. Hon. William Everett. Reminiscences of Hon. Edward Everett.
- April 16. Mr. C. W. Ernst. World Literature and the Postal Service.
- April 23. Rev. E. E. Hale. Benjamin Franklin.

West Roxbury News

March 10, 1900.

WEST ROXBURY BRANCH LIBRARY.

In view of the present movement looking for better accommodations for the public library a brief statement in regard to the work and scope of the West Roxbury branch may be of special interest.

Last year the circulation from the library was over 22,000. This by no means represents the total number of readers, as much reading is done in the library room. A record of those using the library for one Saturday showed the number to be 247 readers. An advance in the quality of the books read is noticed, and a smaller percentage of fiction is called for this year.

Over 4,000 volumes, permanent property of the West Roxbury Branch, are on open shelves and accessible to the public without the trouble of filling out a card. Two hundred books are also on deposit from the central library, which are changed at stated intervals in addition to the daily delivery. Over twenty of the standard periodicals are regularly received at the library, and, it is needless to add, are thoroughly read especially by the younger patrons.

All the books have been reclassified this year, facilitating reference to a great extent, but even a casual observer can see that the library can never attain its fullest utility in its present cramped quarters. By the ingenuity of the librarian all available space is occupied to the best advantage, but final relief can come only through more commodious rooms.

The petitions for a branch public library in Forest Hills that have been in circulation among the residents for the past five weeks have received the signatures of the greater number of the representative people of this section. Mr. W. S. Morton, who is a member of the Jamaica Plain Business Men's Association, will bring the matter to the notice of this organization at its meeting next Monday evening, doubtless with the result of securing a branch library for Forest Hills.

Pictures illustrating modern methods of school decoration, also a number of classic sculptural and architectural designs, are on exhibition at the branch public library in Curtis Hall. These pictures have taken the place of a collection of views of English Country churches, and will remain where they are for another ten days. For school children, no less than adults, these semi-monthly exhibits should prove very instructive.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1900.

GIFT TO LIBRARY.

**Bronze Bust of Wendell Phillips
Presented to the Boston Library
by A. Shuman.**

About 18 years ago a small group of friends of Wendell Phillips formed an organization to build in Boston a Memorial hall to his name. Finally, however, this failed, after most of the originators were dead or departed, and the aim and name had been changed to "Memorial Association." Those who were left, under the leadership of Rev. Jesse H. Jones of Halifax, Mass., who had become President, established two Wendell Phillips Memorial Scholarships, one in Harvard (Mr. Phillips's alma mater), and one in Tufts College, each amounting to about \$1000, which it is hoped to raise to \$500, the customary amount for a full scholarship.

Last year, through the bounty of Mr. A. Shuman of Boston, one of Boston's notables, and a director of the association, full provision was made for a bronze bust of Mr. Phillips, and a black marble pedestal, to be placed in Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library. The bronze was cast from the original by Martin Milmore, which has always seemed as perfect a likeness as the hand of man could devise.

On the evening of Monday, March 26, at 8 o'clock, the bust is to be formally presented to the Library in the lecture room of that building, before a public assembly of all who may wish to attend; the President of the Memorial Association giving an oration on the career, character and place in history of Mr. Phillips, closing with an address in which the monument is turned over to the Trustees of the Library. Miss Mary A. Livermore, another Director of the Association, will preside, and introduce the speaker, and a goodly group of friends of Mr. Phillips are expected to be on the platform.—North Abington (Mass.) Public.

On her presentation of this bust, the scenery is perfect and typical of the scene depicted.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900.

FROM EARLY TIMES.

Boston Public Library Has Grown Mighty.

Interesting Lectures by James L. Whitney and Otto Fleischner.

Development of Art Education Has Been Important.

The second in the Monday evening public lectures in the public library was in a sense a double event, as there were two lectures and two lecturers, James L. Whitney, the librarian, and Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian. The latter spoke first, his subject being "The Public Library and Art Education." Mr. Whitney's subject was "Incidents in the Early History of the Public Library."

Mr. Fleischner introduced his subject by touching on the first real awakening of the people of the United States to the broad subject of art about 1876, the year of the Centennial exhibition. Up to that time the people had been busy with the physical development of the country and the energy of the country had gone into this work—work which surprised the world at that time.

But Americans found that the older countries had something which was almost entirely lacking in America—art instinct in nearly all work, and art feeling. This set Americans for the first time to thinking seriously on this subject of art and then began the agitation in favor of art education, which has spread from Boston all over the United States.

It was found that the feeling for art was something which had to be acquired in the school and that art education was a force in the whole scheme of education which could not be overlooked. But, aside from the school and the art museum, the public library, especially the Boston public library, took hold of this question of art education and kept pace with its growth and development.

As Mr. Fleischner himself has been one of the forces behind this work in the library, he spoke, as it were, by the book. He pointed out the tremendous art influence which the library exerted on its patrons from the moment they entered the doors of the new building and saw the glories of the mural decorations until the third floor was reached, where the art works of the library are kept and exhibited.

Exhibitions are held weekly on this floor, not only with a view to interesting the pupils in the public schools in definite phases of art, but also to interest the general public. The exhibitions are fortified very often with lectures, and then there are the very best works on art which can be freely referred to, and facilities are accorded those who wish to draw a copy from any of the works.

With all these facilities and the able attendants, the art department of the library has become a potent factor in art education. The photographs, of which there are some 10,000 in the library, are sent each week also to the various branches of the library and exhibited according to a program which is extended at the beginning of the school year, so that the people all over the city are more or less "exposed" to the influence of the great central library.

Mr. Whitney first spoke of the first Boston public library, about which very little is known, but which was located in the old town house that was burned in 1747. That library was in existence, it is supposed, more than 80 years; the first mention of it is in 1874, when Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor of the First church, gave "Augustine's works in Latin" and some other works to the Public Library in Boston or elsewhere, as my Ex-contra and Overseers shall judge best.

An interesting confirmation of the fact that many public libraries existed in the colonies in the last century was quoted by Mr. Whitney from "Forbes's American Archives, in a Translation of a Letter Written by a Foreigner on his Travels," dated London, Dec. 3, 1778, in which he concludes that "the probable consequence (of the war of the American revolution) is that England will lose, and America gain, an empire."

As to his reasons for this opinion he says: "This I observed in my travels through that country (America). In many towns and in every city they have public libraries. Not a tradesman but will find time to read. He acquires knowledge imperceptibly. He is amused with voyages and travels, and becomes acquainted with the geography, customs and commerce of other countries. He reads political dissertations and learns the great outlines of his rights as a man and a citizen. In a word, he is sure of king, lords and commons to the contrary, two and two can never make five."

He then traced the growth of the public library in Boston from the time in 1874 when Vattumare, the Frenchman who did so much for "changes" in Europe and America, interested Mayor Quincy in his project for Boston. This interest aroused the legislature to action the following year, when an act was passed authorizing the establishment of a public library in Boston. That is why Vattumare's name is imbedded in building brass on the granite floor of the library, surrounded by a laurel wreath.

The history of the library was then traced step by step from Mayor Bland's gift of \$1000, Edward Everett's princely gifts and enthusiastic interest in the library, and Joshua Bates' princely gift, which enabled the trustees to carry out their designs; the erection of the old library building and the erection of the present building. All this and much more Mr. Whitney told in interesting detail.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 14, 1900.

BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY.

It was under the official auspices of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, in their course of free popular lectures, and under the smiling and approving eye of their president, who sat on the platform, that Col. T. W. Higginson, on Monday night, in his simple and non-sensational way, divided his address into two parts, giving the first half to showing that people, especially children, should be allowed to be "exposed" to books, to "tumble about" among books without a "too visible restriction," and the second half to showing that it should be the prime purpose of a free library to "accumulate books because they are books," without regard to the predictions of selecting committees as to what books would have future value and what books would not.

The present policy of the library administration is unfriendly to both these propositions.

First, the novels to which the public is "exposed" and allowed to "tumble about" in are selected on the advice of a committee of women, most of them resident in the district immediately around the library, and few of them possessing professional experience in judging books. Many novels deemed worthy of favorable notice in the leading critical magazines are rejected by this committee.

Second, the city's appropriation goes first for the purchase of duplicates of much-called-for books and the support of branch stations through which to distribute them; and then, if there is any money left, it goes for the purchase of single copies of important works.

According to the official statement of the trustees, published in their last annual report, the money thus left over after the duplicates and branches are cared for, is so far too meagre for the purchase of important books that (we quote from the report) on "the scholarly side" "the library is relatively losing rank." In other words, the trustees buy first, duplicates of the books which it is desirable to have, and then, if there is any money left, they buy the books which they imperatively require. They buy the lace and hope for the dress goods.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVII, NO. 78.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900.

LECTURES AT THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Whitney Talks on the Institution's Early History and Mr. Fleischner on Art Education.

Librarian James L. Whitney and Assistant Librarian Otto Fleischner read papers last evening, in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, in the Monday course of free lectures. Mr. Whitney's subject was "Incidents in the Early History of the Boston Public Library and Other Libraries." Mr. Fleischner spoke on "Art Education at the Public Library."

On the history of the Boston Library, Mr. Whitney said that its beginnings, as far as historical documents went, were rather shadowy. He drew attention to a manuscript, belonging to the Prince collection, containing a copy of the will of the Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor of the First Church in Boston, dated 1678, in which the reverend gentleman bequeaths "to the public library in Boston or elsewhere" various volumes.

Mr. Whitney went on to speak of the celebrated Vattumare's visit to Boston in 1874, when he was honored by an offer, extended by Mayor Quincy, of \$5000 for the furtherance of his plans to establish a public library and museum, provided that \$10,000 be contributed by others. This condition was never met. In March, 1848, on petition of the city council, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the establishment of a free public library for the city of Boston. So Vattumare, if not the founder of the library, was at least the suggester and inspirer.

Mr. Whitney mentioned John P. Bland, mayor in 1860, and John Jacob Astor in New York city as encouraging the library plan. He spoke also of Robert C. Winthrop, Gov. Everett, George Ticknor and Joshua Bates, for whom Bates Hall was named. The cornerstone of the building on Boylston street was laid in September, 1880.

The librarian's address was very valuable as a concise and scholarly presentation of the early development of the Boston Public Library.

Assistant Librarian Fleischner's address dealt mainly with a comparison of the Boston Public Library with the public schools in the matter of educating the people in art. He thought that there was a lack of trained teachers and of suitable text-books in the public schools today, accounting for poor progress in art education in the schools. What was needed was contact with the actual work of great artists.

WEST ROXBURY

The News is for sale by
 News Office, Jamaica Plain.
 C. H. Smith, Cent. St., West Roxbury.
 Charles McAdams, Spring St. Station.
 J. A. Holland, Central Station.
 News Stand South Terminal, Boston.

THE PROPOSED NEW LIBRARY.

It is doubtful if a movement for local improvement has ever had such general and enthusiastic support from all classes of the community as the present effort to secure larger and more appropriate facilities for the local branch of the public library. Not only is the Citizen's Association through its officers and committees doing all in its power to promote the plan, but citizens outside of the association, and the mothers in the community are showing a vital interest in the matter. With so united a desire for this improvement, above almost anything else in the district, it must be that the probabilities are strongly in favor of its accomplishment. The expense is comparatively small, and the change is not only badly needed, but its benefits would be permanent.

As is generally known, Alderman Gerry's order for the purchase of a new building, the present Highland Club House, has been referred to the joint committee on finance. As a member of this committee, Dr. Gerry will be in a position to urge the pressing need of the appropriation, and it is understood that Councilman Strickland of Ward 22, who is also a member of the finance committee, is fully awake to the need of and demand for favorable action upon the order. In fact, we believe that the great need as well as the entire justice of the

section's demands has not failed to impress itself upon any member of the special committee, or of the city government, who has had an opportunity to acquaint himself with present conditions.

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900.

TWO LECTURES.

Librarian Whitney Talks on the Boston Institution's Early History and Mr. Fleischer on Art Education.

Librarian James L. Whitney and Assistant Librarian Otto Fleischer read papers last evening, in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, in the Monday course of free lectures. Mr. Whitney's subject was "Incidents in the Early History of the Boston Public Library and Other Libraries." Mr. Fleischer spoke on "Art Education at the Public Library."

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Mr. Whitney mentioned John P. Hays, Mayor in 1850, and John Jacob Astor in New York city as encouraging the library plan. He spoke also of Robert C. Winthrop, Gov. Everett, George Ticknor and Joshua Bates, for whom Bates Hall was named. The cornerstone of the building on Boylston street was laid in September, 1852.

The Librarian's address, was very valuable as a concise and scholarly presentation of the early development of the Boston Public Library.

Assistant Librarian Fleischer's address dealt mainly with a comparison of the Boston Public Library with other public schools in the matter of educating the people in art. He thought that there was a lack of trained teachers and of suitable text-books in the public schools today, accounting for poor progress in art education in the schools. What was needed was a concerted effort to secure better results.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900.

NEW BUST FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

It Commemorates Wendell Phillips and Was Presented by the Memorial Association Bearing His Name, Through A. Shuman.

Many Bostonians who had known Wendell Phillips in his prime were in the audience of perhaps two hundred persons who gathered in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library building to listen to the formal exercises incident on the presentation of a bronze bust of that orator to the library. Though it was through A. Shuman that the gift was made possible to the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, Mr. Shuman was not present. The proffering address was made by Rev. Jesse H. Jones of the association, and was in part as follows:

"We are met here to set up in his native city a memorial to one of those rare persons who make illustrious the place where they are born, who illuminate the pathway of peoples, who lift up nations to a loftier view and quicken them with a nobler aspiration, and who thereby do highly 'make the world better for their having lived in it.' Such a man was Wendell Phillips, in whose name we are gathered, and may the word spoken in this hour be a tribute worthy of him. Wendell Phillips was born into the purple, of one of the best families of New England, of which it was truly said, 'God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice seed wheat into the wilderness,' and from among the finest of that 'choice seed wheat' he came."

The speaker reviewed at length Phillips's public life, especially his famous address in Faneuil Hall; his lecturing, which he began in 1838, dwelling especially on the lecture entitled "The Lost Arts," which he gave two thousand times, and from which he received \$150,000 net. He told of Phillips's custom of giving his audience the alternative of getting an anti-slavery lecture without charge or any other with full charge, and sometimes gave the anti-slavery to those who would remain after listening to some other subject. Rev. Mr. Jones told a number of the famous abolitionist's experiences with Fred Douglass; how, when the latter could not ride in the same car or the same part of the boat with Phillips, Phillips was glad to ride under the conditions prescribed for Douglass. The second part of Phillips's life, said the speaker, may be said to have begun after the war was over. He gave himself to temperance, woman suffrage and labor reform, the last of which he called "the grandest and most comprehensive movement of the age."

Rev. James De Normandie received the gift on behalf of the trustees, and in his brief speech said: "We hope that other citizens and other associations will see to it that memorials of other prominent Bostonians shall find place in this building."

A telegraphic despatch from Mr. Shuman, who was detained in Washington, was addressed to Mr. Jones, and contained these words: "Please extend to the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association and to the trustees of the Boston Public Library my deep regret at not being able to be present, and my felicitation upon today's event, which installs in an honored niche in the library building the bronze bust of Boston's great commoner, Wendell Phillips. In presenting same, I wish to record here with my estimation of the privilege which I enjoy in thus perpetuating the memory of a man who was one of the noblest characters of the century. 'Who knew no classes or races, but one human brotherhood.'"

**Bust of Famous Orator to Be Placed in Boston
Public Library.**



where in this interesting history con-
nected with this bust. It was modeled
in 1894 by the sculptor, John S. Rogers,
monro, who designed the soldiers' monu-
ment on the common. Wendell Phil-
lips' life was a life of sacrifice. He
Millmore and frequently called at
his studio. Millmore was an en-
thusiastic admirer of the great orator
during these stray visits he would
on this bust of the orator, not because
he was a student of the orator, but
out of pure love and reverence for
the great orator. Wendell Phillips was
about 25 years of age, 68 years of
age. Very few persons saw him
and Millmore's heirs knew nothing
about him. It was in 1906 that
Rev. Jesse H. Jones on one of
his visits to Millmore's studio saw
the bust and was so impressed with
it with Millmore, especially on the
line of the jaw and jaw to the upper lip
of the strong character. It was so much
Phillips' face. Then it lay on the
Phillips' face. Then it lay on the
after the death of Wendell Phillips
1884 and after the organization of the

Among those who are expected to be present tomorrow evening at the public presentation, besides the six members of the committee, are: Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, George T. Fernald, W. E. Garrison, Col. N. P. Halliwell, W. E. Halliwell, Mrs. Phoebe G. Smalley, S. Shuman, W. J. Dowditch, Rev. F. H. Allen, Joshua Colt, Judge George W. Kelley, Hon. J. A. Brackett, Henry B. Blackwell and the trustees of the library. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will open the exercises.

Origin of Boston's Fine Collection.

Scholarly Essay by Librarian James L. Whitney.

Interesting Information on Books and Men.

Erection of Old Structure
on Boylston Street.

Earliest Volumes Contributed
and First One Taken Out.

In his introduction Mr. Whitney made prominent the beginning of Harvard College and its library. John Harvard, "a goodly gentleman and a lover of learning," contributed half his estate and 300 volumes. In 1764 a fire destroyed the college library, sparing only one of John Harvard's books, entitled, "The Christian Warfare Against the Devil World and Flesh, Wherein is described their nature, the manner of their fight and means to obtaine victory. By John Downe, printed at London, in 1634."

In the words of President Clapp's "Annals or History of Yale College," published in 1766: "Ten of the principal Ministers in the Colony were nominated and agreed upon by a general Consent both of the Ministers and People, to stand as Trustees or Undertakers (curious title this, as if they "had come to bury Caesar, not to praise him"), to found, erect and govern a College." * * *

The Ministers so nominated, met at New-Haven and formed themselves into a Body or Society, to consist of eleven Ministers, including a Rector, and agreed to Found a College in the Colony

of Connecticut; which they did at their next Meeting at Branford. In the following Manner, viz. Each Member brought a Number of Books and presented them to the Body; and laying them on the Table, said these words, or to this Effect: 'I give these Books for the founding a College in this Colony.' Then the Trustees as a Body took Possession of them; and appointed the Rev. Mr. Russell of Branford, to be the Keeper of the Library, which then consisted of about 40 volumes in folio. Soon after they received sundry other Donations both of Books and Money; which laid a good Foundation."

Through the exceeding kindness of Mr. Addison Van Name, Librarian of Yale College, two of the books which Presb-

I am aware that this story of the founding of Yale College and its library is full of details, and that some of them are some particulars bordering on the mythical, but I prefer to believe in it, as I believe in the traditions of my own college. I was acquainted only 25 years later with some of the little company of founders, and many of them by my father and other teachers and professors who have followed him. I wish I had time to follow these two colleges from their founding to the present day. They moved, like the ark of the covenant, from town to town, until they reached New Haven. We know that the removal of the college from Saybrook to New Haven was not without opposition. Forcible resistance "was made at Saybrook to the removal of the college," says the tradition. "It was thought it necessary to assemble a militia, and to place the sheriff in that place to take the duty of guarding the carts provided for transporting the books. The books were destroyed at night; the bridges were broken down; the boats were broken down, and in the night the valuable books and papers were lost." The library was about a week on the road, 62 miles, and it is said that the college had made since. We are glad to welcome them to a place with John D. Hilditch, who certainly has a record of extraordinary interest.

his lengthy list of books. The House should contain a library, and a convenient room for a library and a gallery of some other handsome collection of pictures, and a room for the members, and that it receive as a planishing "such of my Divinity as I have written and commented on, and such of my other works as they shall think profitable and useful for such a Library or group for use, they shall have the use of, in all my English, now Latine or Greeke." That the selection were made by these books, and that the care of them be committed to the clerk, from their records, which he is how in 1602 they were. Or, as he desired to make a catalogue of all the books belonging to the Town's Library and to Lord's, in the same year, he proposed that the books be put in a proper building, we are not sure, making from the King's collection, and the books of the House of Commons, the Select men's books, and the books of the

like the John Harvard Library, and to our times. Let us pass over this, and it is the foundation of the book of the New England Library of Boston.

It is only when we pass over into the next century that the mist clears away and numerous good libraries are founded among the American colonies. Of these, an interesting confirmation, I have never before quoted, that I have seen, has just been shown in the *Archives of the Boston Public Library*. It is a translation of a letter written in 1702 by a minister on his travels "dated London, Dec. 28, 1702, at which he is now stay in England. It is in which he speaks of the character of the English with respect to the Americans, and concludes with the probable consequence of the

travels to the United States. In many respects he is a man but will not accept the American way of life. He is acquainted with the customs and commerce of other countries. He reads political disquisitions and is a man and as a citizen, a little into philosophy, and knows the apparent motion of the world, as a word, he is sure that, notwithstanding the determination of K.

only the *Postmaster* had led these visitors to further inquiry, they would not have found any help in biographical dictionaries or in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Only the brief mention in a German work that Wattmure was a "Fronzösischer Bautehner," that is, a *francophone* or Frenchman, was all that was to be sure, but we learn from manuscripts in this library, in the handwriting of his friend, the artist Augustus St. Gaudens, that President Quincy of Harvard College, that "in addition to this faculty of producing such a variety of figures, he was in every direction and at every distance, he possessed uncommon mimetic talent and could represent persons and things with such rapidity of change that it appeared like enchantment. This extraordinary faculty was made manifest in every object of his art everywhere gained him the warmest applause and most flattering commendations and was pronounced and distinguished personages."

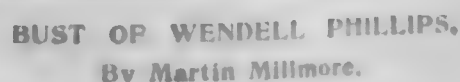
Or are you at once each live thing in
Each live thing, did I ask, each dead im-
ment, too?
A workshop in your person, saw, chisel at
Above all, are you one individual? I know
You must be, at least, Alexandre and Co.
But I think you're a troop—an assemblée,
And that I as the sheriff must take up t
And instead of rehearsing your wonders
Must read you the riot act and bid you d
Perse.

WALTER SCOTT

Full of the ambition (as expressed in his own words) to give the intellectual treasures of his native state to the widest dissemination and equalization, which commerce had already given to its material ones, whose outcome was to be "the establishment of a free public library to be open to all, and to which all the people," he came to America at the various times between 1825 and 1835. Of the latter date is the account by Josiah Philbrick, in which he is to be found in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for November 1835, in which he traces the influence of President Quincy, and of his son, later mayor, on the establishment of the library. We will use of them, a meeting of the society with a large assembly with a large number of Quincy was held on the

The great enthusiasm at that time did not result in any limited section beyond the exchange of gifts between the cities of Paris and Boston.

On a visit to America in 1845, V. was found that one Louis F. May, mayor of Newbury, in a letter to the city council, offered the sum of \$500 for the furtherance of the plans of V. there through a settlement of a library, museum, and museum, provided he be continued by others for the purpose. The condition was that the city council voted to approve



There is an interesting history connected with this bust. It was modeled in 1884 by the sculptor, John S. May, who designed the soldiers' monument on the common. Wendell Phillips was the first to see the bust. Mr. Millmore and frequently called at the latter's studio. Millmore was an enthusiastic admirer of Phillips and during these stray visits he worked on this bust of the orator, not because he was a student of the orator, but out of pure love and reverence for the great orator. Wendell Phillips was a man of a very high moral age. Very few persons saw this bust and Millmore's heirs knew nothing of it until the death of the Rev. Jesse H. Jones on the 2d of May of his visits to Millmore's studio and his bust. May said and commented on it with a burst of enthusiasm, the swelling of the lower jaw and the upper lip and the forehead wherein lay so much of his greatness. He was the first of Phillips' face. Then it passed out of Mr. Jones' life and memory until after his death in 1884 and after the organization of the

And a trust artistic pedestal it is.

This bust is a splendid bit of work, strongly modelled, characteristic in pose and artistic in every line.

Among those who are expected to be present tomorrow evening at the public presentation, besides the six members of the association, are: Mrs Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Francis J. Garrison, George T. Garrison, W. P. Garrison, Col. N. P. Hallowell, M. R. Hallowell, Mrs. J. C. Smalley, S. A. May, W. Bowditch, Rev. F. A. Allen, Joshua Cost, Judge George W. Kelley, Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett, Henry B. Blackwell and the trustees of the library. Mrs Mary A. Livermore will open the exercises.

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pared upon by a
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to consist of eleven
ing a Rector, and
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our times. Let us imagine, too, that this is the foundation book of the first public library of Boston.

It is only when we pass over into the next century that the mists clear away and numerous well-stocked libraries are found in the American colonies. Of this fact an interesting confirmation, and one never before quoted, that I have seen, has just been shown me by Mr. Bolton in Force's American Archives, a "Translation of a letter written by a foreigner on his travels," dated London, Dec. 17, 1778, in which the writer, a Frenchman, in England, in which he contrasts the character of the English with that of the Americans, and concludes that the probable consequence of the war

grainings and other objects. Full of the ambition to use his own words to give the treasures of the cultivated same dissemination and which commerce had already its material ones, whose duty he was to be "the establishment in the center of the world, free public and must be ever open to the people," he came to America in 1839 and 1840. Of Vattimare's visits to interesting account by John Quincy is to be found in the *Journal of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, November, 1889.

Through the influence of Quincy, and of his son, later

[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page]

In the words of President Clap's "Annals or History of Yale College," published in 1766: "Ten of the principal Ministers in the Colony were nominated and agreed upon by a general Consent both of the Ministers and People, to stand as Trustees or Undertakers (curious title this, as if they 'had come to bury Caesar, not to praise him'), to found, erect and govern a College." * * * "The Ministers so nominated, met at New-Haven and formed themselves into a Body or Society, to consist of eleven Ministers, including a Rector, and agreed to found a College in the Colony."

Through the exceeding kindness of Mr. Addison Van Name, librarian of Yale College, two of the books which President Sillies assigned to the founders have been sent to this library for exhibition. One is the *History of the American Theologues of Beza* (Theodore Beza), the Calvinistic theologian, which was printed at Geneva in 1645. The other is by the Rev. Israel Chauncy of Stratford the first president of Yale, who was chosen the first president of the college, and the title of Rector, but declined the office.

He was the hero of what was called the Leather Mitten ordination, from the apocryphal story that he was the first to enter into the military laymen joined in the Council of the hands, for one of the last times in the hands of the last of the Elder Brinsmade, forgetting to remove the mitten, and the ceremony which brought his name to the fore.

The first work is Robert Hall's "The History of the Congregational Church in 1683, given by James Hall, D.D., of the Boston Theological Seminary, and the pastor of the church in New Haven, Conn." This is regarded as the most complete and accurate of the plans of the church.

1000

John Lothrop Motley was Phillis's son, and he also gave him a sound physical training. His early education to his temperance, exercise and purity the fruitage of his mother's power him."

BUST OF WENDELL PHILLIPS GIVEN TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of A. Shuman Formally Presented Last Night.



BUST OF THE FAMOUS ORATOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PLACED IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY LAST NIGHT.

Before an audience comprising a number of Bostonians prominent in the literary and social world, the bronze bust of Wendell Phillips, presented to the Boston Public Library through the munificence of A. Shuman of the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, was formally turned over to the trustees of the library last evening after an address on the career and character of the anti-slavery agitator by the Rev. Jesse H. Jones, president of the association.

The exercises took place in the lecture room of the library building, the Rev. James De Normandie of the board of trustees presiding and accepting the gift in behalf of the board. Those seated on the platform besides the two speakers were Samuel Shuman, Mayor Hart, Francis J. Garrison, City Clerk Edward J. Donovan, Librarian J. L. Whitney, Assistant Librarian Otto Fleischner and Mrs. A. N. Abbott, M. D., treasurer of the association.

The bronze bust occupied a position on the platform, placed upon a black marble pedestal. It is the work of the sculptor Martin Milmore, who designed the soldiers' monument on the Common, and by those who knew Mr. Phillips it is adjudged an excellent likeness. It shows the great orator when 35 years old. With a few introductory remarks by Mr. De Normandie, the Rev. Mr. Jones was presented, and his address of over an hour held the closest attention of his hearers. After giving the biography of Mr. Phillips and anecdotes of his college life, the speaker dealt with Phillips's powers as an orator and then his course as a layman lecturer. The memorable Lovejoy meeting in Faneuil Hall, when Phillips practically had his first introduction to the public, was described, and the place which the orator would occupy in history was referred to, the speaker saying that he would, by the final voice of mankind, be adjudged a greater orator than either Eschylus or Demosthenes.

In formally accepting the bust, Dr. De Normandie thanked the association for the gift and generously they had shown, and hoped it would prove an incentive to similar organizations and individuals to perpetuate by memorials the names of Boston's other distinguished men.

Mr. Shuman, the donor of the bust, was unable to attend, being at present in Washington, D. C. He sent the following telegram, which was read:

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1900. The Rev. Jesse H. Jones, President Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, care Trustees Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.:

Please extend to the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association and to the trustees of the Boston Public Library my deep regret at not being able to be present, and my felicitation upon today's event, which installs in an honored niche in the library building the bronze bust of Boston's great orator, Wendell Phillips.

In presenting the bust I wish to record how well my estimation of the greatness which I cherish in this representation of the memory of a man whose words were the most eloquent of the age, and whose life was a noble example of the highest human achievement.

evinced his high respect for a common manhood, and in this he set an example for men of every rank and color. As the throng from day to day gazes upon his features, and in his impressive bronze, will surely realize what the lamented poet John Keats called, and of him a power of in little said was in a wordman that beamed to the light. Very truly yours, A. SHUMAN. (Signed).

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 36.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900.

AN HONOR TO BOSTON.

Bust of Wendell Phillips
in the Public Library.

Dedicated with an Address
by the Rev. J. H. Jones.

Mr. A. Shuman, Who Made
the Gift Possible, Absent.

The formal presentation of a handsome bronze bust of Wendell Phillips to the Boston Public Library by the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association took place last evening in the lecture room at the library building. It was a memorable event, as recalling the achievements of one of Boston's most famous sons, and the exercises of presentation were closely listened to by a good-sized audience.

In accepting the present, the Rev. James De Normandie, representing the trustees, made the observation that he hoped the presentation would be a forerunner of the time when other famous Bostonians would be honored by similar organizations.

Mr. A. Shuman, a director of the association and the one through whose bounty the gift was made possible, was expected to be present, but the following letter was received from him:

BOSTON, March 26, 1900.
The Rev. Jesse H. Jones, President Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, Halifax, Mass. My Dear Sir: I find it necessary on account of a memorial service, with which I have been suffering considerably lately, to absent myself from the exercise of presenting this bust to the Boston Public Library, and I am sorry to leave on Monday, returning, probably, in about a fortnight. I take this opportunity to thank you for your kind letter of the 26th inst. regarding the presentation of the bronze bust.

and she used to take him away alone and pray with and for him. The sum of her teaching was "be good and do good." She also gave him a sound physical training. His early education to habits of temperance, exercise and purity were the fruitage of his mother's power over him.

John Lothrop Motley was Wendell's inseparable boy companion, and later Edwin Quincy, son of the president of Harvard. In his college life he was honored for his piety. In 1828, when 15 years of age, he was converted to God under the influence of Lyman Beecher, the pastor of the Hanover Street Church. Wendell himself says he heard Beecher preach on the theme, "You Belong to God," when he made the prayer that stayed with him through life: "I belong to Thee, take what is thine own. Whenever a thing be wrong may it have no power over me; whenever right, may it take no courage to do it."

By the aid of this he was enabled to stand firm in the cause of the weak. After reviewing Phillips' college life the speaker said: "On admission to the bar, which he signed the oath to maintain the constitution, his conscience was disturbed because that instrument in measure protected slavery."

Then Mr. Jones continued with a description of the "Garrison mob" affair, in 1835, the "broadcloth mob." He narrated the incident of the meeting of Wendell with Ann Greene, who had been described to him as "the aurora borealis in human form—the cleverest, liveliest girl you ever met." But she, said the speaker, was destined to be the making of his life.

We remark, in passing, how here, as ever in his discourse on great moral themes, the soul of fire of the Hebrew prophet and the soul of beauty of the Greek artist were blended.

The speaker reviewed at length Phillips' public life, especially his famous address in Faneuil Hall, his lecturing, which he began in 1833, dwelling especially on the lecture entitled "The Lost Acts," which he gave 200 times, and from which he received \$150,000 net. He told of Phillips' custom of giving his audience the alternative of getting an anti-slavery lecture without charge or any other with full charge, and sometimes gave the anti-slavery to those who would remain after listening to some other subject.

The Rev. Mr. Jones told a number of the famous abolitionist's experiences with Fred Douglass; how, when the latter could not ride in the same car or the same part of the boat with Phillips, Phillips was glad to ride under the conditions prescribed for Douglass. The second part of Phillips' life, said the speaker, may be said to have begun after the war was over. He gave himself to temperance, woman suffrage and labor reform, the last of which he called "the grandest and most comprehensive movement of the age."

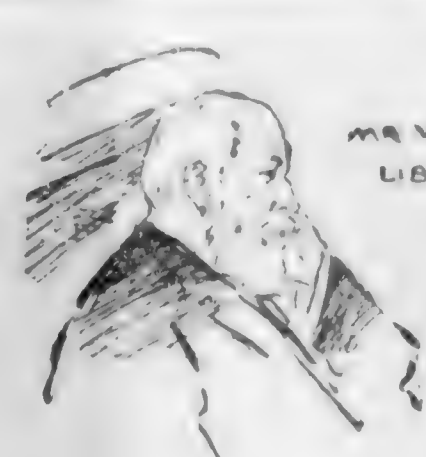
REV. J. H. JONES
DISCOURSES
ON
WENDELL
PHILLIPS



MAYOR
HART



BUST OF WENDELL PHILLIPS



MR. WHITNEY,
LIBRARIAN



TRUSTEES
ACCEPTING
THE
GIFT

EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

of Wendell Phillips to the Boston Public Library on the 26th inst., and I am glad to say that it will be installed in an honored niche in the library building this memorial of the great abolitionist. I need not assure you that I very highly esteem the privilege of presenting this bust to the Boston Public Library, and I would to you my cordial thanks for your good offices in the matter, which have given me the opportunity.

An evening never to be forgotten was that in which Mr. Phillips and Mrs. Livermore divided the time in advocating woman suffrage. Mr. Blackwell and Mrs. Lucy Stone, being in charge, Phillips' platform on labor reform, made at the Worcester convention, with a single clause on land tenure, right well continue to be the labor creed of mankind.

In conclusion the speaker suggested that a bust of Phillips should be set in the Art Museum between those of Amelung and Demosthenes. "When the final voice of mankind shall be given," he said, "we cannot doubt but it will declare Wendell Phillips was greater than both—than the pampered son of the case and the luxur-loving aristocracy, and the other, severe with drawn face and white beard, severe with drawn face and white beard."

OF THE BUST OF WENDELL PHILLIPS PLACED IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY LAST NIGHT.

Before an audience comprising a number of Bostonians prominent in the literary and social world, the bronze bust of Wendell Phillips, presented to the Boston Public Library through the munificence of A. Shuman of the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, was formally turned over to the trustees of the library last evening after an address on the career and character of the anti-slavery agitator by the Rev. Jesse H. Jones, president of the association.

The exercises took place in the lecture room of the library building, the Rev. James De Normandie of the board of trustees presiding and accepting the gift in behalf of the board. Those seated on the platform besides the two speakers were Samuel Shuman, Mayor Hart, Francis J. Garrison, City Clerk Edward J. Donovan, Librarian J. L. Whitney, Assistant Librarian Otto Fleischner and Mrs. A. N. Abbott, M. D., treasurer of the association.

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With a few introductory remarks by Mr. De Normandie, the Rev. Mr. Jones was presented, and his address of over an hour held the closest attention of his hearers. After giving the biography of Mr. Phillips and anecdotes of his college life, the speaker dealt with Phillips's powers as an orator and then his influence as a lecturer. The memorable Lovejoy meeting in Faneuil Hall, when Phillips practically had his first introduction to the public, was described, and the place which the orator would occupy in history was referred to, the speaker saying that he would, by the final votes of mankind, be adjudged a greater orator than either Eschylus or Demosthenes.

In formally accepting the bust, Dr. De Normandie thanked the association for the zeal and generosity they had shown, and hoped it would prove an incentive to similar organizations and individuals to perpetuate by memorials the names of Boston's other distinguished men.

Mr. Shuman, the donor of the bust, was unable to attend, being at present in Washington, D. C., March 23, 1900.

The Rev. Jesse H. Jones, President Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, care Trustees Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Please extend to the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association and to the trustees of the Boston Public Library my deep regret at not being able to be present, and my felicitation upon today's event, which installs in an honored niche in the library building the bronze bust of Boston's great commoner, Wendell Phillips.

In presenting the same I wish to record herewith my estimation of the privilege which I enjoy in thus perpetuating the memory of a man who was one of the noblest characters of the century, "who knew no classes or races, but one human brotherhood."

The following letter was recently received by the Rev. Mr. Jones from Mr. A. Shuman:

Boston, Mass., March 10, 1900.
The Rev. Jesse H. Jones, President, Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, Halifax, Mass.
My dear Sir:—I find it necessary, on account of business, to leave for a season, and now expect to leave on Monday, returning, probably, in about a fortnight. I take this occasion to acknowledge your kind letter of the 7th inst., regarding the presentation of the bronze bust of Wendell Phillips to the Boston Public Library on the 26th inst., and I hope to be with you during that event, when there will be installed in an honored niche in the library building this memorial of the great abolitionist. I need not assure you that I very highly esteem the privilege of presenting this bust to the Boston Public Library, and I extend to you my cordial thanks for your good offices in the matter, which have given me the opportunity.

Well has it been said that among all the noble men in Massachusetts, who early came to the support of William Lloyd Garrison in his war upon slavery, none came from a higher social plane, with brighter prospects, or brought to the cause more brilliant abilities than did Wendell Phillips. He honored mankind wherever he found it, he had no word to say in favor of race pride or of race prejudice, but everywhere evinced his high respect for a common mankind, and in this he set an example for men of every shade and color.

As the throng from day to day gaze upon his features, cast in imperishable bronze, well may they remember what the lamented poet, John Boyle O'Reilly said of him: "A sower of noble seed was he, a workman that bowed to the light." Very truly yours, A. SHUMAN.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Shuman found himself unable to return to Boston in time to participate in the ceremonies, and sent the following telegram late yesterday afternoon, which was read last evening:

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There were present on the platform, beside the Rev. Jesse H. Jones and the Rev. James De Normandie, the following:

Mayor Hart; Mr. James L. Whitney, Librarian, and Mr. Otto Fleischner, assistant Librarian of the Boston Public Library; Mrs. Adelaide Abbott, treasurer of the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association; Mr. C. C. E. E. Ernst, Mr. Edward J. Donovan, Mr. Samuel Shuman, and Mr. Francis J. Garrison, son of the Hon. William Lloyd Garrison.

The exercises began at 8 o'clock with a few words by the Rev. Mr. De Normandie. He referred to his personal recollections of Wendell Phillips in his abolitionist work in Boston; how he had seen Phillips escorted down Sumner street under the protection of a policeman against the attacks of a mob infuriated after one of Phillips's speeches given in Music Hall. One of Phillips's favorite texts was "The heathen shall not always reign," Mr. De Normandie also recalled Phillips's speeches at the Old South Church, during the absence of the regular minister. Phillips preferred Music Hall, however. "When I think of that church," Phillips once said, "whose bell vexes the Sabbath air, I prefer to worship in Music Hall."

The Rev. Mr. Jones, on being presented, said, in part: "We are met here to set up in his native city a memorial to one of those rare personages who make illustrious the place where they are born, who illuminate the pathway of peoples, who lift up nations to a loftier view and quicken them with a nobler aspiration, and who thereby do much to make the world better for their living and in it." Such a man was Wendell Phillips, in whose name we are gathered, and may the word spoken in this hour be a tribute worthy of him.

Wendell Phillips was born into the purple, of one of the best families of New England, of whom it was truly said, "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice seed wheat into the wilderness," and from among the finest of that "choice seed wheat" he sprung.

The speaker then described the pedigree of Wendell Phillips. His first ancestor was an English clergyman, who sailed for the new world in the Arabelle, one of the band of "conscience exiles." Out of this family were the two brothers, one of whom founded Phillips Exeter, the other Phillips Andover Academy. He recalled others of the family who were eminent in their day, down to John, the father of Wendell, who in his turn conspicuously upheld the family prominence. He recalled also the prominence on the maternal side of the family.

Speaking of Wendell's mother, the Rev. Mr. Jones said: "She was profoundly religious. Wendell was her favorite,

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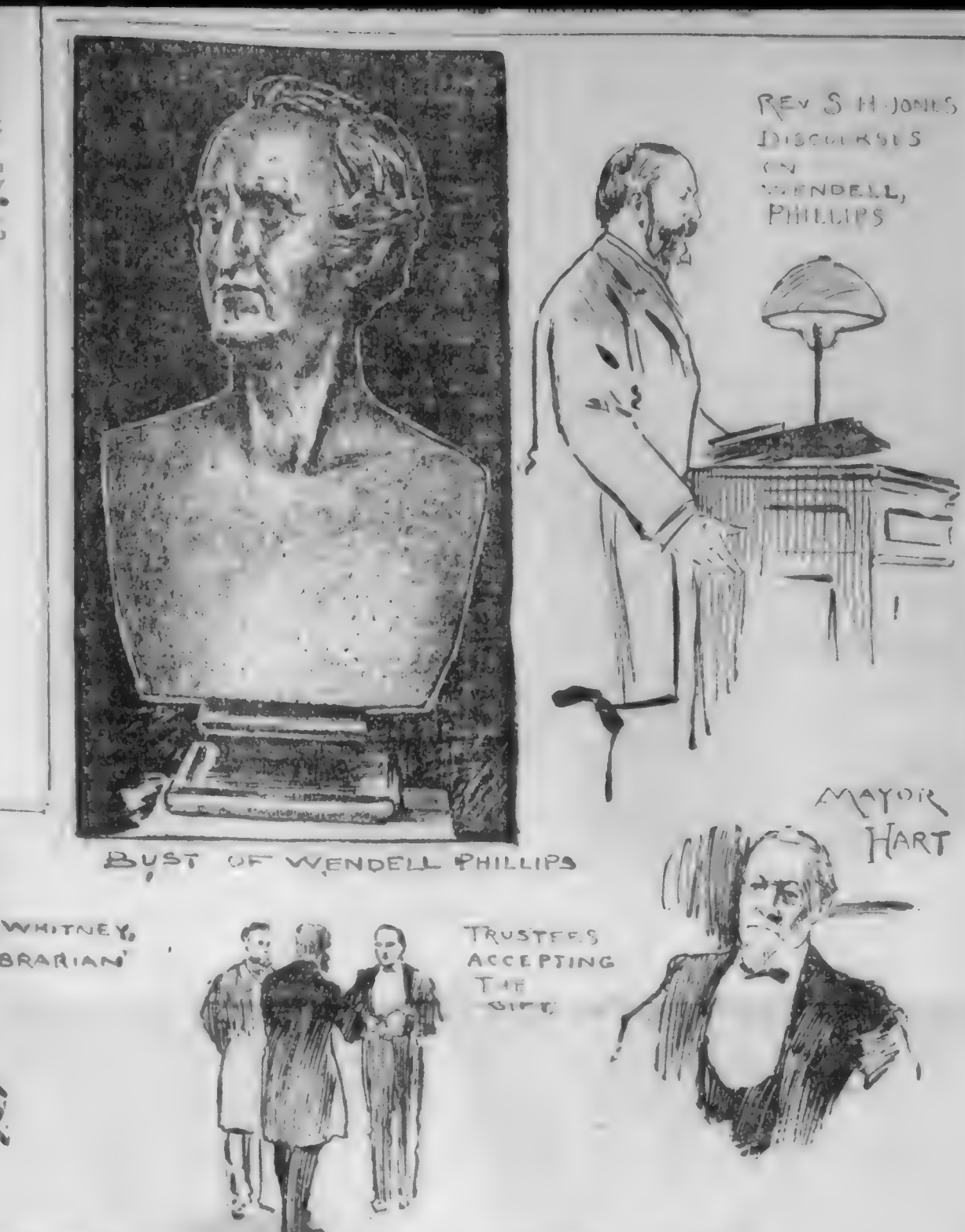
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Miss Arthur is to be congratulated on her presentation of this drama. The scenery is perfect and typical of the scenery of the time.

Presentation of Bronze Bust to Public Library—A. Shuman the Donor—Eulogy by Rev. Jesse H. Jones.

"We hope that other citizens and other associations will add to it that memorials of other prominent Bostonians shall find place in this building," said Rev. James DeNormandie, last evening, in accepting on behalf of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, a bronze bust of Wendell Phillips. The presentation took place in the Lecture Room of the Library in the presence of some 200 persons, the great majority evidently having been more or less personally acquainted with that illustrious orator, and there were enough of the younger generation present to show that his fame still lives. Dr. DeNormandie presided, and in introducing the orator of the evening, briefly referred to the first meeting of the Society, and the noble power of his eloquence in calming an angry mob in Music Hall.

The Orator of the Evening.

To thrive, and lectures were given all through the country. One lecture, "Lost Arts," was delivered by Phillips some 2000 times, and brought him \$150,000 net. The work of Wendell Phillips was not less prodigious. He worked for the slave, and the aftermath, his work for other reforms. After the Civil War he devoted himself to mankind, and became the great reformer of Christendom. He was the suffering laborer for all found in him an able champion. One of his greatest lectures was "The Dream," but the culmination of his oratory was his oration before Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard University, "The Public" was its title, and as a mere work of art it deserves the study of every American. He said, "I have been such a man. He could say with Paul, 'I have striven the great strife; I have been faithful to the end. I have laid up for me the crown of life, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at the last day.'"

The Orator of the Evening.

Rev. Jesse H. Jones, President of the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, was the orator of the evening, and he spoke for over an hour on the career, character and public history of Wendell Phillips. John Phillips, the father of Wendell, was Mayor of Boston and had many other honors bestowed upon him. Wendell was born in 1819, and his mother gave him in childhood a Christian education. By training, as well as by birth, he was strong and well. He was converted to God under the preaching of Lyman Beecher, and many years after he said of Beecher, "The man whose influence has done more to bring me where I am than any other man to whom I have known a thing." He was a man of great courage, and to be wrong it was his temptation. He said, "It has required no courage for me to stand for it." He was a "pure and white" man, and his college chum declared that he never did a "Christian" character. As a scholar in college, he was standing first, and as an orator, he was the highest. He graduated from Harvard University in 1841, and then he graduated from the law school, from which he graduated in 1844.

A Patrician by Birth:

By birth, by education and by training he was a patrician, and the speaker detailed at some length the manner in which he became a leader of the abolitionists set of fanatics who were expelled from the ranks of his graduating class. In the year of his graduation the slavery question had begun to agitate the country, and a year after it was admitted to the bar a "respectable" mob attacked Garrison and his attendance upon one of the young women at that meeting was Ann T. Green, who was described as being "the most beautiful girl in human form," though she was warned against her as being "just a abolitionist." When an "aurora bureau" in human form was more attracted by a "radical abolitionist" than by the "beautiful girl," and the result was that he won Miss Green for his wife.

It was brought to bear that while others caused him to become champion of the slave, and in 1837, he made his first speech for the Liberator. On the 6th of the following month Faneuil Hall gathered to protest against the murder of Lovejoy. As an interesting program came near defeat, the student After resolutions had been introduced the audience forced his way down the gallery to a place immediately before the clock, and delivered a speech against the execution and in denunciation of Mr. Phillips. At the close of the address he stepped upon the platform and was met with such applause and cheering that he welcomed the Adjutant General of Massachusetts and buried him out of sight. From beneath the folds of his armor placed "The eloquence of curls incarnated in the Declaration of Independence," and the Secretary, "but the eloquence of Phillips was to flower in Emancipation proclaimed."

Debatable Lecture.

A Profitable Lecture.

About this time the "lyceum" began

to thrive, and lectures were given all through the country. One lecture, "Lost Arts," was delivered by Phillips some 2000 times, and brought him \$150,000 net. The work of Wendell Phillips may be divided into three periods: work among the slaves, and the aftermath, his work for other reforms. After the Civil War he devoted himself to mankind, and became the great reformer of Christendom. He found labor all found in him an able exemplum. One of his greatest lectures was titled "The Great Dream," but the culmination of his oratory was his oration before Phil Beta Kappa at Harvard University. His title was "The Slave as a mere work of art it deserves the study of every artist." He said, "I have striven the great struggle of my life for such a man. He could say with Paul, 'I have striven the great struggle of my life for me the crown of life, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me."

Mr. Shuman's Letter.

Boston, Mass., March 10, 1900.
Rev. Jesse H. Jones, President Wendell
Phillips Memorial Association, Hal-
fax, Mass.

123, Adams Street, Boston, Mass.,
Dear Sir:—I find it necessary on
account of bronchial trouble, to
leave my office for a few days, and
will, very lately, to absent myself from the
Eastern climate for a season. I am
very much obliged to you for your
probably, in about a fortnight. I take
this occasion to acknowledge your gift
on this occasion to the instant, regarding the
presentation of the bronze bust of Gen.
Lafayette Phillips, on the 26th instant, and I hope to
be with you during that event. I am
honored to have in the Library Building this
monument of the great abolitionist, and
highly esteem the privilege of presenting this
bust to the Boston Library Association.
My cordial thanks for your
your great offices in the matter, which
have given me the pleasure of
which I have been said, that among all
the noble men in Massachusetts, William
L. Garrison in his war upon slavery
early, none came from the poor, or
noble, none came from the poor, or
plighted to the cause more brilliant
achievements than his. Wherever he found it,
he had no word to say in favor of
every-
pride or of rank, and his high respect for
a common manhood, and the every shade of
example for every shade of

As the throng from day to day gaze upon his features, eadst in impavide bronze, woad may they remember what the lamented poet, John Boyle O'Reilly, said of him: "A sower of infinite seed was he, a woodman that hewed to the light." Very truly yours,
A. SHUMAN.

(Signed) A. SHUMAN.
Unfortunately Mr. Shuman found himself unable to return to Boston in time to participate in the ceremonies. He sent the following telegram late yesterday afternoon:

Washington, March 26, 1900.
Rev. Jesse H. Jones, President Wen-
dell Phillips Memorial Association
care of Trustees Boston Public Li-
brary, Boston, Mass.

library, Boston, Mass. The Wendell Phillips Memorial Association and to the Trustees of the Boston Public Library my deep regret at not being able to be present, and my felicitations upon today's event, which installs in an honored niche in the library building the bronze bust of Boston's great commander, W. L. Phillips. I wish to re-

In present-day America I wish to reconfirm with my estimation of the privilege which I have in this perpetuation of the memory of a man who was one of the robust characters of the country, "Who knew no classes or nations, but one human brotherhood."

A. SHUMAN.

Mr. Jones, on behalf of Mr. Shomai
the Wm. L. Jones Memorial A
suggestion, there are cited the busi
the Trustees have in De Normandie
on behalf of the Trustees, believ
through Mr. Jones, quoted
closed with the words quoted
this article.

By PROFESSOR JOHN MOORE.

But it is objected that it is against Romanism. But what of that? Is there to be sectarian discrimination? Certainly not! Let there be impartial justice. In the library there are books representing different sects, and different phases of thought, not only for readers, but for those who desire to investigate different subjects. There are many Romish books

This book was sanctioned by the Council of Trent, and revised by Pope Clement VIII., and this seems to be the author of 1631. Urban VIII. revised it, in Latin. This I have examined, which is, of course, in two large volumes. This work passed under the supervision of a learned Jesuit. The work contains many absurdities and lies, and anyone to accept them must be either dishonest or blindly credulous, or I may say, insane.

What must have been the taste and judgment of the officials to consent for a moment to the disgusting and demoralizing object being admitted to the Public Library of Boston! It is not to be much wondered at that such a noble and inspiring book as Father Chiniquy's "Forty Years in the Church of Christ," should be shut out. It is hoped, however, that this is not the

and attempted in the past, and what they are thinking and attempting now. It is for schools and colleges, for newspapers and reviews, to afford guidance in the wilderness of opinions, not for the library to make a point of putting out of people's reach everything that is not in line with the scientific, literary, or other orthodoxy of the hour."

An episode lately occurred in connection with the Public Library, which deserves some special notice as a matter of principle, and as relating to the public good. A book has recently been published bearing the title "Forty Years in the Church of Christ," by Rev. Charles Chiniquy, D. D. This book I had an important agency in editing for the press. The author had published some years before a book entitled "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome." A copy was purchased for the library by the trustees, which has been read very extensively, so much so that the copy had to be rebound a while since.

The "Forty Years" was issued the present year, and I left a copy of it at the Public Library to be added by the trustees. Soon after I received a note stating that it was "not feasible" to purchase it. I had communication by letter and otherwise with the board of trustees, and learned from the majority that they had not seen the book to form a judgment. I was, of course, surprised at this. One wrote me, who is the only Roman Catholic belonging to the trustees, the following note: "In reply to your note asking why a book by the late Father Chiniquy has not been taken at the Public Library, I beg leave to say that I have no authority to answer for the board. I have no objection to saying for myself, that books written to vilify the religion of a large part of the community should not be bought with the public money."

It was evident that the majority of the trustees knew nothing about the book, and one man plainly indicated in writing the reason why he objected to the purchase of the book. Here was a manifest irregularity in conducting an important part of the business in connection with a great institution supported by the public money. A few days after, I received another note from the librarian requesting me to leave a copy of the book at the library for reconsideration, which I did. I received a note from the librarian shortly after, that it was decided not to purchase the book. The question naturally arose, What was the reason for the decision? I called on two of the trustees, and simply inquired the reason. The president would not state the reason for the refusal. The other trustee, the vice-president, a Unitarian minister, the only clergyman on the board, would not state any definite reason, but said in general that he did not think the book was fit to be put into the library. I had no difficulty, however, in inferring the reason, which was plainly indicated in the note of the Roman Catholic trustee I have given. The book would be displeasing to Romanists, and that was sufficient to influence the board of trustees in taking their autocratic, unjust, and un-American action.

As there is a principle involved in this case, we should look candidly at the subject, for this is no small matter. Here is a book the author of which was one of the most remarkable men of the age, as an orator, a writer, a temperance and Protestant reformer. His former book had a circulation of 50,000 copies in America and the Old World, having been translated into several of the European languages, including French, German, and Swedish. This last book contains an account of his travels the startling scenes and events in his career during the forty years after he left the church of Rome. It is written in vigorous English and is of the most thrilling interest. There is running through it a most kind and Christian spirit. It illustrates the saying that truth is stranger than fiction, and the facts the author gives cannot be challenged or refuted. On this account the book is the more objectionable to Romanists and to weak-kneed Protestants and recreant Americans.

This work has been published by two of the leading firms in America and Great Britain, Revell of Chicago, and Hodder and Stoughton of London. It has been most favorably reviewed or noticed by leading religious journals in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, to say nothing of the secular press in different parts of the country. The publication of such a remarkable book is a marked event in literary history. And yet it is refused by the Boston Public Library! The questions arise, Shall this be shut out of this library supported by the money of the taxpayers of this city? Shall a sect noted for its illiteracy and for its blind obedience to a hierarchy, be allowed to control this library? Shall multitudes of people be deprived of the privilege they so much desire? What sort of men are the trustees?

But it is objected that it is against Romanism. But what of that? Is there to be sectarian discrimination? Certainly not! Let there be impartial justice. In the library there are books representing different sects, and different phases of thought, not only for readers, but for those who desire to investigate different subjects. There are many Romish books there, to which fact I make no objection; and likewise, to an extent, Protestant ones representing different sects. This is right. I found in the library the titles of nearly seventy papal indexes, prohibitory and expurgatory, in relation to books which cover several centuries, down to the present time. In these, most of the best literature in the English and other languages is put under the ban. If the books in the Public Library, expressly or in fact under the ban, were excluded, there would not be much left of value. I was glad to find them there for use in my investigations.

These, and other books in themselves bad, have their place. John Milton, the great defender of liberty by his pen, as Oliver Cromwell was with the sword, thus writes in point here: "Bad meats will scarcely breed good nourishment in the healthiest concoction; but herein is the difference of bad books, that to a discreet and judicious reader they serve in many respects to discover, to confute, to forewarn, and to illustrate." I give another sentence from the same illustrious writer, which contains in itself a volume of meaning: "I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat."

I find in the library an enormous mass of Romish literature, and I am not aware that Protestants, from whose pockets most of the money comes to support it, have objected and certainly I do not, providing there is impartiality. I am so liberal that while I do not recognize popery as Christianity, but idolatry, and the great organized system of tyranny for the crushing of human reason and freedom of conscience, I will allow it to appear on the field of conflict between truth and error; which tolerance, I know, is not reciprocated.

The late Rev. Dr. James Martineau, one of the grandest characters of the century, thus wrote in the Old and New Magazine in 1874: "There has been no exemption within the sacred precincts of the Vatican from the vices and crimes which deform all human society. For ages, pagan and Christian, it seemed the fate of Rome to be the tragic theatre of the world; but the darkest sins of the declining empire are paralleled by the revolting crimes of an ascendant papacy. In ages when heresy was visited with torture and death, the edicts of councils and popes have invited children to detect and report the swerving faith of their parents; sisters to lay traps for brothers, and friend to betray friend. The robe of righteousness falls off itself from the form, however stately, of a power which can thus consecrate the most odious crimes as favorite varieties of goodness."

Theodore Parker wrote in his time: "Look at the Catholics of the United States in comparison with the Protestants! In the whole of America there is not a single man born and bred a Catholic, distinguished for anything but his devotion to the Catholic church. I mean to say there is not a man in America, born and bred a Catholic, who has any distinction in science, literature, politics, benevolence, or philanthropy. I do not know one. I never heard of a great philosopher, naturalist, orator, or poet among them. The Jesuits have been in existence three hundred years; they have had their pick of the choicest intellects of Europe—they never take a common man when they know it—they subject every pupil to a severe or deal, intellectual and physical, as well as moral, in order to ascertain whether he has the requisite stuff in him to make a strong Jesuit of. They have a scheme of education, masterly in its way, but there has not been a single great original man produced in the company of the Jesuits from 1585 to 1854. They absorb talent enough, but they strangle it."

Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, still living, in alluding a few years since to an old bone that belonged to the hand of St. Anne, the mother of Mary, that is, "the grandmother of God," according to popery, which was brought from Quebec and put on exhibition in New York, and brought in some \$25,000 in a few days, remarked: "No man is a saint because he makes himself a marvel of misery. The mother in her home with her children about her will far outrank the lady abbess in her convent parlor, embroidering vestments for the priest; and the father, faithful to the terms of his fatherhood, will out-rank the whole tribe like him who has gone to Quebec with the old bone wrapped in two bits of brown paper and tied with a bit of twine, to be carried in his pocket. This that we have been watching is an exhibition of the grossest superstition that our city has ever seen. It is the first time, so far as I know, that such a thing has been done here, and the Prince of the Church should never let it be done again. Quebec is five hundred years behind New York. Let the relic stay there. The day must come when those who do such things in the name of religion, will be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences from the ignorant and credulous." I saw myself, at Quebec, the old bone Dr. Collyer refers to.

I find in the library the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, called by the Romanists the "angelic doctor." The works of this author the present pope ranks above all others of the same class. He has officially recommended and enjoined the study of them upon students for the priesthood in the colleges and the clergy in general. Yet this author teaches and enjoins the most violent persecution of heretics, that is, of those who are not Romanists. He says in one place: "Heretics are to be compelled by corporal punishment, that they may adhere to the faith." In other places Aquinas asserts that heretics may not only be excommunicated, but "justly killed," and that "the church consigns such to the secular judges to be exterminated from the world by death."

I will add another very prominent example in this line. I refer to the breviary, the priests' prayer-book; in fact, their Bible. This is in the Public Library in different forms, in Latin and English. There are lessons in it for the different days of the year, and every priest is required to peruse it every day; neglect to do which is classed among mortal sins, and cannot be forgiven except on severe conditions. They are bound to believe everything in it is infallibly true. This fact alone ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of anyone to see that popery is a system of superstition and downright fraud. Truly it is a system of lying wonders! This book, a modern writer has marked, "is the most vulnerable point of attack in the Roman system, and is really indefensible."

This book was sanctioned by the Council of Trent, and revised by Pope Clement VIII., and printed at the Vatican. In 1631, Urban VIII. revised it, and this seems to be the authentic breviary, which is, of course, in Latin. This I have examined. An English translation was made some years since by the present Marquis of Bute, in two large volumes. This work passed under the supervision of a learned Jesuit. The work contains many absurdities and lies, and anyone to accept them must be either dishonest or blindly credulous, or I may say, insane. I scarcely anyone, aside from the priests, know anything about this, I give some examples which I believe will be a new revelation to most readers. I inserted these with others in a chapter in Dr. Chiniquy's "Forty Years," which might have given great offence to the trustees of the Boston Public Library, though they find them and a multitude of other similar ones in the breviary which they purchased, while the book of one of the greatest men of his age they reject, because it is not palatable to the Roman hierarchy:—

"Holy children spoke when five months old. St. Philip's net at that age scolded his mother for not giving alms to some begging friars. Bells sometimes rang of their own accord when saints were born." There was quite an account of St. Rose, the only native of this continent ever canonized by the Pope. "There were miraculous manifestations in connection with her from her earliest childhood. Her face took the form of a beautiful rose. At the age of five she took a vow of perpetual virginity!" The translation of the story of that saint differs somewhat from the original. In the original Latin her age is given as five years when this took place, but the translator gives her age as fifteen. He made a great mistake, either inadvertently or by design, to make the act seem the more plausible. How many more inadvertencies, mistakes, or alterations he has made to tone down the lies and absurdities, it is hard to say. St. Rose wore a garment of hair-cloth in which she inserted small pricks. In imitation of Katharine of Siena, she girded her loins with a three-fold iron chain. She had a bed of knotty sticks, and filled the gaps with broken pieces of pottery. She lived in a wretched hut, and subjected herself to fastings, whippings, and sleeplessness. She was visited by departed spirits, or ghosts."

St. Raymond on one occasion, being on a certain island, and

repose in any part of his kingdom, and for whose execution, when condemned to be burned, he used to carry the wood with his own hands."

I might go on multiplying the lies contained in the breviary, which the priests are bound to believe as facts. This breviary reminds one of the sacred books of India, which abound with stories similar to these. There are the accounts of gods (saints) to be worshipped; there are many superstitious lies and absurdities, but no greater than are found in the breviary. I should not omit to state the fact that there is a prayer addressed to Mary: "Thou art the only hope of sinners," thus placing a mortal woman above Christ.

In view of the stuff found in the breviary, with the stamp of papal infallibility which the priests are required to saturate their minds with every day, their low intellectual and moral grade is what might be expected. It is no wonder that such men do not elevate the people, and the condition of the people in Italy, Spain, Quebec, and Ireland, is what we find it to be.

If any one will take pains to examine the Public Library, he will find a vast number of Romish books containing denunciations and vilifications of Protestant Christianity, in which it is openly declared that no person can be saved outside the Roman Catholic church. I do not object to this fact, but I do object seriously to the fact that a book of the highest character in every respect, and worthy of a place in every public or private library, should be rejected. Of a piece with this, the book of Rev. Dr. King, one of the ablest scholars and writers of the Methodist church, has been recently shut out of the Woburn Public Library, although it was a present. In this we see the wily hand of the Jesuit.

The hundreds of similar libraries in the State and elsewhere, need to be looked after. No one religious sect should be allowed to dominate, but all religious bodies should be treated alike. The Romish church should not be allowed to sway milk-and-water Protestants and cowardly Americans. Let all be treated with impartiality in this case. This library was founded by Protestants, and liberally endowed; one man, Mr. Joshua Bates, having at one time given \$50,000. The most of the money by taxation comes out of the pockets of Protestants today. But the latter raise no objection to Romanists enjoying the same privileges that they claim for themselves.

Are we living in the old Puritan city of Boston, the Athens of America? This is the metropolis of New England, where the grandest public school system in the world was founded in 1649. Is this the city of Everett, Webster, Prescott, Motley, Ticknor, and Parkman? Let the mayor, as soon as practicable, displace the present trustees of our Public Library, and appoint those who will act officially in a way that represents impartial justice to the people, irrespective of sect.

In closing, I will give a few more points bearing on the subject. I noticed lately a large four-page sheet containing a catalogue of the books relating to monastic architecture. The trustees must have had so much money to spend that they scarcely knew what to do with it when they purchased a quantity of books with almost absolutely no interest or value to Romanists or Protestants, while there were other works of sterling and living interest shut out.

The library has certain artistic features deserving of some notice. In one large apartment where people assemble to procure books, is a series of large pictures representing the "Quest of the Holy Grail." The story here represented is based on a monkish legend of the twelfth century, and is nothing but a lie, which is evidently designed to *assuage the end of* shedding an influence in favor of popery through the eye. How much more appropriate and useful to have pictures representing American events, and characters for which there is an abundance of material!

Not long since there was introduced within the walls of the Public Library a bronze statue, popularly known as Bacchante. This was a nude figure with symbols representing certain degrading vices. This image represented a priestess of Bacchus, the most degraded of all the pagan gods. The bacchantes, or priestesses, formed the most prominent feature in the processions, and the disgusting worship and orgies of this god were so bad that even the Roman government passed, at one time, a law for their suppression. The advent of this Bacchante in the library created quite a stir. I saw it stated in the papers that on a single Sabbath 25,000 men, women and children, visited the building to see it. A public sentiment was created against the wretched thing, and I had the satisfaction of contributing to it by several articles published in the Boston daily press. It was taken down after a while and sent to New York, where it created considerable sensation, it being publicly declared that if it was not good enough for Boston, it was not for New York. The statue was at last placed in some museum, where it will probably find rest for some time to come.

What must have been the taste and judgment of the officials to consent for a moment to the disgusting and demoralizing object being admitted to the Public Library of Boston! It is not to be much wondered at that such a noble and inspiring book as Father Chiniquy's "Forty Years in the Church of Christ," should be shut out. It is hoped, however, that this is not the last of the matter.

Boston Public Library.

At the Christian patriotic meeting in Berkeley Temple, Boston, last Sabbath, the following resolutions were passed enthusiastically and unanimously:—

WHEREAS, The trustees of the Public Library of Boston lately refused to accept that remarkable book, "Forty Years in the Church of Christ," by Rev. Charles Chiniquy, D. D.—evidently because it is strongly Protestant—thus discriminating against one half of the citizens (the Protestants), and in favor of the other half (the Roman Catholics);

RESOLVED, 1. That we protest against this act on the part of the trustees, as an insult and injustice to the Protestant residents of this city.

RESOLVED, 2. That decided steps be taken to counteract the acts of the trustees in this and other respects, in catering to and yielding to the unjust demands of popery.

RESOLVED, 3. That we request the mayor of Boston, as soon as practicable, to remove the recreant officials from our Public Library, who are responsible for this great wrong, and appoint those who will recognize the rights of all the citizens, and administer justice impartially to people of all sects.

HOW TO HELP.—Show this issue to your neighbor, and tell him he can have it for three months, on trial, for 25 cts. Send for some of our 25 ct. coin cards (free).

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1900.

The public library, in anticipation of the annual costume carnival by the Boston art students' association, has had a collection of books on costumes placed in a special part of the third floor of the library for the use of those who wish to study up on the subject of historic costumes. In the past there has been a great demand for these books.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 18.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Its Relations to Literature and the State
Themes for Lectures.

The Boston Public Library free lectures were continued last night in the lecture room of that institution before a large and thoroughly appreciative audience. The presiding officer was Dr. Bowditch, one of the trustees, and the speakers were two well known members of the library staff, Mr. Lindsay Swift and Mr. Worthington C. Ford.

The subject for the evening was "The Public Library in Its Relations to Literature and the State." Mr. Swift, speaking from an experience of 20 years, dealt with the broader aspect of public library work, and in an address full of literary allusion gave an interesting account of the scope of the great institution in Copley square. He showed that a considerable bulk of the works stored consisted of belles-lettres. The library contained many of the great ornamental books and not a few rarities. Where originals had been found too costly, good reprints had been purchased. Early French letters were represented by some exceedingly choice texts. In national literature and history the foundations were ample. French, German, Italian, Scandinavian and Russian literatures were more than respectably represented, though there was a sad deficiency of works in Dutch. In some other departments there was also a want, yet a permanent fund of \$500,000 would make the library one of the largest and finest in the world.

As an example of the care taken to secure valuable books, Mr. Swift mentioned that during Mr. Abbott's presidency, \$7000 was paid for one book, and as much as \$300 for a little map of Boston. The library now had the most important collection of anti-slavery books and documents in the world. The speaker here made a plea for the library as a means of solace and amusement. He also alluded to the enormous demand for works of fiction, and thought the balance between that and the more serious departments might be better maintained if a small charge were made for the use of novels for the first three years after publication. The speaker finally described the library and library readers as they seemed to the library employee.

Mr. Ford spoke of the public library in its relations to the state. He treated in a scholarly and elaborate manner of the function of education in connection with economic problems, and showed how the public library supplemented the school and university, and provided an institution where young men might find their way to the studies and intellectual interests for which they were fitted. In closing, he cited figures to show that, by the circulation of its books among the people, the public library was doing an important educational work.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900.

VALUE OF LIBRARIES.

Papers on Pertinent Topics
and Right Reading.

Relations of Institutions to Literature
Discussed by Lindsay Swift.

Worthington C. Ford Speaks on Its Relations to the State.

It was a treat to listen to the lectures delivered last evening by Lindsay Swift and Worthington C. Ford in the course at the public library.

Both gentlemen have had much experience in their "spheres of usefulness" in library work, but they are both so broad and catholic in their thought and so pleasantly familiar with the literary labors of the famous, the infamous and the utilitarian authors who have been embalmed in print that the specific subjects which both treated were illumined by much that was extremely interesting "on the side." And it proved, if proof were necessary, that the librarian of the Boston public library has not only an efficient staff as far as library detail work is concerned, but many of rare erudition, who are sympathetically alive to a great deal which concerns thought in the whole field of literature as well as mental activities of the life of today.

It would be unjust to abstract these lectures and a summary gives but a faint idea of them.

Mr. Swift's subject was "The Public Library in Its Relation to Literature." He said it was vague but purposely so, as he was like "the ambitious woman who wanted to die that she might have in the universe at large a field commensurate with her power of expression."

Whatever else a great library ought to not to garner to itself, it has one plain duty laid upon it to acquire works of literature.

"Books deal not primarily with art, science or government, but with the varied expressions of the human mind in the realms of imagination, with the art of life, with the yearning of our nature for something beyond the trivialities of each day."

The beginnings of literature in folk lore, fairy tales, etc., he believed should come first in a library with the richer modes of literary composition which make for spiritual and intellectual enlightenment. The more material books should be in the library, but not to the neglect of belles-lettres—these are the primordial cells of the tissues of a library.

He next touched on the relation of the Boston public library to literature in the widest possible sense. The foundations were laid by earnest and scholarly men and the result was that the library included not only all the monumental works of literature but many rarities. In passing he said he noticed that "Chicago has just decided not to teach the history of England in her public schools; perhaps she can also spare the literature of England." It is a wise city which does not know its own mother. "Armour, Virumque Cano" may well be the opening line of Chicago's coming epic.

After speaking of the many valuable collections in the library, he emphasized the necessity of further endowments, for he thought the real wealth and future of Boston lay in its educational institutions, of which the library was the center. He does not believe in a literary conservatism for the library.

Mr. Ford spoke on "The Public Library in Its Relations to the State," and he said he wished to touch only upon one phase: how far may the state advantageously intervene in influencing the choice of a profession? To what extent may the state offer opportunities for making the best use of that which is in us? Does a public library stand among these functions of a state which make or hold such opportunities?

"The theory underlying a democratic government is that every man should be equal in his opportunities—not that every man should be a millionaire, a city boss or a social leader; but that every man should be in a position where that which is best and strongest in him may find activity."

From this Mr. Ford touched on the various phases which mental activity took in its endeavor to support or carry out either the abstract or solid principles in life and government, and the advantages which accrued from an institution wherein were gathered the wisdom and thought of men on all subjects, where the student could get some unimpeded light or opportunity for thought and reflection, and let the bent of his own mind have free play.

"By the time the youth has left the public schools he has some method, less learning, and faces a necessity of choosing his calling in life. In the university he finds all paths open to him, but only a small part of the young of a community pass through a university. The larger number are obliged to go into the world for a living, and it is to this number a public library appeals."

"Reading maketh a full man—it does much more. It offers to every user the taste of learning and the chance of finding some one branch which will appeal strongly to his taste."

The next lecture in this course will be by William Everett—"Reminiscences of Hon. Edward Everett"—one week from Wednesday, April 11.

LIBRARY BASIS.

It Is Works of Literature Solely,
Says Lindsay Swift,

ON EXCLUDING CERTAIN BOOKS

He Says "They Should Be Shut Up
but Need Not Be Strangled."

LIBRARY STATISTICS GIVEN.

Worthington C. Ford and Lindsay Swift, editor of the various Boston Public Library publications, spoke on library topics in the lecture hall of the library last evening.

Mr. Swift, who has been associated with the library for twenty years, spoke of "The Public Library in Its Relations to Literature," and emphasized the needs of the Boston Library and other libraries. "Whatever else a great library ought or ought not to garner to itself," he said, "it has one plain duty laid upon it—acquire works of literature. He thought all the earlier books should be collected; those containing the earliest rhymes and tales, as they in part helped to form the earliest literary expression."

"Yes," he said, "I believe that a library should see to it that these the real books, come first. Other sorts of books are in a measure for the material benefit of some particular man or men, some creed, some political system, some commercial theory—they, too, should be here—every one of them, if possible, but not to the neglect of the poetry, the drama, the criticism, the essay, the novel or any mode whatsoever of pure letters—belles-lettres, as we used to call them. These are the primordial cells of the tissues of a library."

He said the library is deficient in Dutch works, that it is in some need of endowment, as the city is certainly growing and the needs of the library cannot be properly cared for with the funds now on hand.

On Excluding Certain Books.

Mr. Swift drew considerable attention by the following: "Let me contribute a modest suggestion as to the unending controversy of exclusion. Books impress me very much as people do. Some are very good or very bad, more are pretty good or pretty bad, the majority are neither good nor bad—but indifferent. But every book, like every person, is born into this world, without any particular desire on society's part that it should be born. Once born it has its own way to make in the world, but it has a sort of status as an accomplished fact. If a book is bad it ought to be shut up, like any malefactor, but I am opposed to capital punishment. A good clergyman told me the other day that we were all 'a rum lot.' So with books; many of them are certainly a 'rum lot,' but I don't feel sure that they ought to be strangled at birth, as some progressive thinkers propose to do with undesirable babies."

Public Library Statistics.

Mr. Ford spoke on the topic, "The Public Library and the State." In the course of his remarks he gave these statistics:

"The public schools of Boston number 81,000 pupils, the Public Library has 6,000 cards in use and issues for home use 1,250,000 volumes a year among a population of less than 300,000. One person in every nine of population holds a card, and each card takes an average of twenty books a year. This does not take into account the use of the different departments of the library and branches within their walls. The entire expense is less than \$200,000 a year, and the city contributes \$18,000 of this sum. The cost of each card holder is less than \$4 a year, and the cost of each circulating volume in active use is 2 cents. The per capita tax on population for literary persons is 41 cents a year."

He contended that under these circumstances the State was justifiable in establishing the libraries.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900

WOULD CHARGE FOR THE USE OF NOVELS

Suggestion Made by Lindsay Swift in Last Evening's Boston Public Library Free Lecture

Lindsay Swift and Worthington C. Ford were the speakers last night in the Boston Public Library free lecture course. The subject was, "The Public Library in its Relations to Literature and the State." Mr. Swift has been associated with the library for twenty years, and he spoke from the richness of his experience. His address was full of literary allusions, and furnished an interesting insight into the scope of the great institution. He showed that a considerable bulk of the works stored consists of belle-lettres. The library contains many of the great ornamental books and not a few rarities. Where originals had been found too costly, good reprints had been purchased. Early French letters are represented by some exceedingly choice texts. In national literature and history the foundations are ample. French, German, Italian, Scandinavian and Russian literatures are more than respectably represented, though there is a sad deficiency of works in Dutch. In some other departments there is also a want, yet a permanent fund of \$50,000 would make the library one of the largest and finest in the world.

As an example of the care taken to secure valuable books, Mr. Swift mentioned that during Mr. Abbott's presidency, \$7000 was paid for one book, and as much as \$800 for a little map of Boston. The library now has the most important collection of anti-slavery books and documents in the world. The speaker alluded to the enormous demand for works of fiction, and thought the balance between that and the more serious departments might be better maintained if a small charge were made for the use of novels for the first three years after publication. The speaker finally described the library and library readers as they seemed to the library employee.

Mr. Ford spoke of the public library in its relations to the State. He treated in a scholarly and elaborate manner of the function of education in connection with economic problems, and showed how the public library supplemented the school and university, and provided an institution where young men might find their way to the studies and intellectual interests for which they were fitted. In closing, he cited figures to show that, by the circulation of its books among the people, the public library was doing an important educational work.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO BOSTON.

Public Library to Get \$100 a Year for Woman's Books.

The Contribution Will Be in Cash and Must Be Used to Help Swell the Galatea Collection Started by Col. T. W. Higginson, Through Whom the Offer Is Made.

The Boston Public Library, which is the largest and the foremost institution of its kind in America—the plant, from a purely business point of view, representing a value of about \$5,000,000—has received from Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburgh the promise of a yearly cash contribution amounting to exactly \$100.

The millionaire steel manufacturer's cash gift has been offered through Col. Thomas W. Higginson of Cambridge, and is to go for the purchase of books to be added to the Galatea collection, which has a place on the special library floor. This group of books might well be called the Higginson special library on the history of woman, for it was started by Col. Higginson in 1896, when he presented to the Public Library about 1000 volumes on women and questions of interest to women, of both historical and modern character—questions of woman's suffrage, woman's rights, and so on. Many of the books were written by women.

Since the Galatea collection was established, Col. Higginson and his friends have offered contributions of books from time to time, so that today there are in the group nearly 1400 volumes.

Mr. Carnegie's interest in the Boston Public Library, or, at least, in the Galatea collection therein, has stirred up a good deal of talk in the library force and among Bostonians who have heard of the gift. Mr. Carnegie has an international reputation as a founder and promoter of public libraries, but, as far as known, he has not until this instance directed his attention to any institution of the sort in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is reported that some time ago, when he was asked why he never had seen fit "to come our way," he replied that Massachusetts appeared to be well provided for.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

He Will Donate \$100 a Year for Galatea Collection at Boston Public Library—Col. Higginson Will Probably Direct Purchase.

Andrew Carnegie, though fond of scattering whole libraries over the country, does not overlook institutions already existing. He recently became interested in the special collection of books at the Boston Public Library relating to the history of woman, known as the Galatea collection. Mr. Carnegie has expressed a wish to subscribe \$100 a year toward this collection, and has forwarded his first year's subscription.

In his letter he says, by way of explanation: "Certainly the change in the condition of women is one, if not the chief, proof of progress in the upward path of our race." No conditions or limitations accompanied the check, which was dated March 16. It has been deposited with the New England Trust Company to the account of the Trustees of the Library, "as a special fund for the purchase of books for the Galatea collection."

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who has been chiefly instrumental in placing this group of books in the Public Library, will probably direct the purchases made from this fund, selecting works from foreign, and especially German, catalogues.

In February, 1896, Col. Higginson gave to the Public Library his own collection of books on all subjects connected with the social, industrial and educational position of women. These books had been in process of collection for 2 years, and included many that are exceedingly rare and curious. The collection is unique in that the books are all about women, as well as by women in many cases.

Col. Higginson has added steadily to his original nucleus, and there have been other gifts, the latest being those of Miss Isabella Batchelder of Cambridge, and Miss Helen Blackburn of London, England. The volumes now number 1839.

A contribution of \$100 a year will not make a very large hole in Mr. Carnegie's capacious pocket, but his agreement to contribute that sum annually to the Galatea fund of the Boston Public Library is a very graceful performance on his part, just the same. As this Galatea fund is exclusively for the purchase of books relating to women, it is fair to infer that the generous Scotchman's heart is not unmoved by tender and sentimental considerations. In this respect he is very much like all the rest of mankind since Adam.



Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900

LIBRARIANS IN EMBRYO

Students of the New York State Library School Visit the Boston Public Library and Inspect Various Departments

For over two hours this morning students of the New York State Library School, who are making their annual tour of observation, wandered about the Boston Public Library, investigating every corner and every device, under the guidance of employees of the library. At ten o'clock about forty of the students assembled in the library lecture room, where they were met by Librarian James L. Whitney. Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, vice director of the school, was in charge of the party. Mr. Whitney welcomed the party and explained the changes which have been made recently in the library. The party was then separated into sections containing about one man and five or six women each for the purpose of examining the different sections of the building. As there were not enough men in the party to give each section a masculine representative, some of the employees of the library had to act in the double role of escort and guide.

After viewing the various reading-rooms the small parties took up different lines of travel. Some went to the cataloguing department, some to the suburban department, some to the bindery and printing plant and others to the distributing room. Sooner or later, however, every section entered the trustees' room and in turn each student sat in the librarian's chair, with the wish that she or he might some day occupy a similar place. Throughout all their travels the observers industriously took notes. The less industrious of the party spent most of their time in gazing at the paintings, while a patent man in the children's room provided amusement for a few. The mysteries of the pneumatic tube system and the automatic delivery cars furnished food for thought to several.

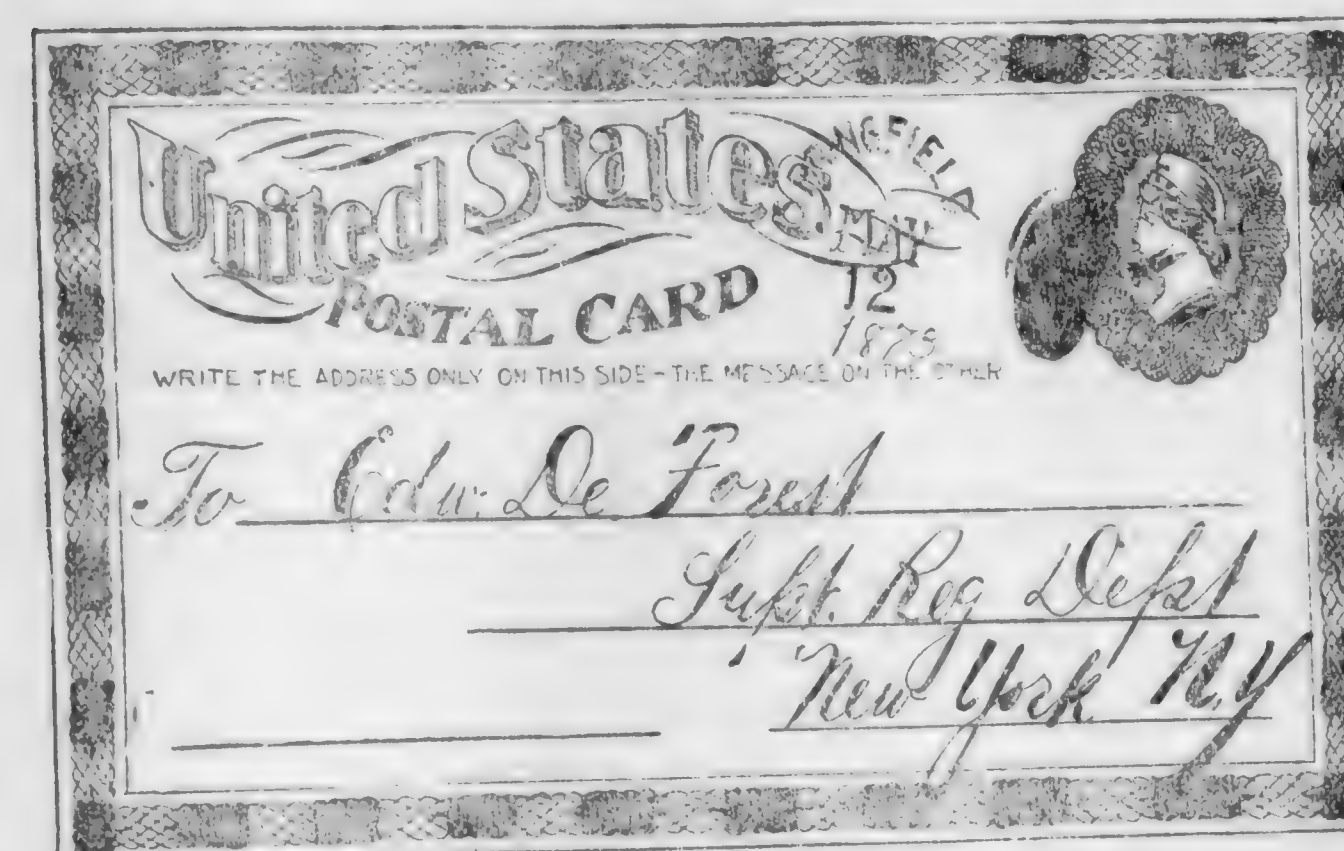
BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CVII, NO. 107.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1900.

TALK ON POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. C. W. Ernst Lectures at the Public Library in
the Free Series Given on Monday Evenings.



FAC-SIMILE OF FIRST AMERICAN POSTAL CARD.

Mr. C. W. Ernst, private secretary to Mayor Hart, gave a lecture last evening in the Public Library on "World Literature and the Postal Service"—the sixth lecture in the free Monday evening series. He exhibited many rare pictures and documents connected with the history of postoffices abroad and in America. Probably the most interesting curio was the first postal card sent through the mails in the United States. As the facsimile printed herewith shows, the card bears the date May 12, 1873, mailed at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Josiah H. Boston, Jr., of the trustees, introduced Mr. Ernst.

The lecturer said the postal service, for the benefit of all, is modern, and came with the renaissance printing and the age of discoveries, about the middle of the 15th century, when Italy was in-

tellectual and financial headquarters. The first mail route connected Italy with Germany, and seems to have been conducted by the Tixie family, under a grant from Emperor Frederic III. England was among the last to adopt a mail service. When Oliver Cromwell of Plymouth was postmaster of Scrooby, on the highway between London and Scotland, he did not handle private letters, but royal dispatch bearers. The great rebellion brought mail accommodation to the people of England; the earlier posts were not allowed to carry private letters.

This state of affairs may account for the delay in establishing mails in New England, the founders of which disliked the royal mail they had known in their native land. We had no mail service until 1693, when Andrew Hamilton, acting under a grant from William and Mary, started the mails that still go from New Hampshire to Virginia. The colonies came together, and Postmaster Campbell of Boston became the father

of the American newspaper. The crown bought the patents under which our mails were conducted from 1693 to 1707, and in 1710 Parliament passed its famous postal act, which included America, and was in effect until modern times.

The American policy has always been internal, domestic. The story of our mail routes illustrates this trait. The mail was extended under the crown to Florida and Quebec, by the confederation to Pittsburgh, in 1801 to New Orleans, soon to St. Paul, and in 1847 crossed the continent. In 1861 we formed a postal union with Canada; in 1868 we caused the Paris conference to consider the possibility of a larger union; in 1874 the present postal union was formed, establishing uniformity throughout the world, wherever they have mails. Perhaps we may think this postal union the greatest achievement in 19th century diplomacy. At any rate, it includes the civilized world, and makes intercourse with Australia, Africa, Asia, and all postal matters, as with Salem or Worcester.

'PROGRESS' CLIMB.

An Illustration Shown by Lecturer Ernst in the Development of the Mail System.

Mr. C. W. Ernst of this city lectured last night in the Public Library on "Postal Service and World Literature." In the course of his remarks he said: "Americans resented the interference of Parliament with our domestic affairs, but rejoiced in the union-making results of the mail service. As our Postmasters had the frank, they became diligent publishers, especially of newspapers, and this close relation between press and mail still continues. But the American policy was always internal, domestic. The story of our mail routes illustrates this trait. The mail was extended under the crown to Florida and Quebec, in the confederation to Pittsburgh, in 1804 to New Orleans, soon to St. Paul, and in 1847 it crossed the continent. A letter mailed in Boston to Manila may go via Worcester and the Pacific, or by the Suez Canal. What does that mean? That the road to Worcester is not a mere State concern, but a competitor in the world's traffic. A few years ago the American magazine was home literature; now it addresses the world, seeking patronage and support in England, in Manila, in Australia.

"This change from an American home policy to world-wide relation and duties, so strange to most of us, so very recent, and not so very welcome, is illustrated by the mails. In 1851 we formed a postal union with Canada; in 1857 we caused the Paris Conference to consider the possibility of a larger union; in 1874 the present Postal Union was formed, establishing uniformity throughout the world wherever they have mails. Perhaps you may think this Postal Union the greatest achievement in nineteenth century diplomacy. At any rate it includes the civilized world, and makes intercourse with Australia or Siberia as easy as all postal matters, as with Salem or Worcester. The Postal Union has one law, one language, one mind, one aim. Until very recently our mails, our minds, our aims were purely domestic. Today we are a world power, and wholly new duties confront us. Our mails may teach us what these new duties imply. One thinks that the very timidity, or reluctance, or awe, with which these unwelcome tasks fill us, are a promise and guarantee that we may do as well by mankind as we have done in our own country."

Twenty-Eighth Year of Publication

THE NEWS.

Subscription, \$2.00 per Year.

For the benefit of the school children a number of cuts and half-tones of scenes suggestive of Patriots' Day are on exhibition at the branch library.

Applications for books from the Central Public Library may be made by mail by using a private mailing card, which will be given on application at the branch library. Formerly it was necessary to make two trips to the library in order to secure a book, and the purpose of the card is to save one trip for patrons.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1900.

TWO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The report of the Free Library of Philadelphia for 1899, just at hand, suggests certain striking comparisons with the latest report of the Boston Public Library, covering 1898.

We find that of nearly \$165,000 expended for all purposes in 1899 on the Philadelphia library system, \$44,431, or about 21 p.c. of the whole, went to buy books. We find that it cost about \$364,530 to maintain the Boston library system, of which \$37,081, or only about 14 p.c., was spent for books.

We should confidently expect that if it costs the Boston system so considerably greater a sum proportionately for housing and delivering the books, then the number of books issued in Boston must be greater. What are the figures? In 1898 the Philadelphia system had a circulation of 1,738,950 books, while the Boston system distributed only 1,235,204 books in the corresponding period.

The next conjecture is that the Boston system is more luxuriously housed, and cannot pay as many employees to care for and deliver books as the Philadelphia system can. How do the salary rolls compare? We find that Philadelphia pays \$59,630 in salaries, and Boston \$162,600!

And yet the Boston Public Library trustees appeal for more money to buy books.

BOSTON HERALD.

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VOL. CVII, NO. 118.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

EARLY RENAISSANCE STYLE.

Lecture at the Public Library by Prof. Homer of Technology.

A highly interesting and scholarly lecture was given by Prof. Eleazer B. Homer on "Early Renaissance Architecture," last evening, in the lecture room of the Public Library, in the free series conducted under the auspices of the Unity Art Club, in connection with the exhibition of pictures by the library art department.

Prof. Homer was introduced by Mrs. Henry W. Chapin, the president of the club. He reviewed the development of the renaissance school from its beginning in the 15th century to the present, following its changes from the early Venetian style through its history. The growth of renaissance architecture was divided into three stages, the early, the developing period and the late, or rococo. The lecture was illustrated by excellent stereopticon views of a number of the masterpieces, including Florentine palaces, Venetian churches, the famous chateaus of Touraine, and other notable buildings. Beginning with Brunelleschi, in whom this style of architecture had its birth, the history was followed down through France, England and America. The development of the colonial style was shown as derived from the renaissance.

It is possible that one more lecture in the series will be given this season.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900

Bust of Former Mayor Lincoln

The Art Commission has approved the plaster cast of a portrait bust of former Mayor Lincoln by Robert Kraus, who made the bust about two years before Mr. Lincoln's death. Mr. Kraus is the sculptor who executed the bust of "Liberty" on the Cripple Creek monument on Boston Common. The bust of Mr. Lincoln will be placed in the Public Library.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900

Art Lecture at the Public Library

In the lecture-room of the Public Library last evening a lecture was given by Professor Eleazer B. Homer on "Early Renaissance Architecture." It was one of the free series conducted under the auspices of the Unity Art Club, in connection with the exhibition of pictures by the library art department. The lecturer, introduced by the president, Mrs. Henry W. Chapin, reviewed the development of the renaissance school from its beginning in the 15th century, to the present time. The lecture was illustrated by a number of fine stereopticon views. Beginning with Brunelleschi, in whom this style of architecture had its birth, the history was followed down through France, England and America. The development of the colonial style was shown as derived from the renaissance. It is possible that one more lecture in the series will be given this season.

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THE CONGREGATIONALIST

We call your attention to the following which appear
in THE CONGREGATIONALIST

If it be true, as we are informed, that the late Father Chiniquy's volume, Forty Years in the Church of Christ, has been refused a place in the Boston Public Library, an explanation is in order. That Roman Catholics, among whom is numbered one of the trustees, do not approve the book is no reason for its rejection, unless the trustees are prepared to discard every other book to which any other body of Christians objects. Are they willing to take this course?

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900

Gift to the Boston Public Library

The sum of \$200 has been given by Mrs. John A. Lewis to the Boston Public Library for the purchase of certain rare American books and manuscripts, to be added to the John A. Lewis collection.

A special examination for a vacant position in the Brown Music Library will be held at the library on Tuesday, May 8, at two o'clock P. M. The position is classed in grade B and requires a training equivalent to a college education and the knowledge of two foreign languages, in addition to the special knowledge required of an assistant in charge of the music department.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVII, NO. 125.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900.

LETTERS OF JOHN BROWN.

Four of Them Appear in the Public Library Bulletin—Vacancy in Brown Music Library.

The monthly bulletin of the Boston Public Library for May, just issued, is notable for a list of postal titles (with special reference to the United States), furnished by Mr. C. W. Ernst of Boston, and four letters of John Brown, presented to the library by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The list of postal titles, which makes no pretence to be a bibliography, includes official publications, maps and historical and miscellaneous titles.

The letters of John Brown are business documents, excepting the one last printed in the bulletin, which has to do with a brass field piece, rifles and ammunition. Brown says in the letter, dated March 3, 1859, that he is "quite needy" and has a family to look after. "There are," he goes on, "those who would sooner see me supplied with a good halter than anything else for my services." The letters give a latter-day visitor at the library something to examine with considerable curiosity.

At the meeting of the board of trustees yesterday afternoon, the sum of \$200 was accepted from Mrs. John A. Lewis for the purchase of certain rare American books and manuscripts to be added to the John A. Lewis collection of early New England books.

A special examination for a vacant position in the Brown music library will be held at the library on Tuesday at 2 P. M. The position is classed in grade B, and requires a training equivalent to a college education, the knowledge of two foreign languages, and the special knowledge required of an assistant in charge of the music department.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1900.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES ELECTION.

At the annual election of officers of the board of trustees of the Public Library yesterday, Solomon Lincoln was elected president, Rev. Jas. DeNormandie vice president, and Dr. Thos. Dwight clerk of the board.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVII, NO. 130.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

LAST LIBRARY LECTURE.

Dr. Hale Speaks on Franklin, and Says Nearly Everything Here is a Monument to Him.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale gave a most entertaining discourse last evening on "Benjamin Franklin" in the Boston Public Library, concluding the library series of free public lectures. An audience which took up all the seats in the lecture room applauded his remarks heartily. President Solomon Lincoln and the Rev. Dr. De Normandie of the board of trustees, Librarian Whitney and others were on the platform.

Dr. Hale reviewed, with many personal digressions, the early life of Franklin. In the 18th century, he said, curiously, no one took the trouble to find out when Franklin was born. He was born on Hanover street, Boston, in 1706. When he was 18 years old he was sent to the Latin school. There has been some doubt as to whether Franklin went to the Latin school, but Dr. Hale, it seems, has, after considerable research, practically established the fact.

Passing from Franklin's boyhood, in which, at the age of 13, he made an attempt at poetry (writing two ballads, one "The Lighthouse Tragedy," the original of which has not been found), Dr. Hale spoke of Franklin's acquaintanceship with Mather, his visits to Boston, his meeting with Washington in the revolutionary period, his correspondence while in England, and his biography.

Dr. Hale said, in speaking of Franklin's gift, known now as the Franklin fund in this city, that the American people ought to be reminded of Washington's gift to the treasury after the revolution. The speaker said that the United States is now indebted on account of Washington to the people of this country to the sum of about \$4,000,000.

Franklin is to be remembered for having started the public libraries of this country, for the beginning of the application of electricity, and for his participation in the achievement of the independence of the United States. At the end of his discourse Dr. Hale declared that nearly everything in Boston today is a monument to Franklin.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900

AUTOGRAPHS AND BROADSIDES

Interesting Revolutionary Documents Bring Good Prices at Libbie's—Autograph of Napoleon Sold for \$5.50

Several Revolutionary broadsides brought good prices in the sale of autographs and broadsides at Libbie's this morning. An autograph of Napoleon on vellum, with an engraved heading, sold for \$5.50, while one of Colonel John Brooks, a Revolutionary officer and governor of Massachusetts, brought \$9 and one of Edmund Burke sold for \$11. Of the broadsides, several were bought for the Boston Public Library, which has a collection of these Revolutionary documents. One issued in 1778 by the State of Massachusetts Bay, calling for the raising of 1800 men to check invasions from Rhode Island, was sold for \$24. Another of 1777, assessing taxes upon the general Court of 1771, sold for \$26. The printed resolve calling a constitutional convention to meet at Cambridge in 1790 was sold for \$17.50. The proclamation of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay, 1770, to be read by ministers of the gospel throughout the colony, was sold for \$17. These broadsides went to the Public Library collection. A copy of the Richmond Inquirer, extra, Sept. 20, 1862, telling of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and having the signature of Stonewall Jackson, sold for \$20.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900

The recent gift to the Boston Public Library of several hundred volumes of the textbooks in current use in the public schools, suggests the desirability of some one of the larger libraries endeavoring to make a collection as complete as possible of the textbooks that have been used in the public schools from the earliest times. Many of these books have now become quite rare and curious, and a systematic collection of them would be of great value as an integral part of the history of the development of our educational system. The books in use in the past generation are frequently needed for reference, especially by people past middle life to whom they were the first source of knowledge. It is surprising how many persons remember and wish to refer to selections in old reading-books like the "Columbian Orator" and the "National Preceptor." The late General Butler had a rather remarkable memory of the books he had used in his school days. He not infrequently desired them for reference, and could remember the place on the page where he had seen the quotation he desired.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1900

ABRAM CUTTER'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS

The American Unitarian Association Is Well Remembered, and the Boston Public Library Receives Books

The will of Abram Cutter, late of Charlestown, was filed in the probate office today. It contains several public bequests. The American Unitarian Association now in session in this city fares well under the will. It receives \$1000 outright and is to receive half of the residue of the estate upon the death of the testator's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter. The other half of the residue goes to the Boston Art Museum.

Other bequests are: \$10,000 to the Thornton Academy, \$4000 to the Boston Public Library, \$2000 to the Dyer Library Association of Saco, Me., \$500 to the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association of Saco, Me., \$4000 to the Newburyport Public Library, \$3000 in trust to the Harvard Church, Charlestown, \$500 to the Winchester Home for Aged Women, Charlestown.

The Boston Public Library is to receive such books from the testator's library as Mrs. Cutter does not desire to keep for her own use.

The widow is named as executrix.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900

Under the provisions of an act of the present Legislature the Harris collection of books has recently been transferred from the Charlestown Branch Library to the Central Library Building in Copley square. This ends a controversy of some local and political interest that has been more or less active for several years. Something over twenty years ago Miss Charlotte Harris bequeathed her private library, consisting of over a thousand volumes, to the Charlestown Branch Library, together with the sum of \$10,000 in trust, the interest of which was to be expended for the purchase of books for the Charlestown Branch, the purchase being limited to the purchase of books published previous to the year 1850. Several years ago it was proposed to remove this collection to the main library for greater safety and greater utility. The books were becoming rare, and the limitation of the bequest would not permit the purchase of the popular books which were needed at Charlestown and for which there was also no room. The historical and scholarly character of the books are such as to render them of more general use at Copley square. Application was made to the Legislature for several years in vain and the trustees allowed the income to accumulate, deeming it unwise to use it for the purchase of rare books to be placed in a building liable to destruction by fire. The present act under which the transfer has been made provides that the trustees shall spend in five yearly instalments a sum equal to the present accumulated interest of the Harris fund and a sum annually equal to the yearly income of the Harris bequest for new books for the Charlestown Branch. Search is being made for more convenient quarters for the accommodation of this branch, and it is probable that before long it will be removed from the old Charlestown City Hall Building.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

The noble gift of Mr. Allen A. Brown to this city is well known to the book lovers and musicians of other towns as well as to the frequenters of the Boston Public Library. In one respect at least this collection of scores, books and programs is unique: volume after volume is enlarged and enriched by inserted extracts from newspapers and magazines, autographs, pictures, etc. The intelligence, the discrimination and the industry thus shown by Mr. Brown are well-nigh incredible, for he did all this work himself—he did not merely direct or supervise.

And yet there are persons—or, to be more exact, there is some one in this city who does not hesitate to mutilate these scores which are now the property of the city and steal from them in the shabbiest, meanest way.

Among the works added lately by Mr. Brown, who still devotes his time and his private fortune to this remarkable collection—among these works is the score of Richard Strauss's "Heldenleben," a symphony which has not yet been reformed in Boston, for we are obliged to follow humbly long after Chicago so far as the production of novelties at Symphony concerts is concerned. When this symphony was first produced at Frankfurt-on-the-Main (March 3, 1896) and then afterward at Berlin, Cologne, Düsseldorf, in the Netherlands, at Paris, there was everywhere warm discussion. Mr. Brown had posted interesting and valuable accounts of these performances in the score.

Somebody went to the room that holds the Brown collection, asked for Strauss's "Heldenleben," and when he was unobserved he cut out with a knife the pages of newspaper clippings and took them away.

Now this man is certainly a person of some education and intelligence, otherwise he would not have cared to see Strauss's score. Possibly he is a musician, although some sit with scores in Symphony concerts who cannot read, but follow nervously the first violin part. He is surely a thief of the meanest, most contemptible description.

It is a pity that he cannot be caught and punished properly in the sight of the people, whose property he has greedily mutilated. But what would be a fitting punishment?

We should not recommend death for such a one, who, like Barnardine, or a cockroach, is unfit to live or die. The Chinese punishments—the rat trap, the caress, the bell—are too ingenious or romantic.

After careful consideration we urge the punishment of the xeupe. Now the xeupe, or cheuppe, was an infamous punishment peculiar to the laws of Mita. It was inflicted in cases where the death penalty was not pronounced. The condemned was put into a kind of cage and hoisted up in the air by means of a pulley; then he was let fall the length of the pole, to the crossbeam of which the pulley was fastened. This cage was right over a deep sewer, into which the condemned was plunged until the magistrates gave the word "Stop!"

MISSING FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS

Public Library Secures a Book Which Has Been Awar from Its Shelves for Many Years

The Public Library recently received a book which has been missing from its shelves for a period of thirty-three years, and until within a few days absolutely no trace of it had been found. Then the librarian received a letter from a resident of Hanover, Mass., in which it was stated that at a recent auction sale in Pembroke he purchased a number of books and found afterward that two of them belonged to the Boston Public Library.

The librarian asked the Hanover man to bring them to the library. This was done, and one of the books was found to belong to the local institution. The other, which was a work of fiction, had been missing for thirty-three years, but despite that fact was in fairly good condition.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

TO THE MEN OF THE TWENTIETH.

The Twentieth Regiment Memorial Association has just placed in the alcove on the Special Libraries floor, reserved for the collections of books given by the association, two bronze tablets, with the following inscriptions:

This alcove has been dedicated and these tablets have been erected in memory of the 18 Officers and 304 Men of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry who during the war for the preservation of the Union 1861-1865 were killed or died of wounds received in battle.

Colonel
Paul J. Revere
Lieutenant Colonel
Ferdinand Dreher
Majors
Henry L. Abbott
Henry L. Patten
Assistant Surgeon
Edward H. R. Revere
Captains
Alois Babo
Charles F. Cabot
Thomas M. McKay
First Lieutenants
James J. Lowell
Henry Ropes
Lansing E. Hibbard
Henry M. Bond
Edward Sturgis
Second Lieutenants
Reinhold Wesselhoft
William L. Putnam
Robert S. Beckwith
Leander F. Alley
Sumner Paine.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900

Twentieth Regiment Memorial

At the Boston Public Library, in the alcove on the Special Libraries floor, reserved for the collection of books given by the association, the Twentieth Regiment Memorial Association has just placed two bronze tablets, with this inscription on the left: "This alcove has been dedicated and these tablets have been erected in memory of the 18 officers and 304 men of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry who during the war for the preservation of the Union, 1861-1865, were killed or died of wounds received in battle."

On the right: Colonel Paul J. Revere, Lieutenant Colonel Ferdinand Dreher, Majors Henry L. Abbott, Henry L. Patten, Assistant Surgeon Edward H. R. Revere, Captains Alois Babo, Charles F. Cabot, Thomas M. McKay, First Lieutenants James J. Lowell, Henry Ropes, Lansing E. Hibbard, Henry M. Bond, Edward Sturgis, Second Lieutenants Reinhold Wesselhoft, William L. Putnam, Robert S. Beckwith, Leander F. Alley, and Sumner Paine.

Acquisitions for the Library

A list of genealogies and of town and other local histories containing genealogical material has just been added to the Public Library. There are also added convenient bibliographical and other guides to this topic, serial publications containing family records, and a list of patriotic hereditary societies. The list makes a substantial and well-printed quarto of eighty pages, in which are to be found entries of nearly 300 family records and over 1200 titles of local histories relating to about 700 towns and counties.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1900

HE FORGOT TO RETURN THE STAMPS

Absentmindedness of a Temporary Employee of the Public Library—He Disappeared One Day and Now the Dealers are Looking for Him

It is seldom that the mania for stamp collecting will lead a person beyond the boundary line and within the jurisdiction of the police. There was employed temporarily at the Boston Public Library up to within a few weeks a philatelist, who forgot to return stamps worth several hundred dollars which were sent to him on approval. This man was employed at the library only a few hours each day, and received a small salary; among the other attendants it was known that he served as waiter during the rest of the day at a restaurant in the neighborhood. According to his statement he was married, although he was not supposed to be more than twenty-five years old. Shortly before he left the library the librarian received several letters from stamp dealers, who desired to know if this man was a responsible person; they had sent stamps on approval to him and had not received them back. The attendant was told that such practices were not in accordance with the rules governing the conduct of employees of the library.

And the matter rested there until one morning this attendant did not appear at his usual hour. No thought was given to it until it became apparent that he had disappeared. The trouble about the stamps was forgotten until it was brought to mind again by a gentleman who called at the library and inquired for this attendant. When told that he had left without giving any notice of such intention, the caller said that his brother was a stamp dealer and had sent stamps worth \$500 on approval to the library, and like the others, had become anxious as to their safety. The caller would not give his name nor that of his brother. As no complaint was made against the former library attendant, the matter did not reach the police.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 168.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900.

WILL IS NOT VALID.

**John D. Bates Married
After He Made It.**

**His Widow Will Receive
Her Share by Law.**

**Public Library Is Among the
Residuary Legatees.**

The will of the late John D. Bates, who died on May 14, was disallowed by Judge McKim in the Suffolk probate court yesterday, because it was revoked by reason of his subsequent marriage to his wife, Mrs. Mary Bates, on June 18, 1898.

The disallowed will, which was made on April 2, 1870, contained several personal bequests, as well as some public ones.

One bequest was of \$10,000 to the Boston City Free Library, to be regarded as coming from his father, and the income of which was to accumulate for 11 years, and afterward to be used for the purchase of books; also a gift of \$5000 to the Sailors' Snug Harbor; and another of \$500 to the Boston Bureau of Charity. These three named institutions were also named as residuary legatees of his estate, which it is thought is large.

The will was made 25 years before his marriage. It did not expressly mention that it was made in contemplation of his marriage to the woman who is now his widow. Therefore, the will, by reason of the law contained in chap. 118 of the acts of 1892, is revoked by his marriage.

The will failing probate, administration was granted on his estate as if he had died without leaving a will, and his widow will now get that share of his intestate estate to which she is entitled by virtue of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bates was at the time of his death one of the few remaining men identified with the social and business life of the city 40 years ago. He was a nephew of the late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis and Mrs. Henry G. Rice, and an uncle of Judge Robert Grant, Mr. S. Eliot Guild and the late Allen Thorndike Rice. Mr. Bates' city home for many years was on Arlington street, and his country house, where he spent a great deal of time and entertained hospitably, was at Centre Harbor.

His marriage five years ago caused considerable surprise among his friends. The bride was a young Englishwoman, a Miss Mary Larkin, who had been employed in Mr. Bates' household.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900

THE FINE ARTS

Mr. Elliott's Painting for the Boston Public Library

To the Editor of the Transcript:

My attention having been called a short time since to a letter published in your paper concerning the picture by Mr. Elliott which very soon is to be put in one of the rooms of the Boston Public Library, it crossed my mind that perhaps some of your readers might like to know more about the work than was stated by the previous writer. This communication to which I refer was an appeal to the public for money to pay for a frame for the picture, and I hope what I have to say may influence possible subscribers to do what is usually very unwise—that is, to subscribe for an object of which they have no personal knowledge. If the desire of the Boston public is really, as it seems to be, to pay liberally and obtain, as far as opportunities make it feasible, the best possible decorations for the library, there can be no question that \$3000 would be well spent in getting the frame which Mr. Elliott desires to have hold his picture. It is safe to assume that any artist employed in the work of the library, particularly any "decorative" artist, will be better able to judge what sort of frame is suited to his work than any outsider or committee. Consequently when, as in this case, the artist has taken special pains in designing the frame, it is very unlikely that a better one could be obtained. The frame in question has been fashioned by Mr. Elliott after renaissance models, and is simple, rich and elegant in effect. While its suitability for its purpose ought to please the aesthetic sense and intelligence of the subscribers, they may also derive well-grounded satisfaction from the knowledge that, if made here in Rome, as is Mr. Elliott's desire, it will cost less than if made in America.

It is not from the frame, however (as sometimes happens), that the satisfaction of those who see the completed work will be derived, but from the picture itself. It will be the simplest, the least confused, the most easily enjoyed—and yet not in the least feeble—bit of decorative painting yet in the library. It resembles more the works of Euxis de Chavannes than it does those of Sargent or Abbey. Not that it shows any of the tiresome conventions in drawing, composition or treatment supposed by the French master necessary to so-called "decorative" painting, but the minds of both artists were evidently occupied by similar ideas in regard to the broad matter of the sort of subject and general method of treatment suitable for such works. The comic sight of rows of men and women, of youth and age, restlessly turning their eyes from the printed commentary in their hands to the splendid clouds of color in the vault above their heads, in bitterly earnest endeavor to make Mr. Sargent's kaleidoscopic representation of certain religious symbols fit onto something they have known or felt before, will not be repeated in the room of which the ceiling will be covered by this painting. Nor will a long inscription in a foreign language be needed to explain who the painted figures are. Anyone in whose mind there are the smallest literary or artistic associations will recognize in the curving stream of female figures and horses that are represented as moving across the evening clouds the centuries and hours. Behind them, governing their course, is Time, with the Spirit of Life and the Spirit of Death on either hand. It is very simple to look at—but not to accomplish. The two canvasses which are necessitated by the construction of the room where they are to be put are of great size, measuring some 12 by 40 feet. The labor of doing such work is very great, especially in a case like the present, when the artist has absolutely refused to employ assistants.

For all its simplicity it is not dull or hackneyed. It is a serious, quiet bit of decoration—no fireworks and no tricks. Those who have seen it of late, since it has approached completion, have been much pleased, and passed few comments other than that considering the state of the work the library ought to claim it now for its own and deny the artist the lingering delight of imitating Pygmalion. Besides outsiders who have been pleased, there are the artists, all of whom speak highly of it. A few days ago I heard a discussion about the work between the well-known Spanish painter Villegas and Signor Galli, the president of the ancient Academy of St. Luke. They sought for faults to criticize, but, except for trifles, found nothing they did not admire. The result of their conversation was summed up by Signor Villegas, who said, "It ought to make a notable impression wherever it goes." This is, I believe, a reasonable judgment.

RICHARD NORTON

Rome, June 1.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1900

Why the Library Was Closed

The question has been asked, "Why was the Public Library closed yesterday?" Inquiry reveals the fact that it costs \$100 to keep the building open on a holiday, because the attendants have a legal right to the day, and if they are asked to stay they must be paid. On Memorial Day the Library was open and scarcely fifty people took advantage of the privilege. As it has been left to the discretion of the trustees whether or not to keep open on a holiday, they had decided that it would be best on this occasion, when all the outer world is so beautiful, to close the doors, and for one week notices were posted to that effect. The printed rule in regard to the matter reads like this: "Article 11 of the rules and regulations, 6 and 1: The Library shall be open every secular day except the legal holidays—Washington's Birthday, Patriots' Day, Memorial Day, June 17, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and such other days as the trustees and the president of the board may order. This list, however, is subject to change at the discretion of the trustees."

BOSTON POST, The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

CLOSING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Why was the Public Library kept closed all day on Bunker Hill Day? Sundays and holidays are the only times when working people have time to go to the Public Library and read books and papers. The advantage of the library as an educator in patriotism is largely lost if it is closed when they expect, and have a right to expect, to find it open. It is doubtful whether the managers of the library have a right to keep it closed, except from necessity, any day in the year. Its charter provides for this. Have the managers of the Public Library power to neutralize the charter under which they act? INQUIRER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900

Pocketbooks Coveted at the Library

Pocketbooks Coveted at the Library

Pocketbooks are among the books sought at the library, it seems, for of late a great wall has gone up that pocketbooks are splintered away about as soon as the readers lay them down and become absorbed in reading. It seems also that wraps and umbrellas are among the things coveted, for there have been complaints of losses. The case of the case reported on the previous evening while Miss B. E. Ellery of 35 Parkham street, Newton Center, was reading in Bates Hall, she heard someone at the same table call an attendant. Looking up she saw her own reticule being handed over as a found article. "Why, that's my bag," she exclaimed. The person who had picked it up was seated opposite at the table and she turned to look across the aisle for her chair. Miss Ellery then opened her reticule and was dismayed upon finding that her portemonnaie was gone! It was then noticed that the reticule was dusty, and Miss Ellery remembered that she had laid it cautiously at her feet. Not only was the portemonnaie taken but a pair of new gloves which the reticule also contained. In the case of the money bag there is no personal interest, keys and \$2. There is no clew to the thief.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1900

THE FINE ARTS

Photographs of Decorative Paintings by
American Artists

The present exhibition of photographs of decorative paintings by American artists, in the Fine Arts Room, Boston Public Library, is especially timely, in view of the interest which attaches to this class of work. The collection, as is natural, is made up chiefly of reproductions of the mural paintings in the new Library of Congress at Washington, by far the most elaborately decorated building on the continent, where American artists have had an opportunity to make a general showing of their capacity in this line. There has been the public benediction to study a more complete series of photographs of the decorations by Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, Elbert Vedder, Charles Sprague Pearce, Robert Reid, Henry O. Walker, Frank W. Benson, George R. Barse, John W. Alexander, Walter Shirlaw, George W. Maynard, H. L. Dodge, Carl Malsched, Edward Simmons, Walter MacFadden, Frederick Delmonco, W. L. Dodge, W. B. Van Ingen and Carl Guthrie, who so richly adorn the palatial library in Washington. In addition to the works already named, the collection of photographs contains a considerable number of reproductions of the works of John S. Sargent, Edwin A. Abbey, John LaFarge, William M. Hunt, Edward Simmons, Will Low, F. D. Millet and Robert Van V. Sewall. The paintings of each artist are grouped together. With Mr. Abbey's fresco, "The Holy Grail," in the Boston Public Library, are shown several of his Shakespearian compositions, including his "Mariana." Mr. Sargent's unfinished Public Library decorations constitute his sole representation. The original sketches and studies for the mural panels by William M. Hunt in the Capitol at Albany not only impress the observer by the nobility of their design, but they set the pace for a great many of the American pictures of a later date. A remarkable group of that of John LaFarge, which comprises his "Athena" decoration for the Walker Art Gallery at Worcester College, two of his mural paintings from the churches, Boston, and the two splendid lunettes from the Whitelaw Reid mansion in New York, "Music" and "Drama." The female figures, and especially the heads, in these two works, are extremely fine in expression. Among the other important works represented are Edward Simmons' decorations in the Criminal Court House in New York, Francis D. Millet's decorations in a bank at Pittsburg, Pa., and Robert Van V. Sewall's decorations in George Gould's house at Lakewood, N. Y.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1900.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHAMBERLAIN.

Former Public Librarian of Boston and
One of the Most Notable Historians
of New England.

Judge Mellen Chamberlain, long librarian of the Boston public library, and a man widely known in literary circles, died this noon at his home on Washington av, Chelsea. Although he had been in feeble health for nearly a year, he had been able to be up and about and his death came as a surprise to relatives and friends.



THE LATE JUDGE MELLON CHAMBER
LAIN.

Last September he was taken suddenly ill and his family physician said his illness was due to acute indigestion. He probably never fully recovered from this attack.

Judge Chamberlain retired from the Boston public library 10 years ago. He was before that a municipal judge in Boston, and has been in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. Of late years he has lived quietly at his home on Washington av, Chelsea, pursuing his literary work. He is one of the best known of local historians, and has for a long time been engaged in writing a history of Chelsea.

Judge Chamberlain was born at Pembroke, N. H. June 4, 1821, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1844. After teaching several years in Brattleboro, Vt. he entered the law school in Cambridge, where he received the degree LL. B. and in 1849 he began the study of law in Boston. The same year he took the bar examination in New York, where he lived up to the time of his death. He has served the city in several capacities. In 1858 and 1859 he was representative in the general court and member of the special committee of the revision of the statutes. In 1863 and 1864 he was in the state senate, and in the latter year was chairman of the judiciary committee. From 1865 to 1870 he was chief justice and during a part of that period chief justice of the municipal court of the city of Boston, to which he brought erudition and judicial capacity.

In August, 1878, he was elected librarian in chief of the Boston public library. His familiarity with books and literature and executive ability enabled him to discharge with credit the responsible duties of that office, until, by reason of ill health, he retired Oct. 1, 1890.

The professional and public duties of Judge Chamberlain left him little time for other work; and, according to the public library, frequent demands were made upon him for various papers which have been published, and which have evinced research, learning, original and critical acuteness, while proving that in the field of New England history he had few living superiors.

Among his printed papers perhaps the best known are, "Daniel Webster as an Orator," "Constitutional Relations of the American Colonies to the English Government at the Commencement of the Revolution," "The Genesis of the Massachusetts Town and Town Government," "Joshua Quincy the Great Mayor," and "Landscape in Life and Poetry."

Judge Chamberlain was a corresponding member of the royal society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Denmark, and of the New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts historical societies. In 1886 he received the degree of LL.D from Dartmouth. He was also a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences.

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MONDAY, JUNE

FINAL SUM

Death of Ju len Cham

Once Head Municipal

And Librarian
lic Lib

Hon. Mellen Cham
known historian, for
the Boston Public L
Chief Justice of the
Court, died at his ho
Avenue, Chelsea, ear
after an illness of se

SKETCH OF

Judge Chamberlain broke, Merrimac County, 1821, and was the Mary (Foster) Chamberlain. He received his early education in district schools of his native town, and afterward entering Dartmouth College, graduating from that institution in 1841. He then entered the law office of his father at Cambridge in 1841, and from there two years later received the title of LL. D. In 1843 he opened an office in Boston, and in 1845, after a brief office of law, and in 1846 he married a daughter of Putnam of Danvers.

Career in

After his marriage in 1861, moved to Chalchased a house at 1000 Avenue, and in this resided. During his sea he was honored election to a number a member of the B In 1867, the last year he was a member of a corporation as a city elected to the first In 1881, 1892 and 1893 of the School Board of the City of Boston. In 1893, Judge Chamber and held that office elected to the House In 1898 and 1899, he was in the Marine He held the office of the Sinking Fund for was a member of the of the Public for five years was a glomer.

As Li

In July, 1898, Mr. appointed a Judge Court of Boston by lock, who was at t Later he was made court. In October, Berlin resigned, and to accept the plan in Chief of the Library, which post vote his time and work.

Judge Chamberlain, the greatest history in America, wrote many valuable books, such as "Whittierism, Rumford Point, and Grant," "John erick's Pallade H Authentication of the "Notebook," "Address of Wilson Hall, Dan bled," "The United States," "R History," "Landsc Poetry," "Statue of Dan cord, N. H.," "Ad tion of the Brooks ment," "The Relations of the A the English Govern ment," "Constitution Impend Essay," "Josiah Mayor," "value." He writing a history to ill-health. He died in Buttrick of that

For many years was a director of the Royal Society of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Massachusetts its degree of honor upon him by Dartmouth College.

His last appearance was at the time when he delivered the coronation

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1900.

CHAMBERLAIN DEAD.

Boston's Former Librarian Passes Away in Chelsea.

Chelsea, June 25.—Judge Melville Chamberlain, former librarian of the Boston public library, died suddenly at his home this noon.

Judge Chamberlain was probably the most distinguished man in Chelsea for many years. He was a police court judge for the past two or three years. He has been writing a complete history of Chelsea, which is practically ready for publication.

Judge Chamberlain was a son of New Hampshire, born in Pembroke, June 4, 1821. Here he lived the first 15 years of his life, beginning his education in the district school and the Pembroke Academy. Then in 1836 his father, a country merchant, moved the family to Concord. Four years later young Chamberlain entered Dartmouth college, from which he was graduated with a diploma respectable rank. For nearly 3 years, following, he taught school at Brattleboro, Vt.

From Brattleboro he went to the Harvard Law School in 1840, and soon after was appointed librarian of that department of the university. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, opened a law office in Boston, and in June of the same year became a citizen of Chelsea, where he has dwelt ever since.

He has always been a man of affairs. In 1849 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives. In 1850 he was a state senator, serving as chairman of the committee on judiciary and ranking with the leaders. From June, 1856, to December, 1856, he was an associate justice of the municipal court of Boston, and from the latter date to August, 1875, chief justice of that court, his services on the bench thus covering 12 years.

From August, 1875, to October, 1889, he was the executive head of the Boston Public Library as librarian, retiring from the bench to accept this position, and relinquishing it when impaired health and advancing age seemed to him to make it imperative that he should do so.

Judge Chamberlain's researches in historical fields began in his youth, but his writings did not begin until after he had passed his 20th year. So his work was immediately received as authoritative, and he took rank at once among the first historical writers in his particular field of the day.

Judge Chamberlain put forth a volume, "John Adams the Statesman of the Revolution, and Other Papers." This book passed almost immediately into a second edition, and has excited most favorable attention.

Judge Chamberlain was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of other state organizations, and for some years was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Denmark. Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of doctor of laws in 1885.

His wife was Martha A. Chamberlain, of that Col. Jesse Putnam of Danvers, who in his day was conspicuously and in reform work and in the anti-slavery cause. She died some years ago, leaving no children. Since her death the judge had been engrossed in his historical work.

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN DEAD.

Was for Many Years Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Judge Melville Chamberlain, long librarian of the Boston Public Library, and a man widely known in literary circles, died yesterday noon at his home on Washington avenue, Chelsea. Although he had been in feeble health for nearly a year, he had been able to be up and about, and his death came as a surprise to relatives and friends.

Last September he was taken suddenly ill, and his family physician said his illness was due to acute indigestion. He probably never fully recovered from this attack.

Judge Chamberlain retired from the Boston Public Library ten years ago. He was before that a municipal judge in Boston, and had been in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. At his home on Washington avenue, Chelsea, pursuing his literary work. He was one of the best known of local historians, and had for a long time been engaged in writing a history of Chelsea.

Judge Chamberlain was born at Pembroke, N. H., June 4, 1821, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1844. After teaching several years in Brattleboro, Vt., he entered the law school in Cambridge, where he received the degree LL. B., and in 1849 he began the study of law in Boston.

In August, 1875, he was elected librarian-in-chief of the Boston Public Library.

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN.

In the death of the Hon. Melville Chamberlain Boston loses one of its ripest scholars and a citizen whose services to the municipality have been peculiarly valuable. For a number of years past Judge Chamberlain had taken no part in public affairs, but had devoted a well-earned leisure to the work of historical authorship, for which the bent of his inclinations and his rare attainments peculiarly fitted him. During the greater part of his active life, however, he was a factor of importance in the development of the city.

His first entrance upon public life was as Representative to the Legislature in 1850, and later in the Senate, where in both branches of the General Court his legal acquirements were availed of in a revision of the statutes and as chairman of the judiciary committee. For twelve years, from 1856 to 1875, he sat on the bench of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, latterly as chief justice, and in 1875 he resigned his position in the judiciary to take charge as chief librarian of the Boston Public Library.

Eminent as were Judge Chamberlain's legal attainments, he is best remembered through his services in the development of the Public Library. This was in line with his tastes and his studies. Under his administration this great public institution grew to the stature and filled the place of which its projectors dreamed. The Boston Public Library of today is a monument of Melville Chamberlain's administrative ability and scholarship.

Since leaving the service of the library Judge Chamberlain had given his attention to historical work, in which he had produced much that has a place in standard history, notably of New England and Massachusetts, especially of Boston and vicinity. His life, which ended in its eightieth year, is one filled with useful work, and honorable record.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900

JUDGE CHAMBERLAIN'S GIFTS

His Valuable Contributions of Materials for American Colonial History to the Boston Public Library—How His Great Collections Were Made

The late Judge Chamberlain was one of a group of half a dozen men who have done all the important collecting of materials for American Colonial history that has been done at all. Probably a very great proportion of all the autograph letters and other original sources of private information which are ever to become available are already in the archives of one or another of these great principal collectors, for the garrets and libraries of the States which were the colonies have been ransacked and cleaned out completely. Judge Chamberlain's contemporaries in the quest were the late Dr. George H. Moore of the Lenox Library in New York, Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, I. K. Telford of Savannah, Robert Gilmer of Baltimore, and one or two others, including conspicuously Dr. Thomas A. Emmet of New York, whose collection is deemed next in value to the Chamberlain treasures.

Though these gentlemen were on terms of the most lively rivalry for many years, they were almost continually in correspondence with one another, negotiating exchanges of duplicates and of information.

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This does not mean that Judge Chamberlain was distrustful of young men. He preferred them, and was continually extending a friendly hand to them. Norman Hargood, whose book on Lincoln attracted favorable notice last year, spent many helpful days in Boston with the student who has just passed away, and he is one of many young students who will remember with thankfulness what Judge Chamberlain did for them.

GREAT STUDENT DEAD

Passing Away of the Hon.
Mellen Chamberlain.

Leading Authority on the
History of America.

Head of the Boston Public
Library a Dozen Years.

Formerly Chief Justice in
the Municipal Court.

A Resident of Chelsea for
Over Half a Century.

The Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, whose reputation of being one of the greatest students of colonial history in America has never been disputed, died soon after noon yesterday at his home on Washington avenue, Chelsea. The immediate causes of death were a disease of the heart and acute Bright's disease. He had been in precarious health, however, from other causes, for more than a year.

Mellen Chamberlain was a lawyer, a judge, an author and an historian. He was born at Pembroke, N. H., June 4, 1821, and he lived there the first 15 years of his life, beginning his education in the district school and at the Pembroke Academy. His father was Moses Chamberlain, the keeper of a country store, and among his ancestors was Gov. John Dudley. In 1838 his father

the first historical writers in his particular field of the day. A bibliography of his writings embraces the following publications:

"The History of Winstimmet, Rumney Marsh and Pullin Point" (1841); "Daniel Webster as an Orator" (1862); "John Adams the Statesman of the American Revolution" (1884); "The Authenticity of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776" (1884); "Samuel May's Falmouth House of 1830" (1885); "Landmarks in Life and Poetry" (1886); "The History of the United States: a Review of the Letter Book" (1886); "Remarks at the Dedication of a Statue of Daniel Webster at Concord, N. H." (1886); "Address at the Dedication of Wilson Hall, Dartmouth College" (1886); "The Constitutional Relations of the American Colonies to the English Government at the Commencement of the American Revolution" (1887); "Address at the Dedication of the Brooks Library Building at Brattleboro, Vt." (1887); "The Revolution Impending: with a Critical Essay" (1888); "Josiah Quincy, the Great Mayor" (1888); "Memorial of Capt. Charles Codrington, a British Officer in the Revolutionary War, 1774-1781" (1891); "Gov. Winthrop's Estate" (1892); "The Talbot Papers" (1893).

Judge Chamberlain put forth through the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a selected volume of his historical and literary papers entitled, "John Adams the Statesman of the Revolution, and Other Papers." This book passed almost immediately into a second edition, and has excited most favorable attention, from the firm and original grasp of a judicial mind brought to bear on the most vital themes of American history in its formative period. So good an authority as the New York Times has commended for study and imitation Judge Chamberlain's literary style, because of its native forcefulness and directness.

Beside his early membership in the New Hampshire Historical Society, Judge Chamberlain was long a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of other state organizations, and for some years was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Denmark. Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of doctor of laws in 1888.

Judge Chamberlain's popular monument is in the Boston Public Library, in that rare lot of historical documents, manuscripts, autographs, portraits and engravings known as "the Chamberlain collection," which some day in the distant future may be accessible to the public properly and intelligently catalogued. To the bringing together of this collection, one of the largest and the most important in scope and variety, Judge Chamberlain devoted the best part of his life, and it is agreed that the collection is one of the richest in the country, including some of the rarest literary treasures of two continents.

In the evening of his life the judge lived quietly at his mansion house in Chelsea. His workroom was a large, glass-partitioned room at the southeast corner of the house, and there, surrounded by books, he continued his researches until no longer able to leave his bed. Two or three times last winter it was thought that the old gentleman's end was imminent, but he rallied and grew strong enough to take the daily walks and rides that he used to declare had kept him alive for years. A family



THE LATE MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN.

moved to Concord, and the young man was taken there, along with the rest of the family. Four years later young Chamberlain entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1843, with high rank. For three years after his graduation he taught school at Brattleboro.

From Brattleboro he went to the Harvard law school in the late autumn of 1846, and soon after was appointed librarian of that department of the university. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar, opened a law office in Boston, and in June of the same year became a citizen of Chelsea, where he has dwelt ever since.

He has always been a man of affairs. In 1848-49 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1853-54 he was a state senator, serving as chairman of the committee on judiciary, and ranking with the leaders

bar right to Chelseans was to see the venerable scholar riding on the railroad, end of a street car in the coldest days, smoking his pipe and taking in what he asserted to be the life-prolonging qualities of fresh air. Several years ago the city government of Chelsea appropriated a few hundred dollars to be expended by the judge in gathering material for a history of Chelsea. He worked at the task steadily, and so thoroughly that it became apparent to him that he would not live to complete the work. He brought it up to a certain point, however, and delegated the remainder of the task to Simon Butterfield, one of Chelsea's older residents. The work has not yet appeared. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

JUDGE CHAMBERLAIN'S GIFT

His Valuable Contributions of Materials for American Colonial History to the Boston Public Library—How His Great Collections Were Made

The late Judge Chamberlain was one of a group of half a dozen men who have done all the important collecting of materials for American Colonial history that has been done at all. Probably a very great proportion of all the autograph letters and other original sources of private information which are ever to become available are already in the archives of one or another of these great principal collectors, for the garrets and libraries of the States which were the colonies have been ransacked and cleaned out completely. Judge Chamberlain's contemporaries in the quest were the late Dr. George H. Moore of the Lenox Library in New York, Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, I. K. Deft of Savannah, Robert Gilmer of Baltimore, and one or two others, including conspicuously Dr. Thomas A. Emmet of New York, whose collection is deemed next in value to the Chamberlain treasures.

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As he became known, Mr. Chamberlain established relations with other collectors. Dr. Sprague, being a clergyman, had found it especially easy to reach many valuable treasures, and was most generous in exchange and gift. His collection is still kept together, but has passed out of the Sprague family. Mr. Seft was particularly rich in Southern documents, and was glad to exchange many of them for Northern. Mr. Gilmer was very wealthy, and his collection was rich by purchase, especially of European materials, in which Mr. Chamberlain subsequently became deeply interested. Both the Gilmer and Seft collections have been sold by auction and broken up.

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From Brattleboro he went to the Harvard law school in the late autumn of 1866, and soon after was appointed librarian of that department of the university. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, opened a law office in Boston, and in June of the same year became a citizen of Chelsea, where he has dwelt ever since.

He has always been a man of affairs. In 1863-64 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1865-66 he was a state senator, serving as chairman of the committee on judiciary, and ranking with the leaders. From June, 1869, to December, 1870, he was an associate justice of the municipal court of Boston, and from the latter date to August, 1873, chief justice of that court, his services on the bench thus covering 12 years.

In addition to the higher offices to which he was elected, he also filled several local positions. He was a member of the Chelsea board of selectmen of 1867, the last year when Chelsea was a town. He was a member of the city's first board of aldermen, and in 1861, 1862 and 1863 was a member of the school committee. He was also city solicitor for five years about this time, was a commissioner of the sinking fund from 1875 to 1883, a member of the board of the trustees of the Chelsea Public Library in 1880, and a park commissioner for five years.

Judge Chamberlain resigned his place on the bench to take the position of librarian of the Boston Public Library. The 12 years during which he was the executive head of the library were years of benefit to that institution, and included one of the most important periods of its history. His retirement from this position was made imperative by reason of illness, induced mostly by the death of his wife, who was a daughter of Col. James Putnam of Danvers.

He married her in 1849. The resignation of the judge from the position of librarian was the cause of much regret by the board of trustees, and others interested in the institution, and was well reflected by the following resolutions, adopted by the trustees at the time:

Whereas, the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain has been constrained by the impaired condition of his health to resign the office of librarian of the Public Library, and the trustees have reluctantly accepted his resignation, to take effect on the 1st day of October next;

Resolved, that the trustees hereby place upon their records the expression of their regret for the loss which the library must sustain to so long and so faithful a scholar as Judge Chamberlain has shown himself to be during his 12 years of service.

Resolved, that the special attainments of the librarian in the study of early American history have proved of essential advantage to the library in building up that department to the high standard that had already been reached in other branches of knowledge.

Resolved, that the trustees hereby convey to Judge Chamberlain the expression of their respect and regard, their regret that their plans and intimate personal relations must cease, and their hope that his enforced leisure may result in restored health, and their wish that his life may long be spared to give to the world from his stores of knowledge.

Resolved, that the same privileges in the use of the library be extended to Judge Chamberlain that are accustomed to be granted to a trustee upon his retirement.

The seeming misfortune of the judge's retirement, however, proved to be a distinct gain to the world of letters, for it gave him an opportunity to do greater work in the purely literary field. He had at that time opened a vein of American historical records which panned out the richest returns to this scholar, who so well knew the assaying of such valuable material. He rested and recuperated after his resignation, and then began a work that has been greatly prized by his fellow-countrymen.

Judge Chamberlain's researches in historical fields began in his youth—he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society when he was but 19 years old, the youngest ever chosen—but his writings did not begin till after he had passed his 30th year, when his mind was matured and his grasp of his subjects firm. So his work was immediately received as authoritative, and he took rank at once among

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Mellen Chamberlain, who died at his home in Chelsea yesterday, was a ripe scholar of that old school which is always new. He had scholarship enough to set up two ordinary colleges, with a margin to spare for an academy. Nor was his scholarship of the kind that is hidden under a bushel. There was nothing of the recluse in his nature, and his scholarship was placed frankly at the disposal of the community. It was his scholarship that made many passages in our colonial records luminous. Entirely free from the disdain which with so many passes for the dignity of the historian, he addressed himself to the humble beginnings of our national life and to local records that were typical. Hence it was that a local history from his pen opened a national conclusion to the view of the reader. As an orator he was possessed of a chaste yet forceful style. He saw his way clearly, and he never uttered one sentence without having its successor plainly settled in shape in his mind. Judge Chamberlain as the head of the Boston Public Library was a broad-minded librarian. It was neither a new nor an alarming fact to him that people read to be amused. He saw no reason why they should be scolded because they loved fiction. To a critic he bluntly said that it was better that a boy should be reading a Beadle dime novel than be hanging around the entrance of a saloon or lounging about the streets. Personally Judge Chamberlain was a most agreeable man. He talked not only freely, but also most entertainingly. His memory was wonderfully retentive and his reading having been always omnivorous, he easily enriched the most ordinary subject of conversation from stores of scholarship ready at his command. An inquiry addressed to him was apt to call forth a lecture of extemporaneous essays.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CVIII, NO. 1.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1900.

WOMAN'S VENGEANCE

**Throws Sulphuric Acid
Into a Man's Face.**

**Dentist Taylor May Lose
Sight of Both Eyes.**

**Public Library the Scene of
Dreadful Affair.**

**Marion Rogan Followed
Taylor Into Building.**

**Some of the Acid Burned
Her Face and Arms.**

FRANK L. Taylor, 29, a dentist, residing at 35 Forest street, Roxbury, is at the City Hospital, terribly burned about the face and possibly with the sight of both eyes destroyed from sulphuric acid, thrown into his face by Marion Rogan, 22 years old, who lodges at 93 Waltham street. She is also at the hospital, suffering with burns about the arms and face.

As near as can be ascertained, it is a case of a woman's vengeance from some cause at present unexplained.

The affair happened in the Public Library at about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A man and a woman were observed earnestly talking on the sidewalk in front of the library. At last the woman was noticed to turn suddenly away, and the man, mounting the steps, entered the left-hand door of the building. He had scarcely passed the door when the woman followed him up the steps, and just inside the door spoke to him. He turned around sharply, and as he did so she dashed the contents of a vial of sulphuric acid into his face. The acid struck the rim of his hat, and a large quantity went into his face.

Pulling out his handkerchief, Taylor placed it over his eyes and made his way to the toilet room, where he was found by Patrolman Doyle of division 15, endeavoring to wash the acid from his face. As the woman threw the acid some of it rebounded and struck her in the face and on the arms. She made her way to a neighboring doctor's office, where she was found by Patrolman Yeaton, and both were taken to division 15, where they were attended by Drs. Wadsworth, Mary Hobart and Garland. Later both were removed to the City Hospital.

Marion Rogan has lived for about a year at the house on Waltham street, where she has always been considered an exemplary young lady. She has been employed in a restaurant, but beyond this the landlady knew nothing in regard to her.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN'S WILL

Testator Distributes a Valuable Collection of Manuscripts, Paintings, Records and Books to Many Institutions and Individuals.

In the will of Mellen Chamberlain of Chelsea, formerly librarian of the Boston Public Library, which was filed today in the Suffolk probate office, the testator distributes his valuable collection of manuscripts, paintings, prints, photographs, records, books, etc., to divers individuals and institutions. Judge Albert D. Bosson of Chelsea and Henry A. Tenney of Everett are named as executors. The instrument was executed March 20, 1900. Additional private bequests are made in a codicil dated May 31. A gift of \$5000 is made to Mrs. John Whitman, housekeeper of the testator.

The city of Chelsea is given twelve bound volumes of real estate titles, a portfolio of real estate plans, etc. To the Massachusetts Historical Society is given his uncompleted manuscript (typewritten) on the history of Chelsea, with plans, engravings, photographs and other material necessary for the preparation of the work, with copyright and profits. It appears in the will that Mr. Chamberlain previously had correspondence with the society relative to his views concerning the completion of the work, and he desired to have a competent person appointed to finish it. For this purpose he gives the society \$5000.

Dartmouth College is given the testator's library of "printed volumes" and in addition \$500 for the purpose of inscribing each book thus, "The gift of Mellen Chamberlain, class 1844."

A collection of autographs, portfolios, photographs, personal and family papers, genealogical manuscripts, etc., and two bound sets of his own historical and literary papers, also books and pamphlets containing the autographs of distinguished persons who formerly owned them, is given to the Boston Public Library, with the desire that each be stamped "The Chamberlain collection."

The executors are directed after paying all legacies and carrying out the provisions of the will, to divide the residue of the estate into nine parts as follows: One-ninth to Mrs. John John Whitman, two to Pembroke Academy, Pembroke, N. H., two to the Third Congregational Church, Chelsea, two to the Massachusetts Historical Society, one to Dartmouth College and one to be distributed between certain persons.

Advertisement July 11.

VOL. 176.—NO. 9.

STRONG OPPOSITION

**To Erection of Lemonade Stand
in Front of Public Library.**

**Aldermanic Order Arouses a
Storm—Mayor Will Act.**

The aldermanic proposition to set up a lemonade stand in front of the public library, in Copley sq., is arousing a storm of opposition, not only from people who regard Copley sq. as a sacred spot but from a considerable number of prominent citizens in general.

So far the disposition is to treat the matter lightly, because it is not believed that the aldermanic order will receive Mayor Hart's sanction, but if the latter's signature should be affixed to the order, it would be unlooked for.

The library trustees have held their last regular meeting for the season, and Solomon Lincoln, the president, sailed for Europe yesterday.

Col. Benton, called up on the telephone, laughed heartily when he heard the news.

"Do we want a lemonade stand in front of the public library?" he queried, of another member of the board who happened to be present.

The answer was an emphatic "No!" Col. Benton said that no notification of any such request had come to the notice of the trustees. It was suggested that the next proposition might be to set up a commission stand for the sale of peanuts.

Rev. Jas. DeNormandie was much surprised. He thought it very likely that a special meeting of the board might be called to consider the matter. At all events he expressed his intention to look into it himself, personally, immediately.

But if the aldermen have already passed the order, he said, "I don't know that we can do anything about it."

The order was passed by this year and may vote: Yeas—Adams, Bowen, Day, Doyle, Norris, Norton, F. O'Brien, Naves-Dixon, Gerry, Jordan, M. J. O'Brien, Thibault—3. Aye, Codman was not present.

The order came up originally in the shape of a petition, and was referred to the committee on public improvements, Ald. Codman chairman.

This committee returned favorable report, without a dissenting voice. The petitioner is W. J. Hawley, and he gave his residence as "Hotel Huntington, Suite 10, Cortes st."

This was an error, because the name of the apartment house where he lives is "Huntington House" and "Hotel Huntington" is on Huntington ave. and Blackden st.

Hawley is single, and he has lodged with Miss Laura Cox in Huntington House for about six weeks.

In the autumn of 1899 he was assessed on the supplementary list as living at 64 Oak st., and gave his business as "advertising."

Miss Cox was unable to give much information concerning her lodger. She believed that he had been born and always lived on Oak st. until recently, and that he had been soliciting advertising; that his father, now dead, was a sister, and that he has two brothers, but their whereabouts she does not know; her lodger sometimes does not leave the house mornings until 11 a.m., and she does not know that he has any business at present.

Ald. M. J. O'Brien, chairman of the board, said: "I voted against the order because I do not think Copley sq. a proper locality for a lemonade stand. I heard no argument why the petitioner should be particularly favored."

Mayor Hart was seen at a late hour last night, and while he did not wish to decide a matter which had not yet received his official consideration, the tone of his remarks left little doubt as to the fate of the order.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

NO MONEY LEFT

By Judge Chamberlain
to Public Library.

Nothing but His Historical
Manuscripts and Documents.

Groundless Hope That Gift
of Cash Might be Added

For Completing and Enlarg-
ing the Collection.

Western Relatives Not the Only
Disappointed Legatees.

The possibility of a contest of the will of the late Judge Meilen Chamberlain of Chelsea, which might invalidate his bequest of the great Chamberlain collection of historical manuscripts and documents to the Boston public library, now brings out the fact that the western relatives are not the only legatees who are disappointed.

As soon as the will was filed at the probate court, librarian Whitney went there anxiously to ascertain whether a gift of money had been added to that of the documents for the purpose of completing and enlarging the collection. He found no cash legacy, either specific or under the residue clause, and he was obliged to report this disappointing news to the trustees. Said Mr Whitney to a reporter:

"I had always hoped that the judge would leave the library some money in his will for carrying on his work. There is a great deal to do in preserving the present collection. Many of the portions ought to be bound, for safety as well as for convenience. But we have no fund. During his lifetime the judge, who under the conditions of depositing the collection here had access to it so long as he lived, continued to make additions, and there are still many valuable opportunities to obtain new material for the collection, both by search and by purchase at auction and private sales. But the library has no fund which could be devoted to this use without injuring other interests. We had hoped that the judge would leave money for completing the collection, just as he left \$5000 to the Massachusetts Historical society for the completion of his history of Chelsea—in order to insure that his labors should take a permanent and respectable form."

From another source it is learned that for several years the judge had had no intention of leaving the library any more than he did, and incidentally the reasons for this bring out the story, never before published, of the real circumstances which led to Judge Chamberlain's retirement, as librarian in 1893, on the very eve of moving from the old building into the new house, which had been undertaken, planned and erected during his administration, and might have been its chief glory.

When the judge died the newspapers, most of them relying for their data upon a sketch of his career prepared and printed some years ago in an official library pamphlet, gave as his reason for retiring from the library advancing years and impaired health. As a matter of fact, age and ill-health had nothing to do with his retirement. He left as the result of a long controversy with the president of the board of trustees, Samuel Abbott, who has not now for some years dwelled in Boston. The judge's health and intellectual vigor had not begun to wane, and the incident which brought the antagonism to a head and compelled him to resign exhibited in marked degree strength and audacity, rather than feebleness, either of mind or body. Moreover, it had to do with the new building itself.

It seems that when the board of which Mr Abbott was the head in act-

ive fact as well as by courtesy of President Abbott, started in to carry out the project for a new library building, Judge Chamberlain and certain other officers of the library service had a feeling that they had not been sufficiently consulted. The dispute between Mr Abbott and the librarian had usually turned on the point whether the affairs of the library should be administered directly by the trustees in person or through the librarian—as their responsible representative—and now when the matter of planning the interior of the new building came up Mr Chamberlain told his friends that he had not been asked his opinion upon a single point: that he had been absolutely ignored. He made inquiries, and seems to have been satisfied that librarians in other parts of the country for it was in a meeting of librarians presided over by a man, perhaps the most famous of them all—the late Dr William F. Poole of Chicago, projector of Poole's Index—that he made the speech which precipitated the crisis.

This gathering was held a few months before the opening of the new building, and that subject was uppermost in the minds of those present. Dr Poole called upon Judge Chamberlain for a speech, and he got it. It was not a long speech, but he spoke right out in meeting. He said as briefly as he could that this structure into which his institution was about to move was "an architect's building." To those who knew the judge's grievance he needed to say no more. It presaged annoyance, regret and repairs. Everybody knows how the Putnam administration was obliged to ask for \$100,000 to make the repairs, how working departments had to have their partitions knocked out and their plan rearranged. But that is another story.

The next morning after the meeting a report of the speech appeared in the papers. Mr Abbott, who accepted the responsibility of the project, is said to have read the report, walked into the library, approached Mr Chamberlain and asked him what he meant by saying the new library was "an architect's building."

"It is," said the judge. "Just what Mr Abbott replied is not of record, but the judge is said to have averred that he was accused of having uttered something which was not true. From then on the antagonism was earnest, and when the situation became too strained for the welfare of the institution, the librarian resigned. Not long afterward Josiah H. Benton Jr came into the board of trustees, and whatever truth there may have been in the assertion that Mr Abbott had administered the affairs of the library personally instead of through the librarian, that policy did not long continue. Mr Benton carried through the appointment of Herbert Putnam, who always had the perfect confidence of the board, holding their delegated authority to go ahead and use his judgment, always did so, and was the real responsible head."

A friend of Judge Chamberlain now repeats a conversation he held with him several years ago.

"The judge told me one day," said this gentleman, "that in his will he intended to 'cut up' his fortune a good deal, and that it had always been his intention to leave the library a considerable sum of money, but that the unhappy relations he had had personally with the trustees—or with one of them, whom you probably know—had left a lasting impression on him, and if he now gave any money to the library it would be a very small sum. He never had any thought of depositing the Chamberlain collection anywhere else, because it was obviously the only fit place for it. After the announcement of the proposed testamentary bequest, Mr Abbott came forward and very handsomely said he had been mistaken in the men, and the judge had said he was perfectly satisfied, but the old wound rankled."

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900

Few people have an idea of the richness and extent of the Meilen Chamberlain collection in the Boston Public Library, the public never having been allowed access to this mass of well-chosen historical material. The report that the ownership of the collection is jeopardized by an intention to contest the will need not, however, excite serious apprehensions. Even should such an effort be a success, it is doubtless true that public-spirited citizens of Boston would come forward and raise the amount necessary to prevent the collection from passing out of the hands of the library and being dispersed. The evident intention of the late ex-Judge Chamberlain, however, to leave the collection to the library after his death is probably sufficient to prevent a successful effort to break the will. The collection, which is kept in a special room in the library, is an unworked mine of wealth relating to the early history of America. Some of the autograph letters, notably that of Governor William Bradford and others of the Plymouth Colony to Governor John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, have great intrinsic value. The importance of the documents to scholars, however, is much greater than to collectors, and while the work of cataloguing the papers, engravings, etc., has not been completed, it is likely that among them will be found data of great value. The collection is worth more to the library than to any one person, and it ought to stay where it is.

TREASURES AT STAKE.

The Mellen Chamberlain Collection the Prize.

Relatives of the Judge Are to Contest His Will.

Public Library Trustees Are Ready to Defend It.

Word has been received by the trustees of the Boston Public Library, which is a legatee under the will of the late Judge Mellen Chamberlain of Chelsea, that when the will comes up for probate next Thursday an attempt will be made to break it.

Mr. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., a member of the board, said to a Herald reporter in regard to this matter: "I have word in an indirect way that the western relatives of the judge are dissatisfied with the will. No lawyer has come to us in the matter, but if any relative intends to contest, he need not make an appearance till the day of the hearing unless he wants to. But there isn't the least chance that any one will be able to break the will."

"The judge's intentions toward the library had been evident for several years, so that even if, as an old man, he suffered some lapses of memory toward the last, there was no doubt of his strength and capacity up to within the last six months. There are a few things left to us in the will which are still at the house, and we intend to get them."

The relatives are two brothers and a brother-in-law at Three Oaks, Mich.

The interesting point about a proposed contest is that the library legacy, consisting of the so-called "Chamberlain collection" of valuable historical documents, manuscripts and autographs, is probably not the nominal occasion for complaint. The largest specific bequest in the will was left to Mrs. John Whitman, the judge's housekeeper, who received \$5000 without delay, and the first \$2500 of the "residue," as well as one-ninth of the final remainder of the estate.

It is thought the Chamberlain fortune will not amount to as much as many

people have supposed, as is shown by the will. What Mrs. Whitman eventually comes into under the will may very likely be worth much less than the collection at the library, which has been estimated to be marketable at \$50,000. So it is possible a contest on the matter of one small bequest might put the heirs-at-law—who are very few—in possession of the great Chamberlain collection, to auction it off, if they wish, and scatter it in as many directions as the founder gathered it from.

It may surprise many students of history, who have been eagerly hoping for a peep at the neatly-bound portfolios at the library, to learn that the autographs were deposited under such terms that at any time up to the time of the judge's death they could have been taken out and away by him. The library had no legal claim in the property. Said Judge Chamberlain, in his letter to the trustees tendering the gift, in 1893:

"I propose to leave to the Boston Public Library, by testamentary bequest, my collection of historical documents, manuscripts, autographs, portraits, and engravings connected therewith, together with a few private letters and some mementoes of personal interest. I have provided the trustees, after a reasonable consideration of the subject, are willing to accept the same according to an informal understanding expressed at last week's meeting, to furnish the room in the new building, connected with the library's room, to be used as the permanent home of said collection, and to be used forever remain in the sole custody of the library, under the management of the trustees. I desire to retain the possession of the collection during my life, it is the wish of my family, to transfer the library at once such portions of it as are in completed form, and the remainder as soon as it can be completed."

complete as I may; and to that end, after any portion of it is transferred to the library, I shall desire free access to it at suitable times.

The trustees accepted the "proposed testamentary gift," and agreed to perform all the conditions. They fitted up the little room through which one passes from the librarian's office to the trustees' room, and housed the material there in solid cabinets. Many of the parts were neatly or elegantly bound. Judge Chamberlain requested that no one should have access to the documents except through him, and this was granted. When any person sought information thought to be obtainable from the collection, the judge was appealed to, and sometimes accompanied the applicant to the building and helped him to what he wanted; or, perhaps, wrote a special request to the librarian to seek out the point wanted.

In all respects the collection was regarded and treated as a deposit, not as a property. So carefully have the manuscripts been withheld, even from employees of the institution, that not till within a few weeks was it discovered that the library was constantly spending money for books and other material which was already in the secluded collection, and a rough index is being speedily prepared to prevent duplication.

Obviously no accusation can be brought against the trustees that they have not kept their part of the 1893 agreement. If the rest of the will stands, so will the library legacy.

An idea may be had of the nature of the Chamberlain collection when it is known that a single letter in it is said to be worth \$5000. This is the letter written in 1631-2 to Gov. John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony by Gov. William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, and signed by Gov. Bradford, Thomas Pierce, Dr. William Feltus, Miles Standish and John Alden.

Another letter of very great value, but possibly less so because there is some doubt of its authenticity, is one written by Thomas Lynch, Jr., that signer of the Declaration of Independence who went to sea immediately after the first "glorious Fourth," was drowned on the voyage, and never heard of again. All the letters he had previously written became valuable, and if this is genuine it is doubtless second, among these autographs, to the Bradford-Winthrop letter, and that is accounted the most valuable single autograph letter extant relating to American history.

But greater than the value of these curiosities is the value of the whole mass of material as a mine for historians to delve in. Librarian Whitney said:

"During the judge's lifetime he was so anxious for the careful preservation of the results of all his work, that he wanted nobody to see the manuscripts. The trustees never discussed what should be the policy with regard to putting these materials at the disposal of students of history. It was thought best not to disturb the judge, as he became rather quick to take offence toward the last, and of course the collection does not become ours till after the will is proved."

But now that he is dead, I have no doubt that, with the same careful restrictions which are placed on all very valuable material, to protect it from curiosity-seekers, students will have access to the information in the collection."

"Mr. Ford, of the statistics department, is now making a temporary in-

dex, and will proceed when that is done to make a permanent index."

The mere market value, \$50,000, does not begin to represent the real public value of the collection. As Mr. Benton said: "If we were asked to name a price, we simply couldn't sell at all."

If there is any danger of the bequest going wrong, it has been said that public-spirited citizens will come forward and make up a fund to keep the papers where they are.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1900.

CONTEST EXPECTED.

Public Library Largely Interested in Chamberlain Will.

Western relatives of the late Judge Meilen Chamberlain of Chelsea will, it is said, attempt to break the will when it comes up for probate next Thursday. The will includes a bequest to the Boston public library of the "Chamberlain collection" of valuable historical manuscripts, documents and autographs, hence the coming contest has a decided interest to the library trustees although in itself this collection is probably not the cause of the contest. The probable cause is believed to be that Judge Chamberlain made smaller cash bequests than had been expected.

The largest specific bequest in cash was that left to Mrs. John Whitman, the judge's housekeeper, who received \$3000 without delay, and the first \$2000 of the "residue," as well as one-ninth of the final remainder of the estate.

It is thought the Chamberlain fortune will not amount to as much as many people have supposed, as is shown by the codicil sending down legacies originally devised, and what Mrs. Whitman eventually comes into under the will may very likely be worth much less than the collection at the library, which has been estimated to be marketable at \$50,000. So it is possible a contest on the ostensible ground of undue influence in the matter of one small bequest might put the heirs-at-law—who are very few—in possession of the great Chamberlain collection, to auction it off, if they wish, and scatter it in as many directions as the founder gathered it from.

The library has been custodian of the collection since 1893, but will not become owner until the will has been proved. In 1893 Judge Chamberlain made the gift, his words and terms being these:—

I propose to leave to the Boston Public Library, by testamentary bequest, my collection of historical documents, manuscripts, autographs, portraits, and engravings connected therewith, together with a few printed volumes, and some matters of personal interest to me; provided the trustees, after a more mature consideration of the subject, are still willing to accept the same agreeably to an informal understanding expressed at their meeting Jan. 17, 1893. That is to say, that the trustees will furnish the room in the new building, connected with the library's room, substantially in accord with the plan prepared by A. S. Jenney, and set said room apart as the permanent home of said collection, to be and forever remain in the sole custody of the librarian, under the trustees.

While I desire to retain the property of the collection during my life, it is my wish, nevertheless, to transfer to the library at once such portions of it as are in completed form, and the remainder as soon as it can be completed. To that end, after any portion of it is transferred to the library, I shall desire free access to it at suitable times.

By this document J. H. Benton, Jr., and other members of the board believe that Judge Chamberlain's intentions toward the library were clearly proven at a time when there was no question as to his memory or competence to draw a legal will. Hence any claim that the judge was not of sound mind when he bequeathed the collection to the library will be answered.

A peculiar thing about the gift was Judge Chamberlain's supervision of it. It was not open to the public, and students who wished to examine anything it contained had to obtain permission from the judge himself before being admitted. Often the judge himself accompanied students, or would request the librarian to do so.

Even library employees knew little or nothing of what the collection contained, and it was quite recently that the discovery was made that the library was continually paying for books and material comprised in the collection. The result has been a temporary form which will be made into permanent form as soon as the ownership of the collection is finally settled.

Judge Chamberlain was very anxious about the preservation of the collection, and it was only with considerable difficulty that access to it could be had, the judge in his later years being almost exclusively cautious, and quick to take offense if his wishes were not complied with.

"Now that he is dead," says Librarian Whitney, "I have no doubt that, with the same careful restrictions which are placed on all very valuable material, to protect it from curiosity seekers, students will have access to the information in the collection."

An idea may be had of the nature of the collection when it is known that a single letter in it is said to be worth \$1000. This is the letter written in 1631-2 to Gov. John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony by Gov. Wm. Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, and signed by Gov. Bradford, Thos. Pierce, Dr. Wm. Fuller, Miles Standish and John Alden.

"If we were asked to name a price, we simply couldn't sell at all," says Mr. Benton.

So valuable is the collection that a fund made up by public-spirited men is talked of to make sure of its retention.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1900

WILL PROBABLY CANNOT BE BROKEN

Such Is the Opinion of Those Most Interested in Possible Contest Over the Estate of the Late Judge Meilen Chamberlain of Chelsea

The Massachusetts Historical Society has almost as great an interest in the will of the late Judge Meilen Chamberlain as has the Boston Public Library, for it also is a legatee and therefore is concerned in the matter of a possible contest. By the provisions of the will, the society should receive the manuscript of Judge Chamberlain's "History of Chelsea," a work on which he spent many years in careful preparation. It now is typewritten, but is not completed. Because of this fact, Judge Chamberlain provided that the sum of \$5000 be paid the society from his estate by his executors, to be used for the purpose of completing the history and bringing about its publication in acceptable form.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, librarian of the society, said this forenoon that no official notice has yet been received by the society of the bequest which the will contains in its behalf. However, the wishes and intention of Judge Chamberlain long had been known to the council of the society, for it was only after careful consideration of the proposed bequest and a clear understanding on the part of the judge that the society would be willing to eventually accept the responsibility involved, that he made it a part of his will. Years ago this was all settled, and meanwhile the judge continued to work as usual on his history. Many prominent people could be summoned to testify to the lack of undue influence in drafting the instrument. "There would be little chance of the will's being broken," said Dr. Green, "and the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Boston Public Library and other legatees eventually will receive without doubt all that the judge intended them to receive."

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1900.

GREAT DEMAND AT LIBRARY FOR BOOKS ON CHINA AND CHINESE.

Many Volumes, Containing Wide Variety of Information, Arranged for Readers' Convenience.

No surer indication of the intense interest in the mind of the average Bostonian on China and the Chinese, as well as the eager desire for information of all descriptions relating to the matter, is to be found than in the provisions that are being made at the public library to satisfy the steadily increasing demand for books dealing with the affairs of the empire of the far east.

During the latter part of June, in spite of the fact that the agitation of the presidential nomination was engrossing the public mind, library officials began to notice that the demand for books relating to Chinese matters was assuming great importance. Consequently, all the books of that sort in the library, excepting a few very rare ones printed in Chinese characters and containing valuable plates, were arranged together in one convenient spot, the small catalog room adjoining Bates hall.

The demand at present has so increased that it is an uncommon thing to find more than 20 or 25 of the 100 volumes on the shelves at any one time.

Apparently the most sought after book, perhaps on account of its ominous title, is the "Break Up of China," by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. This is an exhaustive work dealing with the commerce of the empire, its currency, fighting power, waterways, politics and prospects, and discussing the probability of its eventual partition. Its great value lies in the fact that it is the result of Lord Beresford's tour of personal observation last autumn.

Two other books almost as new in demand are "The Middle Kingdom," by S. Wells Williams, professor of Chinese at Yale college, and "China in Transformation," by A. R. Colquhoun. The former is a survey of the government, progress, social life, education, arts and religion of the Chinese empire and

its inhabitants, while the latter makes one feel instinctively that the author has a deep, clear and thorough knowledge of the subject with which he has undertaken to deal.

Valuable publications, too, in making clear the present situation by means of the events which have led up to it are the blue books of 1899 and 1900 compiled and laid before the English parliament. Many readers seem to take great interest in "Problems in the Far East," written in 1894 by Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India.

Other books there are of various natures too numerous to catalog here, a few of them being "Remarks on China and China Trade," by R. B. Forbes, the famous old merchant and benefactor of the Boston public; "British Relations with China in 1832," and, in much lighter vein, "When We Were Struggling Players in the East," by Louise Jordan Allen.

Of all the books in the collection those dealing with Chinese immigration seem to be little sought after, indeed studiously avoided in many cases, while those treating on Chinese exclusion appear to meet with hearty approval.

As in the library itself the same plan of distribution is in operation at the smaller branch libraries, and the deposit or delivery stations are rapidly being supplied with books on Chinese matters as far as is possible, in addition to this new books are obtained and rushed forward through the customary channels as fast as they come out from the publishers.

Although, singularly enough, no report is made to the librarian of an appreciable demand in the periodical room for magazines containing articles on the Chinese situation, the demand for books descriptive of the empire itself is increasing at an astonishing rate, which might show that Bostonians as a rule prefer informing themselves on any subject by beginning at the beginning.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1900

SUMMER WORK AT DENISON HOUSE

Classes in Carpentry, Sewing and Other Useful Branches Making Good Progress—The Outings and Flower Distributions

At Denison House, the college settlement on Tyler street, the vacation school is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The school was opened on July 9, and the term will extend to August 8. Despite the confinement of routine work in warm weather, the interest has not flagged. Nature and color work, sewing and carpentry are the chief subjects taught—boys and girls alike being delighted with the opportunity of handling tools. The classes number six, with two primary grades, and there is also a kindergarten department. About two hundred children are registered for the school term, the average daily attendance being one hundred and sixty-six.

Among the older boys, the science work arouses the keenest interest. Minerals and the elements of geology are the chief points taken up, a heightening of seal naturally coming with the trips taken to places of geological importance. In the class of girls the work is supplemented by lessons on flowers and the common marine forms of life. The color work is correlated with the nature work. The subject matter being the flowers sent in, which are afterwards distributed to the children.

In the carpentry department the interest keeps close pace with that in science. The sewing class is meeting with good success; dresses, aprons, shirt waists, skirts and other garments being very creditably made. Like most kindergartens, the one at Denison House is a cheerful, happy place for the little people.

A collection of sixty books, loaned by the Public Library, gives effective help in connection with the class work, short talks on authors usually preceding the reading periods. Equally helpful, in another way, are the seventy or more pictures, likewise loaned for the summer, which add greatly to the attractiveness of the school rooms.

Once a week the mothers are invited to visit the school, the children often furnishing music on these weekly visiting days. There is, also, a weekly outing for the children to points of interest, such as the museum at Cambridge, the Quincy granite quarries, and similar places. The entire school has been given an all day outing today down the harbor, this all day excursion being provided annually from the proceeds of the Randolfe fund.

The summer work at Denison House always includes the distribution of flowers. Oftentimes, too, children are given outings into the country, or, in individual cases, vacation trips are arranged. Though in summer the old trees lingering from better days give Tyler street and Harrison avenue a beauty of their own, the region has little that is picturesque; and the freshening of country or sea sights and sounds is heartily welcomed. In regard to the direct influence of the vacation school as the Denison House residents say, the greatest gain to the children does not appear in statistics, but rather in increased frankness, honesty, politeness and sympathy.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1900

OLD BOSTON FAMILIES

Unique Manuscript in the Public Library Contains the Names of Persons Whose Property Was Damaged by British Troops During the Siege

Members of old Boston families may scan with peculiar interest the pages of a very valuable document into possession of which the Boston Public Library has just come. The book, which is in manuscript, is the gift of Arthur W. Brayley of Boston, and is entitled "An account of the losses and damages the inhabitants of the town of Boston have sustained by the British troops and navy stationed in said town and harbor, taken by direction from the continental congress and the general assembly of the State of Massachusetts Bay." The manuscript is ten inches wide and fifteen inches long and contains twenty-four pages, but only eight pages are filled out. The covers are of purple-colored paper, although faded very much. Across the entire width of the book is written the title. Under this are sixteen spaces, ruled in red ink, in a diagonal direction, and in each space is written a description of the kind of loss sustained through the presence of the foreign soldiery, as, for example, "value of salt thrown into the sea, linens, clove and other articles destroyed." The space is left blank under several of the items, thus indicating that this was only one of several books used for the same purpose and, therefore, that the totals do not represent the total damages offered by the town because of the siege.

The losses are divided as follows: Dwellings destroyed, \$3106; repairs to buildings, \$4022; damage to the Common, \$12; household furniture destroyed, \$247; vessels and cargo, \$500 (the property of John Webb); merchandise, etc., taken, \$4030; salt, \$3; rent not collected, \$27; rent paid by inhabitants out of town, \$154; loss of firearms, \$20; expense of moving out of town, \$37.

This manuscript is the only one as yet discovered in which is recorded the result of the selectmen's efforts to ascertain the losses during the siege of Boston. Writers of Boston's history have mentioned the fact of the census being taken, but they have been silent as to the results.

Following are the names entered in the book: John Seath, Jona. Balch, Sarah Chapman, Moses Dishon, Ann Chandler, Samuel Barrett, James Ridgway, Samuel Parkman, Ruth Eustis, William Crafts, Nath'l Cook, John Cheeseman, Eliza Clarke, Nowell, Widow Rea, Benj. Sumner, Job Bradford, John Symmes, Benj. Sumner, Jr., Thomas Chapman, Andrew Townsend, Jr., Katherine Barton, James Bailey, Jeremiah Webb, Arthur Brayley, Mary Vincent, Seth Webber's heir, William Cooper, Benj. Eustis, Samuel Whitney, William Dawes, Jr., William Dawes, Sr., Benj. Deane, Phoebe Watts, Joseph Putnam, Lydia Gair, Joshua Emmes, Eliza Padre, Benj. Edes, Jona. Freeman, Grizzel Flagg, Rev. Joseph Snow, Jona. Edes, Abigail Gerrish, Mary Billings, William Homes, Jere Hubbard, Eliza Chamberlain, Peter Hubbard, Margaret Jepson, Eben Kneeland, Thomas Larkin, Thomas Law, Thomas Lloyd, Mary Nesbitt, Isaac Pierce, William Abrahams, John Eustis, Austin Kneeland, William Frobisher, Martha Coker, Mary Ridgway, William Dall, Mary McClary, John Hinckley, William Barrett, Ann Corbett, Philip Freeman, Moses Bradley, Stephen Whillings, James Foster Conday, Benjamin Richardson, William Bell, Dr. Marshall's heir, Jonathan Rogers, John Walsh, Dorothy Carrier, Joseph Bradford, William Thompson, John Webb, Dr. James Pecker, Nath'l Tidmarsh, Andrew Townsend, Jr., Benjamin Andrews.

Another report was proposed by the selectmen, agreeable to an order of the Legislature, of the amount of damage suffered by Boston during the operation of the port bill and the siege. The total was estimated at \$23,074 14s 6d.

Library Will Retain Chamberlain Collection

Thanks to the courteous action of Hon. Henry Chamberlain of Three Oaks, Mich., the Boston Public Library seems likely to retain without contest the valuable collection of autographs, books, manuscripts, etc., deposited in the library in 1900 by his brother, the late Judge Mellen Chamberlain, and subsequently bequeathed to the library by will. A contest over the will is pending, but it in no way relates to this collection, which is valued at from \$50,000 to \$80,000. On July 6, Henry Chamberlain notified the trustees that the contest would be made and, with the consent of the other heirs-at-law, advised them at once to prepare a legal document which would transfer the interests of all the heirs in this collection to the library.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1900.

LEMONADE STAND AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The following was received:—

Mayor's Office,
Boston, Mass., July 13, 1900.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, Gentlemen:—The enclosed vote of your Honorable Board granting permission to William J. Hawley to maintain a lemonade stand in front of the Public Library is returned without my signature. The stand is to be on the sidewalk or on land belonging to the Library near the sidewalk. If the former is intended, the vote is illegal; if the latter, the location is not, in my opinion, suitable for a lemonade stand.

Respectfully,
Thomas N. Hart, Mayor.

The vote whereby the above permission was granted was reconsidered, and the question came on again granting permission, the objections of His Honor the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding. The Board refused to again grant permission, the vote on doing so being yeas 3, nays 8.

Yeas—Ald. Adams, Doyle, 3.
Nays—Ald. Adams, Goldman, Gerry, Norton, M. J. O'Brien, F. O'Brien, Tinkham—8.

DEVELOPMENT.—Mr. Chairman, there is one item of \$17,000 in this appropriation bill, set forth as the amount to be given to the library department. Now, we have out in Wd. 23, in Roslindale, a large thickly settled population of young people, and they have nothing out there, in the largest ward in the City of Boston, in the way of library accommodations. A place so thickly settled with young people needs a reading room and a place to gather, and I know of no section of the City of Boston needing it more than that section. In the original appropriation bill \$2000 was added to that amount of \$17,000, if my recollection serves me right, and it has been stricken out. I don't know why it was stricken out. I want to find out, and I move that this whole matter be assigned to the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

There is a charitable organization in the South End working along simple, unostentatious lines to "train the children of the poor in the industrial branches too often neglected in the common school education." It is known as the Guild of St. Elizabeth, and its activities are many. In the first place there is a vacation school of nearly 300 children which is carried on in the Joshua Bates School Building, where play and work go hand in hand as in all vacation schools. There is a library at this vacation school and the children are encouraged to read and draw books from the Boston Public Library. On the second Friday of each month a delegation of about twenty children go to the almshouses at Long Island to cheer the aged and infirm with flowers and bright songs, and to leave books and magazines for those who care for reading. During the summer the guild maintains a distributing station of the flower mission at its rooms on Harrison avenue, where the children are invited to come and help in buying the flowers and later take them to the sick of the neighborhood. Last summer a class of older girls was formed for the study of emergency aid and hygiene and the first principles of hospital nursing. Purses for the children are given frequently during July and August, and parties varying from 10 to nearly 700 are sent away to Norumbega Park, Waverley Oaks, Nantasket, Revere Beach, Keith's Theatre, and biograph shows. Yet all this is but the summer work and in the winter there are other interests which occupy the members of the guild.

The Boston Public Library has materially enlarged its sphere of work this summer by supplying all of the vacation schools and sand-gardens with collections of books which are for use at the schools and not for home circulation. Last summer one of the largest vacation schools in the city asked for an assortment of books. The attention that the books received was so highly gratifying that this year collections ranging from 20 to 100 or more volumes were sent to the three schools which are conducted by the Civic League, two of the city schools, eighteen sand-gardens and a number of privately managed schools. From one-third to one-half of the books are fiction, and the remainder a general assortment of history, biography and travel. The pupils in the vacation schools are apt to be young children and foreigners, so that considerable care has to be exercised in making the selections that books be not too old in character or not in too small print. When a small collection is sent to one place and the books are in much demand they can be exchanged for a new lot. It is hoped that children who have not previously gone to the Public Library for books will become interested and ask for cards.

CHARLESTOWN ENTERPRISE

Issued by the Charlestown Enterprise Company every Saturday morning from a City square—Two dollars a year in advance—Entered at the Boston Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

NEW BOOKS IN HAND

Here is a List of the Accessions Already Received at Charlestown Branch.

OTHERS ARE ON THE WAY HERE

The Famous Harris Collection of Books Numbering 4300 Has Been Transferred to the Central Library.

During the past fortnight there have been received at the Charlestown Branch of the Public Library 100 new books and 90 replacements of old ones.

The appearance of these welcome additions had been anticipated with eager interest by Charlestown readers. They have been continuously in circulation since their arrival, there being scarcely a dozen of the volumes on the shelves at any one time.

The accessions already received are but forerunners of a steady stream of new books that is to come in the immediate future, as there has been an accumulation for two years at the Central Library of new books that would have been placed upon the shelves of the Charlestown Branch but for want of room.

With a view to providing room for new books, the trustees of the library have for six successive years made attempts to have legislation enacted providing for the removal of the Harris collection of books to the Central Library in Copley square.

A bill satisfactory to the Charlestown members having been presented this year, it was enacted into law, and on May 15 the Harris Collection, comprising 4300 volumes, was transferred to Copley square.

There are now 27,800 volumes in the City square library and the shelf room is entirely inadequate for the proper care of these books.

It is the purpose of the librarian to give to each branch an equal number of new books, and under this method the accessions now due the Charlestown Branch number several hundred.

The titles and authors of the new books recently received are:

Prisoners of Hope, Mary Johnson.
Via Crucis, F. M. Crawford.
Helbeck of Bannisdale, Mary H. Ward.
Red Rock, Thomas N. Page.
Her Ladyship's Elephant, David W. Wells.
The Boss of Taroomba, E. W. Hornung.
La Strega, L. De la Rame.
A Lovable Crank, F. Lydia Krause.
Ashes of Empire, Robert W. Chambers.
Poor Human Nature, Elizabeth Godfrey.
Sherburne Girls, Amanda M. Douglas.
The King's Jackal, Richard H. Davis.
The Shape of Fear, Elia W. Peattie.
Mollie's Prince, Rosa M. Carey.
Terence, B. M. Crocker.
Dream Days, Kenneth Grahame.
The Red Axe, S. R. Crockett.
The Return of the O'Mahoney, Harold Frederic.
The Cost of Her Pride, Annie Hector.
Ghosts I Have Met, John K. Bangs.
Miss Theodora, Helen L. Reed.
Concerning Isabel Carnaby, Ellen T. Fowler.
Red Pottage, M. Cholmondeley.
The Story of Gosta Berling, Selma Lagerlof.
The Adventures of Francois, S. West Mitchell.
The Farringtons, Ellen T. Fowler.
The End of the Beginning, Charles Robinson.
When Knighthood Was, Etc., Charles Major.
Bob, Son of Battle, Alfred Ollivant.
A Great Love, Clara S. Burnham.
The Wire Cutters, M. E. M. Davis.
The House of Hidden Treasure, M. G. Tuttle.
The Heart of Toil, Alice French.
Captain Dieppe, Anthony H. Hawkins.
Moriah's Mourning, Ruth M. Stuart.
Into the Highways and Hedges, F. P. Montresor.
Afterwards, John Watson.
Smith College Stories, Josephine Daskant.
The Castle Inn, Stanley Weyman.
Under the Dome of St. Paul's, Emma Marshall.
A Little Maid of Concord Town, Margaret Sidney.
Joan of the Sword Hand, S. R. Crockett.
The Deserter, Harold Frederic.
The Forest Lovers, Maurice Hewlett.
Ye Little Salem Maid, Pauline Mackie.
The Battle of the Strong, Gilbert Parker.
The Island, Richard Whiteing.
In the Sargasso Sea, Thomas Janvier.
That Football Game, Francis J. Finn.
Richard Whiteing.

THE CHARLESTOWN ENTERPRISE, SATURDAY

NEW BOOKS IN HAND

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

A Half Century of Conflict, Francis Parkman.
Ameri an Invention, William A. Mowry.
The Golden Horseshoe, Stephen Bonsal.
Jerome Savonarola, Rev. J. L. O'Neill.
Life of Nelson, A. T. Mahan.
General Johnston, Robert M. Hughes.
Schoolboy Days in Japan, Andre Laurie.
Michael Faraday, Silvanus Thompson.
Snow Bird and Water Tiger, Margaret Compton.
The Hobby Horse, Arthur W. Pinero.
The Hunting of the Shark, Charles L. Dodgson.
Creation Myths, Jeremiah Curtin.
Primer of Parliamentary Law, Joseph T. Robert.
Jean Francois Millet, Estelle M. Hurll.
Bird Homes, A. Radclyffe Dugmore.
Condemned as an Nihilist, George A. Henry.
Joe Bentley, H. H. Clarke.
Little Women, Louisa M. Alcott.
Dr. Gilbert's Daughter, Margaret H. Matthews.
A Little Country Girl, Sarah C. Woolsey.
My Lady Nobody, Maartens Maartens.
Poetical Works, Henry W. Longfellow.
Campmates, Kirk Monroe.
Nelly's Silver Mine, Helen Jackson.
The White Company, A. Conan Doyle.
Midshipman Paulding, Molly E. Seawell.
Paul Jones, Molly E. Seawell.
Crowded Out o' Crofield, William O. Stoddard.
Rose in Bloom, Louisa M. Alcott.
Agnor De Maubon, Alexander Dumas.
The Bondman, Hall Caine.
The Awakening of Mary Fenwick, Beatrice Whitley.
The Ice Queen, Ernest Ingersoll.
German Popular Tales, Grimm.
Jack Alden, Warren Lee Goss.
The Boy's King Arthur, Sidney Lanier.
Through the Looking Glass, Charles L. Dodgson.
A Flock of Girls and Boys, Nora Perry.
Sweet Clover, Clara L. Barnham.
The Lilac Sunbonnet, S. R. Crockett.
Eight Cousins, Louisa M. Alcott.
Nonsense Books, Edward Lea.
Six Little Cooks, D. S. Kirkland.
Round the Red Lamps, A. Conan Doyle.
Art in Needlework, Lewis F. Day.
A Country Without Strikes, Henry D. Loyd.
Birds of the United States, Austin Appar.
Love and Law in Child Training, Emilie Poulsson.
Short History of the United States, Edward Channing.
Elementary Electricity, Thomas M. St. John.
The Insect World, Clarence M. Wood.
The Last Lady of Mulberry, H. W. Thomas.
The Master of Craft, W. W. Jacobs.
Garthoven, Allen Raine.
The Harp of Life, Eliza Godfrey.
The Action and the Word, Brander Matthews.
Robert Tournay, William Sage.
The People of Our Parish, Lelia H. Bugg.
Three Men on Wheels, Jerome K. Jerome.
Sophia, Stanley J. Weyman.
Territorial Acquisitions of the United States of America, Edward Bicknell.
The Magistrate, Arthur W. Pinero.
Sweet Lavender and Mushrooms, L. M. Moulds.
Underwood.
Wild Life at Home, R. Kearton.
Rambles in Dickens' Land, Robert Allbut.
The Complete Machinist, Joshua Rose.
In the Banks, Amanda Douglass.
Under Drake's Flag, G. A. Henry.
The Birds Christmas Carol, Kate D. Wiggin.
From the Earth to the Moon, Jules Verne.
Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet, Laura Richards.
The Partington, B. P. Shillaber.
Dab Kinzer, W. O. Stoddard.
A Jolly Friendship, Frank R. Stockton.
Little Pussy Willow, Harriet B. Snow.
Sailor Boys of '61, James R. Soloy.
St. George for England, G. A. Henry.
A Rough Shaking, G. MacDonald.
Donald's School Days, O. O. Howard.
The Partners, William O. Stoddard.
Phacton Rogers, Rossiter Johnson.
The Jungle Book, Rudyard Kipling.
Eastward, Ho! Charles A. Farrar.
We Girls, A. D. T. Whitney.
Hildegard's Holiday, Laura F. Richards.
The Hoosier Schoolboy, Edward Eggleston.
Bound in Honor, J. T. Trowbridge.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE

You Should Visit Them.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY:

EFFORTS TO BRING IT WITHIN THE REACH OF READERS.

Books That Are Not Meant to Stay on the Shelves but to Be Read—Elaborate Delivery System—Library Kept Up by City Appropriation—How Boston Culture Is Cultivated.

Boston is justly proud of its famous public library. Not only of the new \$3,000,000 building with its artistic decorations and modern improvements, but of the library system, which has been at work now for nearly half a century, and which has served as a model to the United States. The forty-eighth annual report of the trustees, recently published, together with that of the librarian, Mr. James L. Whitney, is a record of steady progress with suggestions for future improvement and enlarged usefulness. Several peculiarities of the Boston Public Library will be of interest to a wider public, particularly to New Yorkers, who will soon have the problems of their own great endowed free library to work out.

In the first place the Public Library is a city library in the sense that from the beginning it has had to depend for its maintenance almost entirely on annual appropriations made by the Common Council of the city. It has received no money in small sums, and it has also received no endowments, one, that of Joshua Bates, notably, at the very beginning when it could do the most good. Yet the funds established have been small comparatively, they amount now, after fifty years, to \$273,740 in all, of which sum one-half has been contributed within the last eleven. The Bates gift, made in 1853, was of \$30,000, and only two other gifts of equal size have been received since, one in 1889, the other in 1897; there are seven gifts of \$10,000; the others are for much smaller amounts. While rich Bostonians have bequeathed very large sums in the half century to Harvard College, to the Museum of Fine Arts, the Institute of Technology and other institutions, and have occasionally given their books to the Public Library, they seem to have overlooked the benefit that their money would confer on it.

In spite of this the library has grown from the 6,688 volumes of 1852-53 with which it started to 740,383 volumes in 1899-1900. In the second place the Boston Public Library is not merely a reference library; it is a circulating library as well and every effort is made to make its books as accessible as possible to the people of Boston. Books are taken home from the library by a system of cards and 65,881 persons out of Boston's population of 500,000 make use of the cards, that is to say, one person in every eight. A record is kept of the holders, classified by age and sex; 28,480 males took books home, of these 14,903 were over and 11,587 under 21 years of age; the number of females using cards was 37,401, divided into 23,012 over 21 years of age and 14,389 under that age. Among these were 919 grammar school boys and girls under 12 years of age. The total number of volumes taken from the library and its branches during the year was 1,251,541.

To facilitate the circulation and distribution of books and to suit the convenience of citizens who do not care to make the journey to the central library there is an elaborate system of branch libraries or delivery stations, and of deposits of books in schools and other places. The branch libraries spring from the separate towns that have been annexed from time to time to Boston. There are ten of them now at East Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, Charlestown, Brighton, Dorchester, the South End, the West End, Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury. In several cases the nucleus for a branch existed in an already established town or city library. The Roxbury branch is practically a local endowed private library, association now administered by the central library. At more remote points like Milton, Lower Mills, Mattapan, Mount Bowdoin and North Brighton there are reading rooms, with books of reference, and fifteen other places where books are delivered. Books are sent in batches, too, to places where they seem useful. For instance, last year deposits of books were sent to the vacation schools, to the Municipal Camp at Long Island and to Deer Island for the use of the boys in the House of Reformation.

The efforts to bring the books to the readers are many and interesting. As a consequence of the circulating system of the branches and of the deposits in the schools the library contains many duplicates, and the number of volumes in the central library, 657,634, is probably a fairer measure of the real wealth in books of the library.

The central library contains some innovations. Besides the great Bates Hall for the use of readers and the newspaper and periodical room, there is a reading room for children and in addition a reference room for them where they can consult sets of books on special topics to which they have been directed by their schoolteachers. Then there are the special libraries to which students may have access, like the George Ticknor collection, the Barton Library, the Brown Library of Music and the Fine Arts collection.

The city of Boston appropriated \$255,000 last year to the use of the library. Part of this, however, goes into the building, which is not yet completed or fully furnished; some of the Sargent and Abbey paintings, for instance, have yet to go in. A large portion of the appropriation goes for maintenance of the buildings and service, and the amount left for new books is small. However, what with purchases and what with gifts, the library increases at the rate of from 20,000 to 25,000 volumes a year.

The present librarian, James L. Whitney, has been connected with the Boston Public Library since 1889. He is a brother of the late Prof. William Dwight Whitney of Yale, the philologist, and Josiah Dwight Whitney of Harvard, the geologist.

Among the additions to the artistic treasures of the library last year was Boston's musical palladium, Crawford's statue of Beethoven, owned by the Handel and Haydn Society, that stood for many years in front of the big organ in the old Boston Music Hall.

STON HERALD—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

versities in the West have suffered, more or less, from the "gag policy" of the political party in control of the state for the time being. There are those who have supposed that Dr. Andrews' opinions on the silver question may have had somewhat to do with the choice of him for this office. Let us hope that he will always support for others the liberty which he claims for himself.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The forty-eighth annual report of the trustees of the Public Library is now given to the public in a pamphlet of more than 150 pages, with some maps and plans that make the presentation of its affairs more complete. The report covers the year ending Jan. 31, 1900. Many of its features have already been mentioned in the newspapers. But one cannot look over this important public document without gaining a fresh sense of the magnitude of the institution and its large usefulness. Perhaps, however, a still stronger testimony to the latter quality is the multiplication of similar institutions since this one, a pioneer, was founded less than half a century ago. There are now, we believe, only five or six towns in the state without a free public library, and almost every considerable city throughout the country has one. Destitution in respect of such an educational means is a mark of inferiority that is reckoned a positive disadvantage for a city and an impediment to its growth. Boston's grand free library is one of the recognized causes of its prosperity. Destroy it, and the place would be changed in character and suffer loss in a hundred ways not now considered as dependent on this single institution, which does its benign work in quietness, but with constant fidelity of ministrations to the improvement and happiness of the people.

With a total circulation for home use during the year of 1,251,541 volumes of books, it is easy to see that it has done a vast uplifting and entertaining service. The total number of cardholders—that is, of persons taking out books for home use—during the year was 63,163. The average number of books taken by each of these was almost twenty. It is apparent that a large proportion of those who use the library in this way use it freely and constantly. They depend upon it for their intellectual growth and recreation. This is the supreme test of its usefulness. It provides for a real and healthy want of the population. If its books were simply gathered as a miser gathers coins, to be accumulated and hidden, the library would be simply a curiosity. Even if its books were on exhibition, or if visitors were permitted to read them on the premises only, while it would be useful in some degree and to certain classes, it would not accomplish the wonderful work that it is now doing.

The home circulation, of which the statistics are here presented, is in addition to all the uses of books within the library buildings. This is as free and more general than in libraries which serve such a purpose alone. Of these users we find no enumeration. In fact, there hardly could be one. Hundreds daily visit Bates Hall, the children's room, the magazine and newspaper rooms, the special libraries, etc., of whom no record is kept, no questions asked. They walk in, select from the thousands of volumes upon the shelves whatever they need, or are attracted by, take a chair and read as briefly as they please or as long as the rooms are open. Nothing is required of them except that they shall not be offensive to other readers nor do injury. Nothing more distinctly characterizes the library as the people's library than this feature. Any person of respectable appearance and behavior may enter and use this library as if it were the library of his private house. If he does not find among the thousands of volumes on the open shelves what he seeks he will be directed to it. If it is not on the shelves there it will be found and brought to him if he will take the trouble of consulting the catalogue and indicating it. The Public Library is not more free than large parts of the Public Library to all well disposed persons.

Time was when the idea prevailed that books were treasures to be hoarded and preserved. They were kept under

library for the year, "based on close calculations, item by item, of actual needs," as the librarian affirms, was \$287,050. The amount granted by the general appropriation of the city council was less than the requirement by the sum of \$32,050. How was the scrapping thus made necessary in the administration of the library accomplished? "By reason of vacancies in the offices of librarian and librarian's secretary, and other officials, the salary account was reduced \$5513.63. The much needed allowance for the binding of books was reduced \$10,692.26. The reduction fell heaviest on books and periodicals, namely, about \$13,000, and but for the reduction of salaries (by leaving the offices unfilled), referred to above, the sum at the disposal of the trustees for popular books would have been entirely inadequate."

The lack of means for binding (largely rebinding) of books has become a very serious matter, affecting the usefulness of the library. This department has been straitened for several years. Thousands of books are useless because of the refusal of the city council to supply means for putting them in order for continued service. We do not purpose making any argument on the state of things here revealed. It ought to carry its argument for correction in the mere statement of it. It certainly will to all minds justly appreciative of the library's value.

The young woman alleged that Taylor, who is a married man, had wronged her, and that she made the assault in order to wreak vengeance upon him. It is said he lost the sight of one eye.

MARION ROGAN PLEADS GUILTY

Threw Vitriol in Face of Her Betrayer June Last.

Marion Rogan, the girl who in revenge for her betrayal terribly disfigured Frank L. Taylor last June by throwing vitriol, was called in the Superior Criminal Court today and entered a plea of guilty before Judge Hopkins.

Neither shame nor sorrow was manifest in her voice when she responded to the usual question, and her reply of "guilty" was given in the same spirit in which she first confessed the deed.

The assault took place on the steps of the Public Library, on the 30th of last June, and as a result, Frank Taylor, the victim, will be horribly disfigured for the rest of his life.

The sight of one eye was totally destroyed, and that of the other was so impaired, that for a long time physicians despaired of saving it.

Marion Rogan acknowledged the deed from the first, and said that she had done it in retribution for her own betrayal and desertion.

The Court took the matter under advisement, after the plea was entered, and sentence will be pronounced Friday afternoon.

Inscript

EN 24, 1900

CURT LATER

an Charged with Man's Face at

a woman who is trial in the face of the library in nower when her uperior Criminal ins, so was de ne in later and he will come in the week.

Globe.

25, 1900.

IG VITRIOL.

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Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900

Jubilee Medal for Library

A bronze medal commemorating the people's jubilee celebration has been presented the Boston Public Library by Rev. John P. Cummins, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Roslindale, who has just returned from Rome, where he went as a member of the American national pilgrimage. The face of the medal bears a likeness of the pope with the inscription: "Leo XIII. anno jubiliari MCMI." and on the reverse side is a representation of Michael Angelo's risen Christ with the words: "Christus vincit—Christus imperat—Christus in pace."

Father Cummins has received a letter of acknowledgment from Librarian James L. Whitney, accepting the medal and conveying to him the thanks of the library trustees.

BOSTON POST, The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

I commend to the man who has time on his hands the perusal of files of the Boston papers, any from July to December, 1894, which he can find in the newspaper files room of the Public Library. That was right in the midst of the great political campaign of the Civil War. He will doubtless be interested to see how the phrases which were current then crop out today. It will perhaps recall to his mind the dictum of a sage named Solomon, who concluded that there was nothing new under the sun. It might not be an unprofitable occupation, and quite surely would not be an uninteresting one for someone to take up some of these stock campaign expressions, such as "the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical administration," "despoiler of liberties," etc., etc., and trace them to their origin. Surely the father of terms which have done their country such service ought not to be robbed of the credit which belongs to him.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN.

Art Exhibits and Lowell Institute Lectures Are Announced.

The October bulletin of the Boston Public Library is ready for distribution—free at the central library and for 3 cents by mail.

The principal announcements in it are the programme of the exhibitions to be given by the fine arts department and a prospectus of the Lowell Institute lectures. The exhibitions of pictures at the library branches and stations will open on the first Wednesday of each month, ending with May, and will continue for two weeks. The displays in the central library, lasting at least one week from dates given, have been selected as follows:

Oct. 1, Athens and classic Rome; Nov. 1, Greek sculpture; Dec. 1, Japanese and European sculpture; Jan. 1, Chinese and Japanese sculpture; Feb. 1, Rome and Italian sculpture; March 1, Paris and the Louvre; April 1, London and the National Gallery; May 1, Germany and the German galleries; June 1, Madrid and the Prado; July 1, American mural decoration.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY:

EFFORTS TO BRING IT WITHIN THE REACH OF READERS.

Books That Are Not Meant to Stay on the Shelves but to Be Read—Elaborate Delivery System—Library Kept Up by City Appropriation—How Boston Culture Is Cultivated.

Boston is justly proud of its famous public library. Not only of the new \$3,000,000 building with its artistic decorations and modern improvements, but of the library system, which has been at work now for nearly half a century, and which has served as a model to be imitated by cities great and small throughout the United States. The forty-eighth annual report of the trustees, recently published, together with that of the librarian, Mr. James L. Whitney, is a record of steady progress with suggestions for future improvement and enlarged usefulness. Several peculiarities of the Boston Public Library will be of interest to a wider public, particularly to New Yorkers, who will soon have the problems of their own great endowed free library to work out.

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BOSTON HERALD—

OUTBREAK IS FEARED.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ding of crowds on the streets, calling on the citizens to preserve the same belief today. A strike is more injurious to the men who work. He said, in part:

"When I counselled against strike the past I was sincere in the belief that they would be fruitless of good. I am of the same belief today. A strike is not a strike to the men who work. Do not think that I do not believe in a strike is inaugurated simply out of sympathy to my mind, it is only a strike off the nose to spite the face. Keep out of the mines for a while. If you please. Can the companies do the work? Can you stand it? No, it is not a strike. It is a necessary evil along without it. The larger number of labor leaders and salaried men, managing of all the collieries, the year, what do you think would be the result? To my mind, they are not working for them would be all business. My opinion is that it is best to let work, let them work. The constitution and the law say that they shall have the right to work. If you do not work, don't interfere with the work of this region are all closed, and Schuykill county will be a howling wilderness in less than a year."

LAWLESSNESS OF OFFICERS
Is as Much to Be Feared as the Violence of Strikers—Both Sides Talk Intimidation.

ity that is reckoned a positive advantage for a city and an impediment to its growth. Boston's grand free library is one of the recognized causes of its prosperity. Destroy it, and the place would be changed in character and suffer loss in a hundred ways not now considered as dependent on this single institution, which does its benign work in quietness, but with constant fidelity of ministrations to the improvement and happiness of the people.

With a total circulation for home use during the year of 1,251,541 volumes of books, it is easy to see that it has done a vast uplifting and entertaining service. The total number of cardholders—that is, of persons taking out books for home use—during the year was 63,163. The average number of books taken by each of these was almost twenty. It is apparent that a large proportion of those who use the library in this way use it freely and constantly. They depend upon it for their intellectual growth and recreation. This is the supreme test of its usefulness. It provides for a real and healthy want of the population. If its books were simply gathered as a miser gathers coins, to be accumulated and hidden, the library would be simply a curiosity. Even if its books were on exhibition, or if visitors were permitted to read them on the premises only, while it would be useful in some degree and to certain classes, it would not accomplish the wonderful work that it is now doing.

The home circulation, of which the statistics are here presented, is in addition to all the uses of books within the library buildings. This is as free and more general than in libraries which serve such a purpose alone. Of these users we find no enumeration. In fact, there hardly could be one. Hundreds daily visit Bates Hall, the children's room, the magazine and newspaper rooms, the special libraries, etc., of whom no record is kept, no questions asked. They walk in, select from the thousands of volumes upon the shelves whatever they need, or are attracted by, take a chair and read as briefly as they please or as long as the rooms are open. Nothing is required of them except that they shall not be offensive to other readers nor do injury. Nothing more distinctly characterizes the library as the people's library than this feature. Any person of respectable appearance and behavior may enter and use this library as if it were the library of his private house. If he does not find among the thousands of volumes on the open shelves what he seeks he will be directed to it. If it is not on the shelves there it will be found and brought to him if he will take the trouble of consulting the catalogue and indicating it. The Public Garden is not more free than large parts of the Public Library to all well disposed persons. Time was when the idea prevailed that books were treasures to be hoarded and guarded. They were kept under

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1900

WILL APPEAR IN COURT LATER

So Says Counsel of Woman Charged with Throwing Vitriol in a Man's Face at the Public Library

Marion Rogan, the young woman who is alleged to have thrown vitriol in the face of Dr. Taylor, in front of the library in Copley Square, failed to answer when her name was called in the Superior Criminal Court, before Judge Hopkins, so was defaulted. Her counsel came in later and explained her absence. She will come in today or some day during the week.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1900.

GUILTY OF THROWING VITRIOL.

Marion Rogan Admits Maiming Dr. Frank L. Taylor and Awaits Sentence by Court.

Marion Rogan, who threw vitriol in the eyes of Dr. Frank L. Taylor in front of the public library in Copley sq. June 30, pleaded guilty to a charge of maiming in the superior criminal court this forenoon, before Judge Hopkins. Sentence will be imposed Thursday.

The story of the case is well known to readers of The Globe. The young woman alleged that Taylor, who is a married man, had wronged her, and that she made the assault in order to wreak vengeance upon him. It is said he lost the sight of one eye.

MARION ROGAN PLEADS GUILTY

Threw Vitriol in Face of Her Betrayer June Last.

Marion Rogan, the girl who in revenge for her betrayal terribly disfigured Frank L. Taylor last June by throwing vitriol, was called in the Superior Criminal Court today and entered a plea of guilty before Judge Hopkins.

Neither shame nor sorrow was manifest in her voice when she responded to the usual question, and her reply of "guilty" was given in the same spirit in which she first confessed the deed.

The assault took place on the steps of the Public Library, on the 30th of last June, and as a result, Frank Taylor, the victim, will be horribly disfigured for the rest of his life.

The sight of one eye was totally destroyed, and that of the other was so impaired, that for a long time physicians despaired of saving it.

Marion Rogan acknowledged the deed from the floor, and said that she had done it in retribution for her own betrayal and desertion.

The Court took the matter under advisement, after the plea was entered, and sentence will be pronounced Friday afternoon.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900

Jubilee Medal for Library

A bronze medal commemorating the people's jubilee celebration has been presented the Boston Public Library by Rev. John F. Cummins, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Roslindale, who has just returned from Rome, where he went as a member of the American national pilgrimage. The face of the medal bears a likeness of the pope with the inscription: "Leo XIII. anno jubilarum MCM." and on the reverse side is a representation of Michael Angelo's risen Christ with the words: "Christus vincit—Christus imperat—Christus in pace."

Father Cummins has received a letter of acknowledgment from Librarian James L. Whitney, accepting the medal and conveying to him the thanks of the library trustees.

BOSTON POST,

The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

I commend to the man who has time on his hands the perusal of files of the Boston papers, say from July to December, 1884, which he can find in the newspaper files room of the Public Library. That was right in the midst of the great political campaign of the Civil War. He will doubtless be interested to see how the phrases which were current then crop out today. It will perhaps recall to his mind the dictum of a sage named Solomon, who concluded that there was nothing new under the sun. It might not be an unprofitable occupation, and quite surely would not be an uninteresting one for someone to take up some of these stock campaign expressions, such as "the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical administration," "despoiler of liberties," etc., etc., and trace them to their origin. Surely the father of terms which have done their country much service ought not to be robbed of the credit which belongs to him.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN.

Art Exhibits and Lowell Institute Lectures Are Announced.

The October bulletin of the Boston Public Library is ready for distribution—free at the central library and for 3 cents by mail.

The principal announcements in it are the programme of the exhibitions to be given by the fine arts department and a prospectus of the Lowell Institute lectures. The exhibitions of pictures at the library branches and stations will open on the first Wednesday of each month, ending with May, and will continue for two weeks. The displays in the central library, lasting at least one week from dates given, have been selected as follows:

Oct. 1. Athens and classic Rome; Nov. 1. Greek sculpture; Dec. 1. Florence and Florentine galleries; Jan. 1. Venice and Venetian galleries; Feb. 1. Rome and Roman galleries; March 1. Paris and the Louvre; April 1. London and the National Gallery; May 1. Germany and the German galleries; June 1. Madrid and the Prado; July 1. American mural decoration.

Among the additions to the artistic treasure of the library last year was Boston's music palladium, (Crawford's statue of Beethoven owned by the Handel and Haydn Society) that stood for many years in front of the organ in the old Boston Music Hall.

If now we suffer the library which inhabits the temple to want proper sustenance to enable its work to go on prosperously, will it not look as if we are unfaithful? There are but few things in this report that produce an unfavorable impression on the mind of the reader. The worst of all is this: The estimated cost of maintaining the

The Court took the matter under advisement, after the plea was entered, and sentence will be pronounced Friday afternoon.

Oct. 1, Athens and classic Rome; Nov. 1, Greek sculpture; Dec. 1, Florence and Florentine galleries; Jan. 1, Venice and Venetian galleries; Feb. 1, Rome and Roman galleries; March 1, Paris and the Louvre; April 1, London and the National Gallery; May 1, Germany and the German galleries; June 1, Madrid and the Prado; July 1, American

many of those who today have seen it there
not realized that within its walls some of
the most eloquent of Theodore Parker's ser-
mons were preached. Here he preached for
several years, and here he began to grow
world famous. That in these days of the
preservation of historic landmarks this old
church has a claim to be remembered and
treasured will scarcely be questioned. The
building passed to sympathetic private
ownership some years ago. The suggestion
is now heard that the city might acquire
possession of it, remove it to a site near
the new church, and house therein the
West Roxbury branch of the Public Librar-
ry. That would be gathered together, in
the new church and the old, a group memo-
rial of Theodore Parker in the scene of his
earlier labors, and its suggestiveness would
be emphasized by his statue, which will
shortly be placed before the new church.

have something else, and so on every day a new group appears, and so if—

"Oh, I see," he said, and by this time the mild young person, who had taken measures for securing the "Wreck of the Grosvenor" for the new Intelligencer, had formed a better power was to hand him the book. It was obviously the listening scribe's duty to tell what the mild young person would have said if her interlocutor had been so quickly.

The new plan was tried last week. The idea grew out of the fact that the "case" where the new books used to be placed preparatory to shelving them was lying idle and empty. Some of the librarians conceived the idea that in fiction, as in other lines of reading, there are a lot of books that one would like to read but one could not read the book. Yet there are so many new books and so many new authors that there would appear to be a very practicable way of bringing the two together.

The plan, already outlined, consists of plates putting in groups of new books every day, using about 50 books at a time. Last week, for example, they tried sea stories on Monday; novels dealing with New England and the South on Tuesday; novels of artists on Wednesday; novels with scenes in the South on Thursday; humorous novels on Friday; ghost and mystery novels on Saturday.

This week much the same schedule has been followed. Monday, the case was filled with sea stories, which our fat friend had looked over. Yesterday New England stories were there, and I was entrusted for a moment. Tomorrow the artists will have a chance—either artists of the limning kind or musicians or theatricals, the mild young woman will not say whether. Tomorrow will be, possibly, not sea stories but tales of the West, and the next day, I think, some tales of the East. On Saturday the ghost mystery, second sign of a ghost story will appear.

The development of the plan contemplates the presentation of other groups interjected in the above schedule. Some of the groups already in process of being formed are love stories, stories of the sea, historical romances, historical novels, with variations, as English history on one day, French history on another, and so on, nationalities on a third day, stories of the Scotch, English, Italian, German, etc., on the other day. A group will be made up of novels of the filling the public eye and nose, Elmer, Gulliver, Robinson Crusoe, Blenheim, "Robby," "Prisoner of Zenda" and the like. The field is a wide one and the expert cataloguers could probably make a group for nearly everything they are trying it so far, and it is worth a fine.

A dark, high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of fabric, with a bright, horizontal band of light across the middle. The image is very dark, with the central band being the only well-lit area, revealing some detail of the texture. The overall effect is abstract and dramatic.

[illegible]

A: Triump Pure and Simple. "God made the summer," says Geist Burgess. "God made the summer for the hobo and the bum-chump." Apparently the citizens of Boston made the Public Library—at least certain branches of the Public Library—for a similar purpose. This was quite clear when the library occupied the old building down town. Then a few drops of rain, pattering upon those cheerful Knights of Leisure who sit all a-ro-

on the benches of Boston Common, would send the whole legion flitting into Bate Hall, there to devote themselves to good studies, pending the restoration of favorable weather. Today the fact comes out just as transparently in the system of idiosyncrasy which sends the ragged reader from branch to branch, according as they are "working" this or that section of Boston magazine. In fact, the very fact that what exclusively rigorous lest they were out their welcome; they distrust the town to avoid begging too often from the same purveyors of sweet charity; and, inasmuch as they must feed their brains as well as their bodies, they repair each day to whichever reading-room is nearest.

The literary tramp seems none too well pleased with the magnificent establishment in Copley Square. The fine facade is a bit forbidding; the simplicitous, well-built, scholarly air of Bates H. makes him woefully conscious of his moral and intellectual shortcomings; and he knows but the figures in de Chavannes' tinted and plastered wall-paper, the climb only! Besides, there are stairs, stairs, and, tramps hate stairs. The library itself is remote from the wayfarer's accustomed stamping-ground. Tramps hate to walk. Few tramps ever reach the library, and those who do never get beyond the floor, where they delve in periodicals, hammer-chump! Tramps do not like the hour, regarding neither clock nor calendar, and they want literature of the hour. They have no patience with Thoreau, who said, "Re-

[illegible]

tramp comes to his finest flower. They
reads Christian Science, the better to
the pangs of hunger by the
fed. "I am going to throw" into the
dumps of theology, to solace his soul
the tender consolations of religion.
not infrequently, he pores over the
of Omar Khayyam. "There is a
destined fatalism," and he finds a
cause in Omar's advice to drown so
"In this forbidden wine." With what
pathetic appreciation must the anti-
hobo scan such quotations as these:
"There are no other than a moving row
Of masked shadow-shapes, that come and
Round with this sun-illumined land
held
In midnight by the Master of the Show."
Impassioned pieces of the game He plays
Upon this checker-board of nights
days;
Hither and thither moves, and checks
And slays.
And one by one back in the closet lays
And only think with what responsive
syzygies and diastoles the reader's brain
must beat when
"Then to the lips of this poor earthen
And to the secret of my life to learn
And lip to lip it murmured: 'Leave

Drink! for, once dead, you never return."

But when you look at the Library List of this interesting type and consider historically, you perceive that he represents a once-dignified class now fallen into a sad and on the whole rather undeserved

nomi. In the middle ages the literary
would simply have turned monk.
serotie the life of such a one; devoi

to the Public Library that they not infringe upon what is due to settle their disputes. "It was the date of the Boston Tea Party," asks Mr. Hogan. "It was in the days of John B. Gough," says Mr. Dooley. "When the Rains law was never heard of!" "What was thin days?" asks Mr. Hennessy. "Thin days," replies Mr. Dooley, "thin was John B. Gough. Hennessy, "For the rascals habit of drinking tay was not thin invited." "Come, la-ads," interposes Mr. Dooley, "you must never fail to lay observing that if the law is to be arbitramint by us, which is in a manner to speak, in the court from which, for wan at laist, there is no successful appeal. So twain should we not allow that matter be rascous in the round corner, where dates is on tay to be consumed on the primmies, till the in the aeven?" If Murphy will find bas Mrurtin Dooley will hold stakes in the logic of ygrane bills. It is better in the long run than the logic iv half-bricks!"

It is altogether a superficial and inadequate judgment that rates the South end bar-room as a culture. Undoubtedly there is no contrivance known to indecency which will more surely insulate an accurate knowledge of dates, of notes, of the laws of nature, of the forms of names, of the population of cities, of the authorship of novels, of the lineage of kings, of the tonnage of steamships, as of the basic principle of the South end bar-room. The South end bar-room with library attachment.

[illegible]

The Penguin Classics would our librarians
Very often, if only we might see the old
divers all in loyal blue, with their
army caps laid down beside their
books they read. Very romantic would
libraries be—no, we but see
through old soldiers' eyes simple neat
rooms filled to barracks or hospital
electrical lamps glowing like distant
stars in the clear air clouded with the
smoke of many battlefields. And to vast
the very stillness of the library is
by the sound of music and cannoning, of
brass, of rifle fire and rattling
they sit—reading the long camp
ill-shaven and over again. One by one
drop out of the ranks, never to return
are many years they will all be gone.
ere, few in number, and to their h
take their places in the memory
part to keep the place with Spain.

[illegible]

There are but two of the charming
centric people who sit quietly at work
Bates Hall from morning till night
who count so regularly that when by
chance they meet a day there is no
helitude amongst the library attend-
ant some ill fate has carried away
familiar and not unloved face and form

familiar. I am then, as our Library Loan
 real life. Yet if the citizens of Boston
 not entered into a plot to suppress
 "Philistine." I think I could do it. I
 where Elbert Hubbard was the "L."
 as he chooses to call him, to a consid-
 quately of unhandsome and alto-
 warranted abuse. I am therefore in-
 to illuminate Mr. Hubbard just a
 The L. L. has his class, and the
 Elbertus. I have never heard of the
 tion. I have seen people's parliament or
 tion Common? A tree shall be judg-
 its fruits. That spiritual and intel-
 Midway Pleinence on the Christian
 Mall, that jargon of the Religious and
 puritanism, that jargon of crea-
 "ologies," "osophies and the like (an
 unwise)—that is the legitimate fruit
 Library looting. There you see the
 in active service.
 in the East End of London, N. Y., can
 something to match him, I should
 know it. ROLIN LYND

The Library Does Not Know It

Despite the foregoing despatch from Philadelphia, neither Mr. Whitney, librarian, nor Miss MacCurdy, head of the ordering department of the Boston Public Library, know of no such purchase. The trustees, in fact, appropriated by fifty dollars for the Rogers sale, and instructed their agent to bid on but nine books, mostly early American works and state papers, their bids ranging from \$1.75 to \$4. No word has been received from the agent, but one of the books the library wanted is, according to the despatch above, sold to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. This is Cobbett's "Letters on the Late War." The "Conductor Generalis," mentioned above as sold to the library for \$10.50, was not one of these nine books; and as for the "Poem of Moll Pitcher," a hasty examination of the Rogers catalogue failed this afternoon to discover its inclusion in the list of books to be sold. Unless, then, some anonymous bidder has decided to make a gift to the library, these books will never find their way to Boston.

"Moll Pitcher, a Poem"

Just what books have been purchased by the Boston Public Library with the fifty dollars appropriated by the trustees for expenditure at the Rogers sale in Philadelphia, is not yet known here. At the Library word is not expected from the buyer until the first of next week. "A Poem, By Moll Pitcher," which a Philadelphia despatch said yesterday was purchased by the Boston Library for \$190, must have been "Moll Pitcher, a Poem," published anonymously in Boston in 1832, by John Greenleaf Whitier. A first edition of this poem, with two autograph letters, sold at auction in 1894 for \$77.50; and another copy in 1897 for \$100. This edition is going up in value, as is shown by the price which the purchaser, whoever he may be, paid for a copy at the Rogers sale.

Transcribed,
Oct 20, 1900.

Despite the foregoing despatch from Philadelphia, neither Mr. Whitney, librarian, nor Miss MacCurdy, head of the ordering department of the Boston Public Library, know of no such purchase.—Transcript.
Oh, brother!

A "TISSOT BIBLE" RECEIVED.

The Public Library Acquires a Copy of a Fine Work.

The Illustrations Are Based on Sketches Made by the Artist in Palestine, and Have a Very Life-like, Genuine Look.—The Book is Handsomely Printed.

A handsome book in the Public Library which arrived early this week and was placed on view yesterday was the "Tissot Bible," a two-volume life of Christ, deriving its chief interest from the very numerous illustrations by the artist Tissot.

The latter prepared himself for the task by a prolonged sketch tour in the Holy Land, reproducing the scenes in his illustrations from drawings taken on the scene of the sacred story. The book is to be seen for some days on application to the officials, but is ultimately destined to be kept in the "case," where the most precious treasures of the library are on view.

The work is an edition de luxe in the full sense of the word, nothing being spared in the quality of the materials to make it a first-rate book mechanically. Though its cover is decorated to some extent, there is no meretricious display. Within, however, one comes upon what is, when one thinks of it, a very rare thing—a profusely illustrated Bible. There have been Bibles without number, many of them with pictures, a few with a great many, but there has always been a lack of Bibles containing illustrative pictures in the later manner of illustration—of suiting the size, character and place with reference to the importance of the incident in the story.

Mr. Tissot explains in his preface some of the steps that led him to undertake the work, much of which has been outlined already in connection with his paintings. He confesses to not having been specially inclined to religious subjects. On his return from a brief tour of the Holy Land, his father, a devout man, exclaimed, on looking over his sketch book, that he would have to remodel all his notions of the biblical narrative if the sketches were true. He was surprised, for example, to note that Calvary, far from being a mountain, such as he had supposed from current religious pictures, was hardly a hill, its vertical height above the general level being from 20 to 25 feet.

This reflection had already struck the artist, the scenes familiar by name to all Christians being altogether different in appearance from what he had expected to find. The problem of reproducing the scenes of the life of Christ pictorially, by relying on existing ancient structures, sites, costumes, physiognomies and the like, was a daring one, perhaps, but the "unchangeableness of the east" may be relied on to a great extent in the more human elements of the pictures, while the natural features were very probably much as they are now 1200 years ago.

That the illustrations are widely different from the conventional treatment of biblical scenes goes without saying, for, so far as any one ever heard, none of the great artists who have set the models for sacred pictures ever troubled himself to go to the scene of the story.

The Tissot Bible has its large, somewhat worked out pictures, dealing with the striking incidents of the story, but scattered through the book are secondary illustrations, here a pillar, there a well, again a building. There are plans of the cities, plans of structures made famous in the story of Christ, as well as drawings of what may remain of them. Types of character, in small pictures in a sketchy style, are scattered throughout, drawn presumably from living models on the spot, as the artist says. The people shown are swarthy, with the intense look of people having to brave continually the fierce glare of the sun, dressed garishly, according to our taste, but they have a sense of verity that is very impressive.

Then there are pictures of a more elaborate kind, with some attempt at composition, such as those of the scenes with the fishermen, or the incidents of the life of John the Baptist. The Jordan is presented here as a fairly wide brook, where, and hardly meriting the name as river. Prevailing everywhere in the scene is a rocky, inhospitable look, relieved only at intervals by glimpses of verdure.

The larger pictures are reproduced in both colors and monochrome, by the latest photographic processes, as, indeed, the illustrations are, and they are exceedingly good pictures. The paper is engraved in best effects, and the text in French is beautifully printed.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

TISSOT BIBLE.

A handsome book in the Public Library which arrived early this week and was placed on view yesterday was the "Tissot Bible," a two-volume life of Christ, deriving its chief interest from the very numerous illustrations by the artist Tissot.

The latter prepared himself for the task by a prolonged sketch tour in the Holy Land, reproducing the scenes in his illustrations from drawings taken on the scene of the sacred story. The book is to be seen for some days on application to the officials, but is ultimately destined to be kept in the "case," where the most precious treasures of the library are on view.

The work is an edition de luxe in the full sense of the word, nothing being spared in the quality of the materials to make it a first-rate book mechanically. Though its cover is decorated to some extent, there is no meretricious display. Within, however, one comes upon what is, when one thinks of it, a very rare thing—a profusely illustrated Bible. There have been Bibles without number, many of them with pictures, a few with a great many, but there has always been a lack of Bibles containing illustrative pictures in the later manner of illustration—of suiting the size, character and place with reference to the importance of the incident in the story.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1900

SELLA COLLECTION SHOWN

At the Public Library an Exhibition of Books and Pictures of Mountain Climbing Is Opened

The Public Library has just opened in the Fine Arts Department an exhibition of the Sella collection of photographs of Alpine and Caucasian views loaned by the Appalachian Mountain Club, in connection with the Lowell Institute lectures on Mountain Climbing and Mountain Travel, by Edward Whymper. A selection of books on mountain climbing is placed on the Bates Hall shelves and will remain during the whole course; here may also be found a collection of books on India for reference in connection with Professor H. Morse Stephens' lectures on the History of the English Administration in India. A collection of books on Richard Wagner is placed in the Brown Library on the special Libraries floor for free access.

BOSTON POST, The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1900. (Copyright, 1900, Post Publishing Company.)

TISSOT BIBLE AT LIBRARY.

A handsome book in the Public Library which arrived early this week and was placed on view yesterday was the "Tissot Bible," a two volume life of Christ, deriving its chief interest from the very numerous illustrations by the artist, Tissot. The work is an edition de luxe in the full sense of the word. Within one comes upon what is a very rare thing—a profusely illustrated Bible. The larger pictures are reproduced in both colors and monochrome, by the latest photographic processes.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. VOL. CIVIL, NO. 108.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AFFAIRS.

The Public Library has just opened in the fine arts department an exhibition of the Sella collection of photographs of Alpine and Caucasian views, loaned by the Appalachian Mountain Club, in connection with the Lowell Institute lectures on mountain climbing and mountain travel, by Edward Whymper. A selection of books on mountain climbing is placed on the Bates Hall shelves, and will remain during the whole course; here may also be found a collection of books on India for reference in connection with Prof. H. Morse Stephens' lectures on the history of the English administration in India. A collection of books on Richard Wagner is placed in the Brown library on the special Libraries floor for free access.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1900.

Alpine and Caucasian Views.

The public library has just opened in the fine arts department an exhibition of the Sella collection of photographs of Alpine and Caucasian views loaned by the Appalachian Mountain Club, in connection with the Lowell Institute lectures on mountain climbing and mountain travel by Edward Whymper. A selection of books on mountain climbing is placed on the Bates Hall shelves, and will remain during the whole course; here may also be found a collection of books on India for reference in connection with Prof. H. Morse Stephens' lectures on the history of the English administration in India. A collection of books on Richard Wagner is placed in the Brown library on the special Libraries floor for free access.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1810.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1900.

BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—The Boston Public Library has secured some valuable books at the sale of the private library of C. B. Rogers of Baltimore.

This collection, including as it does many rare works in Americana, early Franklin and American imprints, English prose and poetry, important historical pamphlets and a unique collection of rare American book plates, was in fairly good condition. The receipts for the first day were less than \$120, which is \$50 less than Mr. Rogers expected.

The Boston Library procured the highest-priced book of the day, "A Poem, by Moll Pitcher," published in 1832. It brought \$190. In the collection of early American newspapers were a number published in Maryland as early as 1765. They were well preserved and sold to agents representing New York and Boston parties for prices ranging from \$1 to \$10.50.

A rare edition of the Bradford imprint of 1722, "Conductor Generalis," went to the Boston Library for \$10.50. The Congressional Library was another large purchaser, securing many rare old books at very low prices, among these being: "The Observer and Repository of Original and Selected Essays in Verse and Prose," November, 1806, to Dec. 1, 1807, two volumes, published in Baltimore, \$2.50; Milton's poems, sixth edition, printed in 1608, \$3.75; Ovid's "Metamorphoses," a rare and well-preserved copy illustrated with wood cuts, published in Venice in 1526, \$5.75; the works of Virgil, translated by the Earl of Lauderdale, 1744, \$1.10. A rare copy of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," illustrated with numerous full-page curious wood engravings, printed at Venice in 1587, was knocked down for \$4.25.

A fine imprint, printed by Aldus in 1567, went for ninety cents. Samuel Wesley's "The Life of Our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," illustrated with sixty copper plates by the celebrated Faithorn and printed in 1867, was secured by George Babin of New York for \$1.50. A first edition of Fables of La Fontaine, entitled "The Shipwreck," with folding plate, printed in 1762, brought fifteen cents.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900

BOSTON BUYS BOOKS

ROGERS'S PRIVATE LIBRARY SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—The valuable private library of Charles B. Rogers of Baltimore is placed under the hammer. The collection, including as it does many rare works in Americana, early Franklin and American imprints, English prose and poetry, important historical pamphlets and a unique collection of rare American book plates, was in fairly good condition. The receipts for the first day were less than \$120, which is \$50 less than Mr. Rogers expected. The Boston Library procured the highest-priced book of the day, "A Poem, by Moll Pitcher," published in 1832. It brought \$190. In the collection of early American newspapers were a number published in Maryland as early as 1765. They were well preserved and sold to agents representing New York and Boston parties for prices ranging from \$1 to \$10.50. A rare edition of the Bradford imprint of 1722, "Conductor Generalis," went to the Boston Library for \$10.50. A scarce and well-preserved copy of a Franklin imprint of 1732 on the "Art of Reasoning" was sold to a Baltimorean for \$9.50. The Cobbett "Letters on the Late War," published in 1806-1815, were secured by the Pennsylvania Historical Society at the low price of \$2.25.

The prices secured for Franklin's works were disappointing. There was a number in the collection, but the bidding was low. One of this collection, "An Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania, from its Origin," published in London in 1759, brought but \$20. It was purchased by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Silas Deane's "Paris Papers," published in 1780, brought \$21 and was secured by a New York bidder. An interesting collection of Charles Carroll, comprising "Old Cash Books and Accounts Raised in 1740," "Old account book kept by Charles Carroll, administrator of the Carroll estate from 1755-59," and his "Account with the sherriff from 1760-1769," mostly in the handwriting of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, were knocked down to George Babin of New York for \$41. An old account of the Carroll family, probably the handwriting of Charles Carroll, father of the signer, dated from 1757 to 1765, went to the same purchaser for \$7.

The number of bidders present yesterday was smaller than of the previous day. "The Famous and Memorable Works of Josephus," translated from the Latin and French by Thomas Lodge and printed in London in 1609, went to a private bidder for \$2.25. Horace Howard Furness, the Shakespearean scholar, made several purchases, among them the following: "The Works, Both Moral and Natural, of Lucius Annaeus Seneca" (1614), for \$1.00; Edward Phillips' "The New World of English Words," the author of which was John Milton's son-in-law, printed in London in 1624, for \$4.25; Peter De La Primaudaye's "The French Academie," London, 1602, \$5.50; John Lyly's "Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit," black letter of 1603, \$13.

The Congressional Library was another large purchaser, securing many rare old books at very low prices, among these being: "The Observer and Repository of Original and Selected Essays in Verse and Prose," November, 1806, to Dec. 1, 1807, two volumes, published in Baltimore, \$2.00; Milton's poems, sixth edition, printed in 1608, \$3.75; Ovid's "Metamorphoses," a rare and well-preserved copy illustrated with wood cuts, published in Venice in 1526, \$5.75; the works of Virgil, translated by the Earl of Lauderdale, 1744, \$1.10. A rare copy of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," illustrated with numerous full-page curious wood engravings, printed at Venice in 1587, was knocked down for \$4.25.

A fine imprint, printed by Aldus in 1567, went for ninety cents. Samuel Wesley's "The Life of Our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," illustrated with sixty copper plates by the celebrated Faithorn and printed in 1867, was secured by George Babin of New York for \$1.50. A first edition of Fables of La Fontaine, entitled "The Shipwreck," with folding plate, printed in 1762, brought fifteen cents.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900

Of late there has been a movement by several of the public libraries to introduce a department for circulating music. In the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library there is a collection of music, mostly given, that is at the disposal of those who wish to make it home. Each separate piece is bound. There is quite a large circulation of this sheet music, especially among the students and music teachers.

Recently the public libraries of Brookline and Providence have added circulating music departments, and the patronage there is indicative that it was exactly what the public wanted. The Boston Public Library is most complete in literature, and there is a very good collection of sheet music, including the piano scores of over four thousand operas. There is also a fine stock of foreign music. Nothing in this room is for circulation.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 116.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1900.

ART TREASURE FOR BOSTON.

Edwin A. Abbey Now Busy on a Series of Grail Pictures for Our Public Library.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1900. The Tribune's London correspondent cables that Edwin A. Abbey is hard at work on a series of "Grail Pictures" for the Boston Public Library, but does not expect to finish them before Christmas. Artists who have seen them in his studio are most enthusiastic in their praise. These works will probably be exhibited publicly in London before being sent to America. There are beautiful combinations of red and white in the pictures.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900.

FOR BOSTON LIBRARY.

Edwin A. Abbey at Work on Series of Grail Pictures That Are Much Praised.

London, Oct. 24.—Edwin A. Abbey is hard at work on a series of Grail pictures for the Boston Public Library, but does not expect to finish them before Christmas.

Artists who have seen them in his studio are most enthusiastic in praising them. These works will probably be exhibited publicly in London before being sent to America. There are beautiful combinations of red and white in the pictures.

PICTURES FOR LIBRARY.

Mr. Abbey Busy Completing Additions to "Holy Grail" Series.

Edwin A. Abbey is busily engaged in London completing the famous series of pictures entitled "In Quest of the Holy Grail," part of which already adorn the delivery room of the Boston Public Library, and others of which it is expected will be delivered soon.

These pictures are in about ten sections, and five of them are already placed in the library. The contract calls for a price of \$15,000 to be paid for the ten pictures.

Just what the designs for the remaining five are to be is unknown to anyone on this side of the water. It is presumed, however, that they will follow minutely the details of the holy legend. Mr. Abbey's pictures will occupy the entire space between the wainscot and the ceiling. All are eight feet high, therefore, but their length varies from thirty-three feet to six feet.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900

JOHN ELLIOTT'S CANVAS READY

Another Beautiful Allegorical Decoration for the Public Library to Be Set Up Soon

With some of the final paintings for the Boston Public Library already here, and others nearly finished and to be delivered early in the new year, the trustees hope that everything of this character that was originally contracted for will be permanently placed in position during 1901. The elaborate painting for the ceiling of the children's reference room in the Boylston street side of the library building, which John Elliott, the son-in-law of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, has been at work on in his studio at Rome for several years, is here and ready to be placed in position. It is of an allegorical character and typifies the ushering in of the twentieth century. A special frame, elaborately ornamental in design, is to be made for the painting, which when finally set up will make this room, originally the patent room, one of the show places of the library.

The Sargent paintings, or rather the last ones of the series, are practically completed and measures are now being taken by the trustees to provide a suitable setting for them.

It is expected that about Christmas time Edwin A. Abbey will have completed the famous series of pictures entitled "In Quest of the Holy Grail," part of which already adorn the delivery room of the Boston Public Library. It is understood that they will be on exhibition in London before being sent over. Artists who have seen them are most enthusiastic, for the details of the holy legend have been followed minutely, and the gorgeous combination of red and white is not to be forgotten. These pictures are in ten sections and five of them are already placed in the library. They will occupy the entire space between the wainscot and the ceiling, which is about eight feet, and their length varies from six to thirty-three feet. The price arranged by contract was \$15,000.

When all this work is finally disposed of the trustees will immediately arrange for the pictorial embellishment of other rooms throughout the library building, and the first to receive attention will be the music room.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 121.

MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1900.

The reported bonding of the Charlestown M. E. Church, with a view to selling it to the city at double the purchase price, looks like a clear case of stealing the liver of heaven to serve the devil in.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1900.

PRICE IS DOUBLED.

Speculators Try to Make \$15,000 on Charlestown Library.

The bonding of the Methodist church property, corner of High st. and Monument sq., Charlestown, the site for a proposed branch of the Boston public library, for speculative purposes, has created a stir both at city hall and among the owners of the property.

The property was offered to the city about a year ago for \$15,000, but in the loan bill now before the city council, an item appears appropriating \$30,000 for acquiring the same property.

Since it became known that the city wanted the property some person unknown bonded it, and the friends of the project see in the loan bill item an attempt to squeeze \$15,000 additional out of the city. They now fear that this attempt will result in blocking any chance of a sale.

The attention of Mayor Hart has been called to the matter, and he states that in case the loan bill passes with the item referred to, he will deal with the church people direct, and not with any speculator.

Last December, before Mayor Quincy's term expired, he considered, in conjunction with the library trustees, the plan to buy the property at the price at which it was offered, \$15,000.

He favored the plan because it seemed to him reasonable, and because the property could be converted for library purposes at a comparatively small cost. Another reason was that the present location of the Charlestown branch library varies from six to thirty-three feet. It is at one end of the district, in crowded quarters, in the same building with the Charlestown police station and the police court.

On the other hand, the location of the church property on Monument sq., is considered central, quiet and so located that there is plenty of light.

The library trustees sent an architect to look over the property. He reported favorably, and the report concluded with the statement that after having had experience with the West church on Cambridge st., and other similar work, that the building offered rather unusual opportunities for obtaining a most satisfactory branch library at a minimum cost to the city.

Later the librarian of the public library reported to the library trustees that he considered the location admirable and that no other building could be found combining so many advantages.

The claim has been made that the \$30,000 item in the loan bill provides for acquiring the property and remodeling it. The item however reads "site for branch library, M. E. church, Monument sq. and High st., Charlestown."

The church property has been lying idle for many months, and is encumbered with a mortgage drawing \$160 annual interest. The church trustees are consequently anxious to get it off their hands, as it is bringing in no income.

When one of them was approached for information regarding the person who had bonded it, he replied that he did not know who he was. The man came along about three mos. ago and made the bargain and put up a deposit. The option was to hold three mos.

The trustees were somewhat surprised at the request for so much time, as the explanation given was that all that was wanted was an opportunity to examine the title. The time expires in about two weeks, and it is expected that an attempt will be made to secure an option for a longer time.

The trustees, it is said, will attempt to get some assurances from the city that the property will be taken before entering into any further agreement. Since the original offer was considered, the trustees say that nothing has been heard from the city and library officials.

The assessors place a valuation of \$23,000 on the property; \$3000 on the land and \$15,000 on the building, hence the offer to sell at \$15,000 is considered reasonable.

The property on Cambridge st., now the West End branch of the public library, cost the city \$25,000, but the land values on Cambridge st. are, of course, higher than on Monument sq. When that property was taken the city negotiated direct with the church people instead of with speculators.

The Charlestown people interested in Monument sq. property, are so fearful of a deal that will spoil everything that the Charlestown Improvement Assn. has taken the matter up, and proposes to see that everything goes as it should.

SUNDAY POST, OCTOBER 28, 1900.

OFFICIALS ENDEAVOR TO BALK \$30,000 DEAL

Party Has Option to Buy Monument
Square M. E. Church for \$15,000.



THE MONUMENT SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, CHARLESTOWN,
Which may become a branch of the Public Library.

WANTED BY CITY FOR LIBRARY.

Every effort yesterday on the part of some city officials who want to balk that \$30,000 "deal" for purchasing the M. E. Church, corner of Monument square and High street, or to find out the bonders who are trying to do the city out of about \$15,000, proved unavailing. That the city needs this site for a branch library in Charlestown, the Mayor and Aldermen admit, but only those interested in the deal are likely to admit that it is worth \$30,000 to the city.

Mr. E. G. Davis, one of the trustees of the Monument Square Methodist Church, says that about three months ago a man offered them \$15,000 for the property and he was given a three months' option on a payment of a small sum of money. That party, whoever it was, bonded the property with the expectation of unloading it on the city at an advance of \$15,000, or \$30,000, which is the amount of the item which appears in the loan bill. Somebody who believes this price is right, though the same property was offered to the city under Mayor Quincy for \$15,000 must have been influential in having that item put in the loan bill.

A prominent real estate man in Charlestown said yesterday that he understood

that one of the bonders was a man who was prominent socially, politically and in a business way in Charlestown, and had been one of the leaders in the original move advocating that this property be taken by the city for a branch library. This description corresponds with the identity of Mr. Gammans. This same real estate man said that the other bonders he understood to be a well-known Boston politician, who did quite a lot in the way of bonded property he thought the city might want to purchase.

Mr. C. W. Ernst, Mayor Hart's secretary, said yesterday to the Post: "We have no means of knowing who bonded this property. Such a transaction does not have to be recorded, you know, and besides it is a perfectly legitimate business proposition. By that I do not mean that the city is likely to take this property at \$30,000. I know the Mayor would prefer to deal with the owners direct, rather than the bonders, when it comes to a question of negotiating for the purchase of this church for a branch library."

The assessed valuation of the property is \$21,600, of which \$8000 is on the land and \$13,600 on the building.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

DOUBLING THE PRICE

Another Bonding Job
in Charlestown.

\$30,000 for Branch
Library Building.

Was Offered to City
for \$15,000.

Who bonded the "Eel-pot"? That is the question which is agitating the politicians in Charlestown. The "Eel-pot," as every true son of Bunker Hill well knows, is the common name for the Monument Square Church building, vacated some time ago by the Monument Square Methodist organization, which has united with Trinity Church in the latter's more imposing edifice, hardly a stone's throw away.

Ever since the church building was vacated it has been in the market, and about a year ago it was offered to the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, for a branch library, for \$15,000.

Now the Price Is Raised. The offer was not then accepted, and since then the property has been bonded for \$15,000 and is offered to the city for \$30,000. That is twice the price for which the city could have obtained it ten months ago, but an item for \$30,000 to acquire the property was inserted in the Finance Committee's loan bill, which is now before the Board of Aldermen.

Naturally, the boldness of the transaction has attracted a great deal of attention. The offer to sell for \$15,000 is a matter of public record, for it was considered carefully by the Trustees of the Library, who employed experts to examine the property, and the Librarian of the Boston Library, after

inspecting the property, reported that at \$15,000 it was a good bargain. There was no money available at that time, and when the Library Trustees submitted their estimates this year they did not see fit to ask for any money with which to purchase the property.

Somebody had his eye on it, however, and about two months ago somebody went to E. G. Davis, who was the Chairman of the committee which had the property to sell, and made an offer of \$15,000 for it. That was what the society wanted, and the offer was accepted. A small deposit was paid to bind the bargain for three months, in order to look up the title, or something like that.

Nobody connected with the handling of the property seems to know who it was that wanted to give \$15,000 for it, and made the deposit, but who wanted three months in which to look up the title. There are all kinds of rumors afloat, and some of them involve the names of men prominent in Charlestown, while others have it that a well-known politician of this city, who is an expert on options, has a finger in the pie.

Merely for the Site. The item in the Loan bill is as follows: "Site for branch library, M. E. Church, Monument Square and High Street, Charlestown."

This dispenses of an excuse already put forward by some of those who seem to be interested in the scheme, that \$30,000 covers the cost of putting the building into shape for library purposes.

It is considered strange that options can be obtained upon the purchase of church edifices without depositing names and residences, as well as small financial guarantees.

It will be a good pile, if it does not spoil before it is cut. The church gets no benefit out of the deal, for the property is assessed at \$21,600, but by the present scheme the city is to pay twice as much for the property as it would have to pay had not the bonders stepped in. It is an ideal site for a library, being located on the corner of Monument Square and High Street, remote from the noise of traffic and convenient of access from all parts of the district.

They Are Indignant. Many residents of Charlestown who are anxious to have the library moved, are indignant that a public scandal is likely to accompany the attempt to effect a long-needed improvement. Only a short distance from this church is located the property on Elm Street which was bonded a few years ago in order to sell a school house site to the city, and that experience, which was very costly, is still fresh in the memories of Charlestown citizens.

The assessment upon the property is \$21,600, of which \$8000 is on the land and \$13,600 for the building, but the property, of course, is not taxed, and for any other purpose than that of a library \$15,000 would be a big price.

Mayor Hart has had his attention called to the "bonding" job, and if the item of \$30,000 for a "site" reaches him he will undoubtedly veto it. He is prepared to deal directly with the church people.

Meanwhile the question which will continue to agitate Charlestown people is this:

Who bonded the "Eel-pot"?

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 118.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1900.

A DARK DEAL

City of Boston Was to
Lose \$15,000.

A Bunker Hill Church
Bonded by Some One.

Offered to City by the
Trustees for \$15,000.

Appears in Loan Bill with an
Estimate of \$30,000.

To Be Used as a Library
for Charlestown.

Mayor Hart's attention has been called to the item of \$30,000 for the purchase of the old Monument Square Church property in Charlestown, which is in the loan bill reported by the finance committee, and has been informed that it is understood that some one intends to make \$15,000 out of the city on it. Last year this property was offered to the city for \$15,000, and Mayor Quincy was favorably impressed with the proposition of taking the church for a branch library. He considered that the price was reasonable, and the site desirable, and believed that the building, at a small expense, could be fitted up for a library as was the old West Church on Cambridge street. Last December he sent the following letter to the board of trustees of the Public Library:

I have lately learned that a good opportunity now seems to be offered to acquire, at a moderate expense, the old Monument Square Church property in Charlestown, which has long been needed. I understand that the Methodist Church, on Monument square, sold the property to the city for \$15,000, and it is now proposed to purchase it at a reasonable price. This would be a very desirable addition to the city's library, and it ought to be possible to adapt it for library use at a comparatively small expenditure, as was done in the case of the West Church on Cambridge street, now used as the West end branch library.

The provision of a building for the Charlestown branch library outside of the old City Hall, where it is now placed, would furnish more the important advantage of affording a quiet and comfortable place for the municipal court and for quarters for police officers within their building. It is proposed that the building be done up at the beginning of next year, but, before doing out of office, I desire to call this situation to the attention of your board, and to have no doubt it will receive your consideration.

It is believed at City Hall that this property has been bonded, but it is impossible to learn who holds the bond. A church trustee has stated that a man came along, less than three months ago, and offered to buy the property at what it was offered to the city. The bargain was closed and a small deposit was made in order to bond it, the option to run for three months, as the man wanted that time in which to examine the title. The trustee also stated that the property had been lying idle for a long time and that interest was running on a mortgage; that the property was not yielding any income and that the trustees felt that they ought to dispose of it as soon as possible. They would prefer to sell it to the city, but nothing was heard from their offer to sell it to the city at \$15,000, and they did not care to hold it longer.

The present bond, it is stated, will expire shortly, and if the city will show any inclination to purchase the property it can have it at the original price.

At the direction of the library trustees an architect examined the church and reported favorably. The building, he said, "appears to be in a good state of preservation, and the amount of structural repairs necessary to put the edifice in a satisfactory condition for occupancy will be comparatively small. It is my opinion, after an experience with the West Church, that this building offers rather an unusual opportunity for a most satisfactory branch library at a minimum cost."

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Naturally, the boldness of the transaction has attracted a great deal of attention. The offer to sell for \$15,000 is a matter of public record, for it was considered carefully by the Trustees of the Library, who employed experts to examine the property, and the Librarian of the Boston Library, after

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I have lately learned that a good opportunity now exists to be offered to secure, at a moderate expense, the better accommodations for the Charlestown branch library which have long been needed. I understand that the Methodist church, on Monument square, could now probably be purchased at a reasonable price. This stands in about the center of the Charlestown district, and it is to be possible to adapt it for library uses at a comparatively small expenditure, as was done in the case of the West Church on Cambridge street, now used as the West end branch library.

The provision of a building for the Charlestown branch library out of the old city hall, where it is now placed, would furthermore have the important advantage of affording much-needed additional room for the municipal court and for quarters for police officers.

It can be done and the same amount of money, if not less, could be saved by the city, and I have no doubt it will receive your consideration.

It is believed at City Hall that this property has been bonded, but it is impossible to learn who holds the bond. A church trustee has stated that a man came along, less than three months ago, and offered to buy the property at what it was offered to the city. The bargain was closed and a small deposit was made in order to bond it, the option to run for three months, as the man wanted that time in which to examine the title. The trustee also stated that the property had been lying idle for a long time and that interest was running on a mortgage; that the property was not yielding any income and that the trustees felt that they ought to dispose of it as soon as possible. They would prefer to sell it to the city, but nothing was heard from their offer to sell it to the city at \$15,000, and they did not care to hold it longer.

The present bond, it is stated, will expire shortly, and if the city will show any inclination to purchase the property it can have it at the original price.

At the direction of the library trustees an architect examined the church and reported favorably. The building, he said, "appears to be in a good state of preservation, and the amount of structural repairs necessary to put the edifice in a satisfactory condition for occupancy will be comparatively small. It is my opinion, after an experience with the West Church, that this building offers rather an unusual opportunity for a most satisfactory branch library at a minimum cost."

The claim has been made that the \$30,000 provided in the loan bill is not alone for the purchase of the property, but also for fitting it up as a branch library. The item, however, in the loan bill specifically states "site for branch library, M. E. Church, Monument square and High street, Charlestown."

The assessors' valuation is \$15,000 for the building and \$8000 for the land. For any other purpose than a library the cost of \$15,000 is considered to be excessive.

The city paid \$25,000 for the West Church, where the land is valuable, and that property was purchased direct from the church people and not from a speculator. If the city does not take the Monument square property before the bond expires, it is understood that the trustees will not renew the bond, but will sell the property to the city if the latter will take it.

The Charlestown Improvement Association has given this matter some consideration, and several members say that they will give it considerable more thought when it becomes clear that the bonders are to succeed in getting \$15,000 out of the city treasury. One member states that it looks very much like the Elm street case.

Mayor Hart says that he will make his bargain only with the church people, and not with any speculator.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1900

BUST OF GENERAL F. A. WALKER

Bronze Likeness of the Soldier, Economist and Statistician Being Placed in the Courtyard of the Public Library

In the cloistered courtyard of the Public Library a workman this morning began chipping away at the granite wall, describing the niche that has been there since the noisy visit of the "Bacchante." Near by the scene of the workman's operations, covered with a white cloth, lays the bronze bust of General Francis A. Walker, which is to occupy a niche in the southern wall of the courtyard. It is hoped that this statue will be the beginning of a local Valhalla, and that in time the courtyard will be lined with busts and statues of men famous in this Commonwealth. The bust of General Walker was authorized by the Boston City Council in June, 1897, and the sum of \$2500 was appropriated. In the summer of 1899 a model was made by Richard E. Brooks and on July 7 of the same year the contract was made with that artist. Mr. Brooks also made the bust of Oliver Wendell Holmes, which is in Bates Hall, and now has under way a medallion of Ralph Waldo Emerson, which is to be placed in the courtyard in place of one of the stone rose-trees over the arches. The bust of General Walker stands before a bronze background, three feet high by two feet and nine inches broad. This background and the bust will be let into the wall some six inches, and the whole will be supported by a bracket of Tennessee marble, upon which are engraved sprigs of oak leaves. People who knew General Walker and who have seen the bust say that it is a good likeness. It is life-size and is represented in military uniform, the high collar of the military overcoat being thrown back and furnishing a good setting for the lower part of the face. Upon the bottom of the bust is engraved the name "Francis Amasa Walker." The bronze background is recessed for the head. At the top the bronze projects, forming a kind of cornice. Upon this are the words, "Soldier, Economist, Statistician." Below on the background proper is inscribed "President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Trustee of the Boston Public Library." To the left of the head is the inscription, "Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth Census," and to the right, "Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers." The bust is to be let into the wall on the level with the eyes of passers-by, and just opposite the windows that overlook the courtyard from the main staircase. There will probably be no ceremonies attendant upon the placing of the bust in position.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1900.

WALKER'S BUST IN LIBRARY.

The portrait bust of Gen. F. A. Walker by Richard Brooks, is to be put in place in the courtyard of the public library within a few days.

The bust is of bronze, life-size, and is the memorial voted by the city council June 18, 1897, when \$2500 was appropriated.

The bust will stand upon a marble bracket in a recess especially chiselled out of the westerly wall, and will have the effect of high relief, setting out from a bronze background or frame.

The bust will project about one half from beyond the line of the wall.

Upon the bronze background is the inscription: "Soldier, economist, Statistician. President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Trustee of the Boston Public Library. Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth Census. Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers." And on the base of the bust: "Francis Amasa Walker."

The model of the bust received the approval of the art commission of the city, the art committee of the public library and the Walker family.

The bust is generally regarded as an exceptionally good likeness.

On the shoulders is a military overcoat, while at the throat one button of the double-breasted undercoat is seen.

Brooks is a Boston sculptor of note. Bates Hall contains an example of his work in the bust of Holmes.

It is planned to make of the fountain-courtyard a sort of Valhalla, other busts being placed within recesses in the walls when funds allow or citizens contribute.

The rosettes over the arched columns are to be replaced, eventually, by medallions.

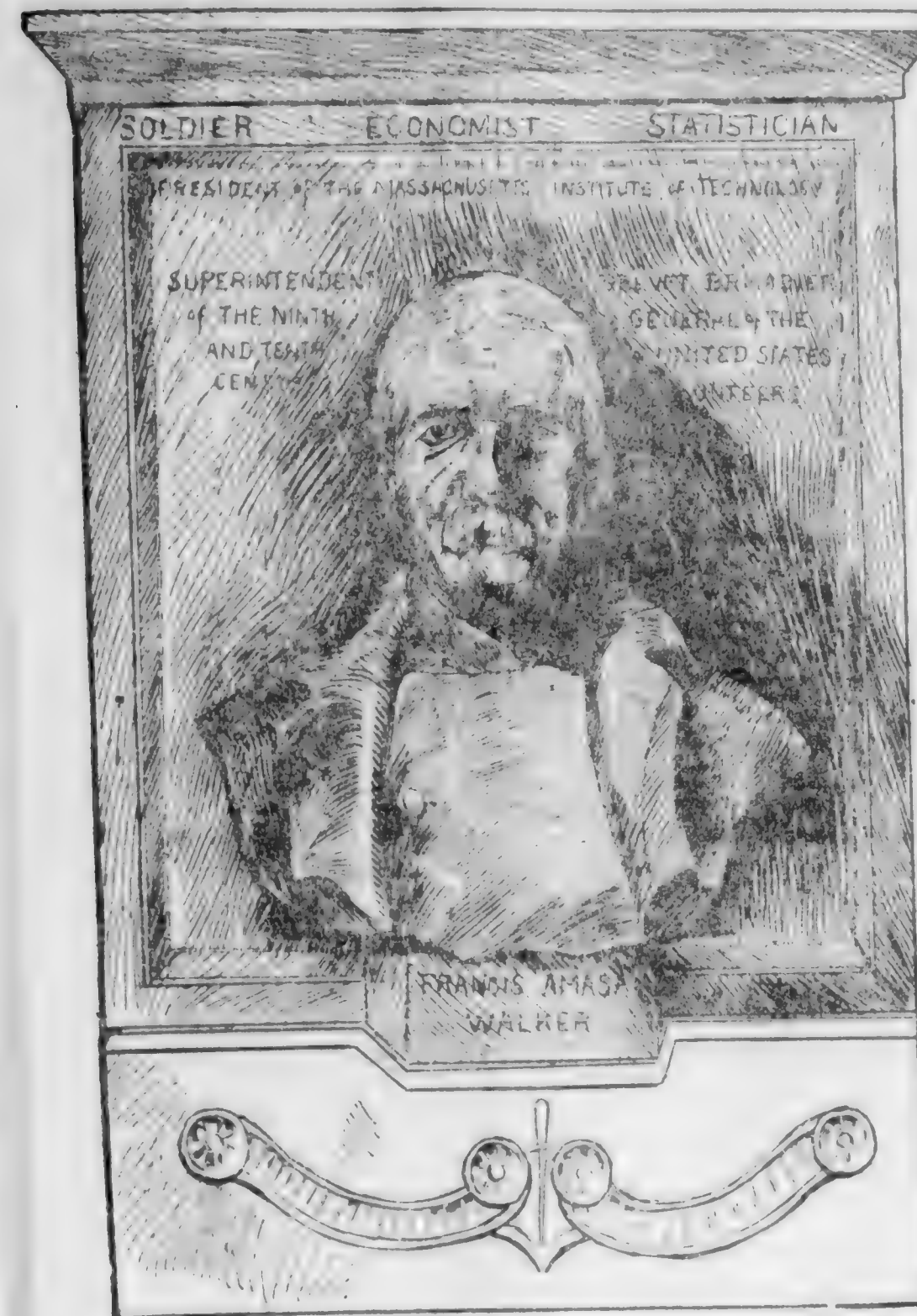
One medallion, that of Emerson, is already provided by the city.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1900.

BUST OF GEN F. A. WALKER.

It is Being Put in Place by the City of Boston In the Public Library.



BUST OF THE LATE GEN FRANCIS A. WALKER.

The memorial tablet and bust of Gen Francis A. Walker, which was ordered by the city of Boston some two years ago, is being put in place in the inner court of the public library, about the center of the western wall under the arcade and level with the first floor.

This memorial, for which \$2500 was appropriated, is the work of Richard E. Brooks, who made the new Cass statue in the public garden. It is a splendid piece of work. The whole design is nearly four feet in height. It consists of a bronze background and a life-size bust of Gen Walker, which rests on an ornate marble bracket.

The bronze background to which the bust is attached is sunk into the wall so that about half the bust will project from the wall. The bust of the general is strongly modeled, and it will remain an open question which is the better—the one by Daniel French, which may be seen in the corridor of the

Rogers building nearby, or this bust by Brooks. Both are excellent, yet they are distinct in many respects.

On the bronze background are inscribed the following brief sentences: On the upper part of what might be called the frame, "Soldier—Economist—Statesman." Behind the bust: "President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth Census—Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers." Underneath: "Francis Amasa Walker."

Gen Walker had been a trustee of the public library for a number of years prior to his death, and no fitter place could be found for this memorial.

This court will eventually become Boston's Valhalla. Already a memorial of Ralph Waldo Emerson is being executed by Mr. Brooks, which is also to be placed beneath this vaulted arcade, and others will undoubtedly follow, so that this will in the course of time become a court of fame, dedicated to Boston's great men.

There are to be no dedicatory ceremonies over this memorial.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

VOL. CVIII, NO. 124.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1900.

GEN. WALKER IN BRONZE

Bust of the Famous Soldier and Educator to Be Placed on the Public Library.



A life-size bronze bust of Gen. Francis A. Walker is to be set up within a few days in a niche in the southern wall of the courtyard of the Public Library. Workmen began yesterday to cut into the granite wall, the location being just opposite the windows that overlook the courtyard from the main staircase.

Three years ago the city council authorized an appropriation of \$2500 for this bust of a president of the Institute of Technology, who had been a trustee of the Boston Public Library. Last year the art commission regarded favorably a model submitted by Mr. Richard E. Brooks, sculptor, and he received the contract for the work.

The bust is considered to be a good likeness. It represents Gen. Walker in military uniform, with uncovered head. The countenance is impressively strong, but not stern. The bronze piece is to stand in relief against a bronze plate, three feet high and nearly as wide. This background is to be let into the granite wall several inches, and will be supported by a decorated bracket of marble.

On the base of the bust is the name "Francis Amasa Walker." At the top of the plate are the words "Soldier, Economist, Statistician." Below, over the head, is this inscription: "President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Trustee of the Boston Public Library." To the left of the head is the inscription: "Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth Census," and to the right, "Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers."

BOSTON POST, The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

The work of making a niche in the courtyard walls of the Boston Public Library, where will rest the bronze bust of the late General Francis A. Walker, was begun yesterday. There will probably be ceremonies attending the placing of the bust in position.

The special exhibition this month in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library is of a collection of photographs of Greek sculptures.

Future exhibitions of photographs in the Fine Arts department of the public library will be as follows: December, Florence and Florentine Galleries; January, Venice and Venetian Galleries; February, Rome and Roman Galleries; March, Paris and the Louvre; April, London and the National Gallery; May, Germany and German Galleries; June, Madrid and the Prado; July, American Mural Decorations.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

THEY PROTEST.

Charlestown Improvement Association Take Action in Regard to Proposed Purchase of Monument Square Church Property.

The Charlestown Improvement Association met last evening for the first time since the loan bill was reported to the Boston Board of Aldermen. The purchase of the Monument Square Church property by the city of Boston for library purposes was first advocated by the association, which caused it to come to the notice of Mayor Quincy, who commended the idea. At an interview arranged between the Library Committee of the Board of Aldermen and the trustees of the church by the association the trustees agreed to accept \$15,000 for the property from the city, but stipulated that the price to any other party would be higher.

The members of the association expressed themselves in vigorous terms last evening over the item in the loan bill which names the sum of \$30,000 for the purchase of the Monument Square property by the city as a site for a library. Their feeling found partial vent in ordering the Secretary to write to the Mayor, emphatically protesting against his approving the item of \$30,000 in the loan bill for the purchase of the property and requesting him not to entertain the idea of paying more than \$15,000 for it. It was stated by Mr. Gammons that the trustees were not anxious to make money out of the city, and that they would not advance on their price.

The entire feeling in the matter was brought about by the fact that the property was bonded in the sum of \$50 by a person whose name is known only to the treasurer of the church, James A. Joselyn, one of the trustees, who was present at the meeting, stated that the reason why the church allowed a private citizen to bond the property was because of the delay in the action of the city in taking up with the offer. He stated that the three months' limit would expire on the 15th of the present month, and that he felt that the trustees would be very glad to sell the property to the city for the figure first named when they were at liberty to do so.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CXLII, NO. 128.

MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1900.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

The branch library in the city building in City square was open yesterday afternoon and evening for the first Sunday since the summer vacation. The reading room and circulation department were both opened at 2 o'clock, the former closing at 10 and the latter at 9 o'clock. The reading room is now kept open until 9 o'clock on week day evenings.

Transcript -

November 8, 1900.

MAYOR TO RECEIVE A PROTEST

Charlestown Improvement Association Objects to Payment by the City of Boston of More Than \$15,000 for a Library Site in That District

At a meeting of the Charlestown Improvement Association, last evening, the proposed purchase by the city of the Monument Square Church property for library purposes was considered. Colonel William H. Oakes presided. A year ago the property was offered to the city for \$15,000, but since then it has been bonded and there is an item in the loan bill before the Board of Aldermen calling for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purchase of the property. George H. Gammons referred to a printed article which intimated that he was close to a man who had negotiated for the property and had bought the option on it for \$500 for ninety days. Mr. Gammons denied that he had in any way been a party to the deal.

Frank S. Mason moved that the secretary be instructed to write to the mayor protesting against his approving the item for the Charlestown Branch Library as it stands in the loan bill for \$30,000, and urging that not over \$15,000 be paid for it. The motion was passed unanimously. Mr. Mason stated that the trustees were willing to accept \$15,000 for the property, providing it would be used for library purposes.

Captain Crotty of Company D, Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Charlestown Artillery, spoke on the needs of Company D's armory and of the necessity of having an armory to accommodate the three Charlestown companies. A committee was appointed to visit the old armory and make an investigation.

Post 1410

FRANKLIN FUND.

Proposition to Found a Franklin Institute With It

The sub-committee of the Board of Managers of the Franklin fund, consisting of four members of the Board of Aldermen and a clergyman, gave a hearing last evening at City Hall relative to the disposition of this fund. Chairman O'Brien of the Board of Aldermen presided.

Councilman Peck of Ward 12, who suggested a plan for the use of the fund in the establishment of the city government, stated that conferences had been held by people interested, and they had agreed upon a plan. This plan was presented by Frank K. Foster. In substance it was this:

"That the Franklin fund should be used to defray the cost of erecting, furnishing and equipping a building to be known as the Franklin Institute."

"That the city should provide a site for the Franklin Institute facility consisting of quarters for a branch of the Public Library, reading rooms, and such other rooms, shops and laboratories as may be deemed requisite, together with necessary furniture, collections and equipment, shall be provided to enable the managers of the institute to promote educational measures."

Those Favored Plan.

This proposition was signed by the following: President Pritchett and Secretary Tyler of the Institute of Technology; Arthur Astor Carey, president, of the Erik and Crafts Society; Samuel E. Hubbard, president of the North End Union; W. W. Farmer, principal of the Mechanics' High School, and many others.

At former hearings there has been a great variance of opinion in regard to what should be done with this fund, but last night every speaker agreed upon the plan as outlined.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1900.

THE FRANKLIN FUND.

Opposition to Its Use for an Institute Has Disappeared.

The special committee of the board of managers of the Franklin fund, appointed to report a plan for disposing of the \$30,000 now in the hands of the city treasurer, gave a public hearing at City Hall last night.

The hearing was not largely attended, but the difference of opinion which has characterized previous hearings was lacking last night, all those who were heard favoring the proposition to apply all the money available, in establishing a Franklin Institute.

The board of managers consists of the board of aldermen and the pastors of the three oldest Episcopal, Presbyterian and Congregational churches in the city. They were represented last night by Aldermen O'Brien, Gerry, Codman and Norris.

Councilman Peck, at whose instance the hearing was called, submitted a proposition to the committee for the disposal of the fund, which he said had been drawn up by persons interested, at a conference held recently.

The proposition was this:—
That the Franklin fund should be used as a whole for a single purpose.

That the spirit of Benjamin Franklin's will can best be carried into effect by promoting the social, intellectual and industrial interests of the people of Boston.

That the Franklin fund should be used to defray the cost of erecting, furnishing and equipping a building to be known as the Franklin Institute.

That the city should provide a site for the Franklin Institute. We favor the site now occupied by the old Franklin School-house as the most appropriate and suitable site for the Franklin Institute.

That in the Franklin Institute, facilities consisting of quarters for a branch of the Public Library, reading-rooms, and such other rooms, shops and laboratories as may be deemed requisite, together with necessary furniture, collections and equipment, shall be provided to enable the managers of the institute to promote educational measures of the people of Boston, and in particular to give to those who are interested in the Franklin Institute, the opportunity of attending to the study of the life and work of Benjamin Franklin, and to the study of the history and progress of the Franklin Institute.

Councilman Peck introduced F. K. Foster, of the Central Labor Union, to take charge of the case for those present at the conference when the proposition was framed.

The speakers were G. E. McNeill, ex-Railroad Commissioner, who presented the proposition; H. L. Johnson, of the Society of Arts and Crafts; C. W. Farmer, of the Mechanics' High School; T. F. Tracy, chairman of the Cigar Makers' Union; Frank M. McGuire, of the Upholsterers' Union, and W. L. Cresmar, of the Typographical Union.

F. K. Foster, after the statements of those interested had been made, said in closing, that the mechanics and laborers who would benefit from the establishment of a Franklin Institute were tabling rather impatient at the long delay in coming to some conclusion regarding the disposition of the fund. However, if the money was put to some use within the century, he thought the people would try and be patient.

The fact that there was no opposition to the plan to establish an institute to the plan to establish an institute was remarked upon by several speakers, and the explanation was made that as public bath houses and convenience stations had been provided and successfully operated in different parts of the city, there is now no need to agitate the question of applying a portion of the fund for such purposes. It was the opinion of all the speakers that the money would bring the most benefit to the class of people for whose use it was intended, if applied in establishing an institute as proposed.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

FRANKLIN BEQUEST

Subject of Hearing by Managers.

Substantial Unanimity Disclosed

In Favor of Franklin Institute.

Twenty-five people gathered in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall last evening to listen to and take part in a public hearing on the disposition of the Franklin Fund. A sub-committee of the Board of Managers of the Fund was in charge of the hearing. There is no probability of any definite action this year, and the hearing was valuable only for its expression of opinion, some of which were not entirely novel, but showed unusual unanimity.

Chairman O'Brien of the Board of Aldermen is Chairman of the sub-committee, and he presided at the hearing last evening. Alderman Gerry sat at his right. They were the only members of the sub-committee who were present when the hearing opened. Councilman Peck of Ward 12 was the first speaker. He set out the conference had been held by people interested in the Franklin Fund, and that they had agreed upon a plan which F. K. Foster would present. The plan proved to be as follows:

The Plan Presented.

1. That the Franklin Fund should be used as a whole for a single purpose.

2. That the spirit of Benjamin Franklin's will can best be carried into effect by promoting the social, intellectual and industrial interests of the people of Boston.

3. That the Franklin Fund should be used to defray the cost of erecting, furnishing and equipping a building to be known as the Franklin Institute.

4. That the city should provide a site for the Franklin Institute. We favor the site now occupied by the old Franklin School-house as the most appropriate and suitable site for the Franklin Institute.

5. That in the Franklin Institute, facilities consisting of quarters for a branch of the Public Library, reading-rooms, and such other rooms, shops and laboratories as may be deemed requisite, together with necessary furniture, collections and equipment, shall be provided to enable the managers of the institute to promote educational measures of the people of Boston, and in particular to give to those who are interested in the Franklin Institute, the opportunity of attending to the study of the life and work of Benjamin Franklin, and to the study of the history and progress of the Franklin Institute.

This plan, as outlined above, was distributed on printed slips.

Labor Leaders Were Heard.

Mr. Foster called on George E. McNeill, who spoke for organized labor, and repeated the argument made by him two years ago before the Board of Managers. In 1898, other speakers were Thomas F. Tracy, of the Cigar Makers' Union; Frank McGuire, of the Upholsterers' Union; and Weldon L. Martin, of the Typographical Union. Mr. Foster then called on Joseph Whall, of the Allied Printing Trades Council; Edward J. Ryan, of the Structural Iron Workers; and Robert Wood of Andover Workers.

House, Treasurer of Drawing School, Hopkins of the Boston Public Schools, Secretary Tyler of the Institute of Technology, Frank L. Johnson of the Society of Arts and Crafts, Principal C. W. Farmer of the Mechanics' High School.

The speakers favored the use of the Franklin fund for the Franklin Institute. Some of them had previously favored the use of the fund for public baths, convenience stations and other purposes.

It was the opinion of all the speakers that the money would bring the most benefit to the class of people for whose use it was intended, if applied in establishing an institute as proposed.

The committee took the matter under advisement.

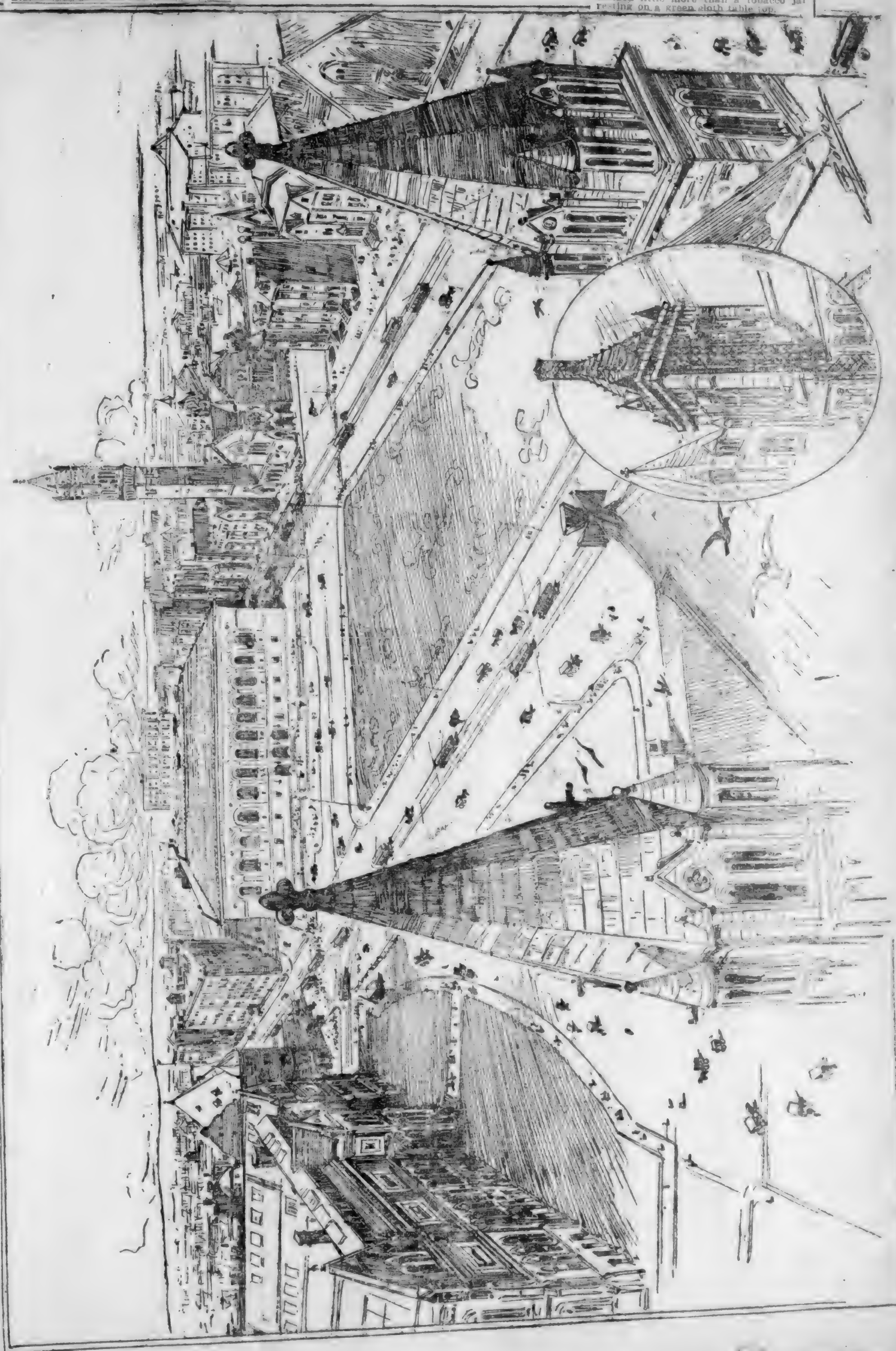
SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CVIII, NO. 134.

SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1900.

But how changed the appearance of all! The solid, severe looking Public Library was just in front, but so dwarfed that it looked more like a shoe-box punctured with holes. To the left, the Art Museum, with its warm colorings and richly wrought mural decorations, bordered plentifully by turf, seemed little more than a tobacco jar resting on a green cloth table-top.

LOOKING DOWN ON COPLEY SQUARE FROM THE TOWER OF TRINITY CHURCH.



BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1900.
(Copyright, 1900, Post Publishing Company.)

THE FRANKLIN FUND.

If the shade of Benjamin Franklin has cognizance of what passes in the city of his birth, which he sought to endow by his beneficence, for several years past that honored personality must have suffered such pangs of hope deferred as are possible to a disembodied spirit. The disposition of that part of the Franklin Fund becoming available for public purposes after a century of increment has been held in abeyance, first, through question as to the authority for its expenditure, and more lately by a very decided difference of opinion as to the manner in which it should be expended to conform to the wishes of the benefactor. This difference is not surprising. The conditions of life in Boston, the public needs, the requirements of the community which Franklin desired to benefit, have radically and entirely changed. As the purpose for which the fund was created, namely, loans to worthy young mechanics desirous of establishing themselves in business, has disappeared in the development of industry, so have the conditions regulating the investment of the principal changed. This bequest of Franklin, in short, is incongruous because of the lapse of time since it was made. Wise as Franklin was, he could not foresee in the eighteenth century what would be the needs of the Boston of the twentieth century. The variation is as great as his calculation of the sum to which his bequest would amount through the increment of interest during the hundred years which he fixed as the term before the principal should become available.

In the hearing which has been given on this matter, however, we are inclined to think a reasonable, sufficient and advantageous disposition of the Franklin Fund was indicated. There have been several attempts made to provide a satisfactory use of this money, now amounting to \$366,880, but none which have met general approval or on which the trustees have felt themselves authorized to act. The suggestion now offered may serve to clear up the situation. In the first place, the plan proposed at this hearing looks to the expenditure of the Franklin Fund upon a single monumental institution which shall preserve the name of its founder while providing the public advantages which it was his purpose to create. Other plans, looking to the disposal of the fund in conveniences throughout the city, have properly been discouraged. It cannot be said that any of these were antagonistic to the ideas of the benefactor, but they have not suited the ideas of the beneficiaries as to the disposal of the gift. The plan now favored recognizes the public needs, and the memory of Franklin as well.

Briefly stated, the scheme for the expenditure of the Franklin Fund proposes the creation of an industrial institution, bearing the name of its founder, designed for work outside the lines of the public school system, and with especial reference to the needs of those engaged in industrial pursuits. The plan, as formally presented, looks first to the use of the Franklin Fund as a whole for a single purpose. This, we think everyone will concede, is eminently proper. Further, the statement of the scheme proceeds: "That the Franklin Fund should be used to defray the cost of erecting, furnishing and equipping a building to be known as the Franklin Institute. That the city should provide a site for the Franklin Institute. We favor the site now occupied by the old Franklin schoolhouse as the most appropriate and suitable site for the Franklin Institute. That, in the Franklin Institute, facilities, consisting of quarters for a branch of the public library, reading rooms, and such halls, rooms, shops and laboratories as may be deemed requisite, together with necessary furniture, collections and equipment, shall be provided to enable the managers of the institute to promote educational measures of two kinds, viz: 1. Those looking to general education, e. g., by classes and lectures in history and in political and social science. 2. Those looking to theoretical and practical instruction in such of the applied arts and sciences as are best calculated to stimulate and widen the intelligence, cultivate the taste, enhance the skill, and increase the efficiency of the people of Boston, special regard being given to those who are artisans."

In its general features, this plan ought to command public approval. Success, of course, will depend upon the wisdom and efficiency with which the scheme is developed in its details; but as it stands it seems to be a satisfactory solution of the problem which has been waiting now for several years. It is much in favor of the plan that it has the approval of leading educators, of organized labor and of the representatives of practical enterprises for charity and morality in this city.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 139.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1900.

THE FRANKLIN FUND.

To the Editor of The Herald:

The several hearings on the disposition of the Franklin fund, extending over a number of years, has resulted in bringing forward different propositions, each an improvement on the last, but no single one complete in itself, while some of them had decidedly objectionable features. These misadventures were largely due to the prearranged and restricted character of these hearings, the first of which was confined to a select few, whose trade school idea revealed their class bias, resting, as it did, on the theory that chief source of labor's woes, of the unemployment of the times, etc., which was true of Franklin's time rather than of our own. This project, more-

over, which had its merits, belongs to the public school curriculum, where the nucleus is already formed in the manual training department.

The next hearing included the trade unions, which assumed to speak for the masses, but represented really only a fraction of the toilers of the land, whose methods are antiquated and whose interests are far from identical with the mass of wage-earners. Their scheme, approved by a "reform mayor," of exceeding adroitness, proposed a division of the funds between public baths and gymnasiums and an institute for lectures for the working class, with accommodations for the trade unions, the Grand Army and a ward room. The baths and gymnasium, which should have been introduced by the city itself long years ago, were subsequently dropped from the scheme.

The plan now before the committee eliminates, apparently, the trade union, Grand Army and ward room provisions, and gives to the educational aim a general and special character, the former including "lectures and classes in history and political and social science," the latter "instruction in theoretical and applied arts and sciences" for "the people of Boston, special regard being given to those of the artisan class." This plan, like the other, contemplates the erection of a building on Washington street near Dover, which is to be equipped and maintained by this Franklin fund, and to bear the name of its donor.

This plan is a near approach to that of the civic institute, outlined in a petition of the social alliance to the city council, and afterward submitted through the press to this committee in an earlier stage of its work. This communication was a protest against a dissipation of the fund for miscellaneous uses and a plea for a broader and more definite plan of action suited to this new era and the needs of the people as a whole.

This plan of the institute included a public forum, hall and classrooms for lectures on history, social science and the arts and sciences, the institute to be centrally located and to serve as the keystone to a general plan of education for adults and of free discussion, with extensions in all of the wards of the city and through Greater Boston. The place designated as most suitable for the institute was, at first, the site of the old Public Library building, after this was rejected, the vacated premises of the Providence depot, or some spot in that section.

The times are ripe for such an enterprise, but blind and ill-considered attempts in this direction will only tend to dwarf or defeat the movement. The plan now under advisement falls in respect to its scope or dimensions, and location, which is in a noisy, noisome and pent-up neighborhood, and far from central. The plan is gauged by the size of the fund, \$366,000, which ought to be supplemented by an appropriation from the city, and perhaps from the state, which would prove a wise economy in the end.

If this is not done the institute will be little more than a duplication of Wells Memorial of 1884 and a waste of money. The Chamber of Commerce, which has a similar plan, has a similar location, and a similar fund. The Franklin fund, which is a public fund, should be used for a public purpose, and not for a private one. The Franklin fund, which is a public fund, should be used for a public purpose, and not for a private one.

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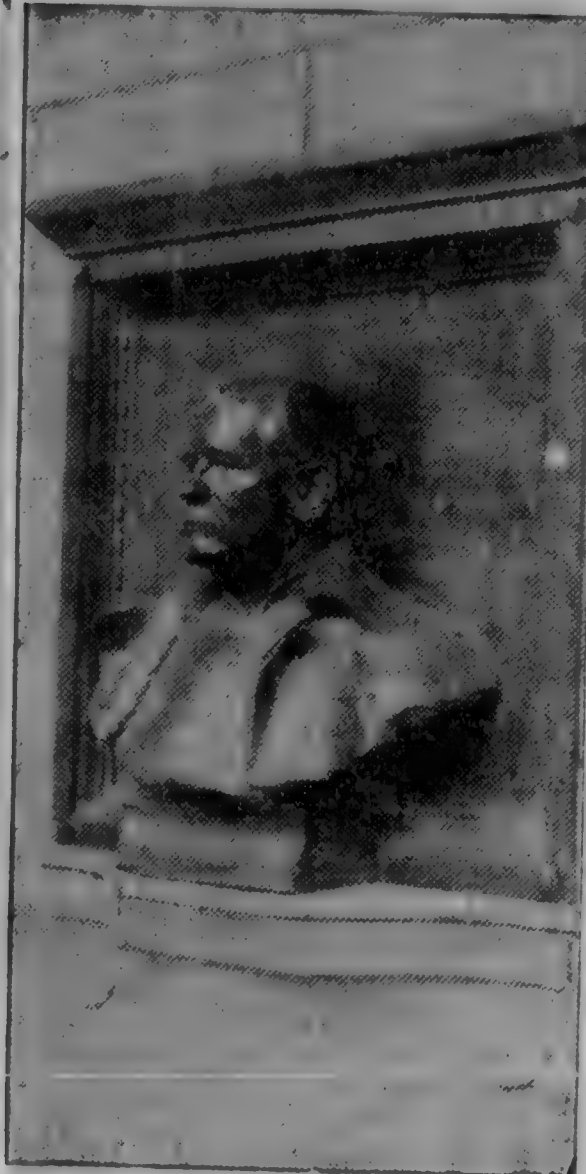
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1900

OLD BOOKS BY AUCTION

Duplicates of a Foreign University Library Sold at Libbie's This Morning

There was an auction of old books at Libbie's this morning, and while the prices realized were not high, the sale attracted attention from the fact that many of the books offered are those seldom seen for sale. They were for the most part duplicates from the library of a foreign university which contains the handsomest book in the world, but those offered at the sale were nearly all in poor condition, and this accounts for the low prices received. There were twenty-six specimens of incunabula and early printing, the oldest specimen going back to 1475, but not more than \$20 was paid for the oldest. There were several black-letter books and twenty-four specimens of the work of the Elzevir Press, but some of the latter went as low as a dollar, owing to their lack of covers or other imperfections. A copy of the Commonwealth Acts of 1630, in black letter and brown leather, was bought for the Public Library for \$5. Robert Beverly's "History and Present State of Virginia," London, 1705, brought \$13.50, and the same price was paid for the curious old plates of William Cowper's "Anatomy of the Human Bodies," London, 1788.

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1900.

SOLD FOR \$15,000.

Rumor That Unknown Parties Have Bought the Trinity M. E. Church Property in Monument Sq., Charlestown.

It is rumored that the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church property on the corner of Monument sq. and High st., Charlestown, was sold last evening to some person unknown for the sum of \$15,000, the price at which the trustees of the church property were willing to sell the property to the city of Boston some time ago for library purposes.

On Aug. 15 the church trustees made an agreement to sell the property to private individuals. They were paid \$500 for an option, to run 90 days. The option expired last night and the purchaser was obliged to take the property at the agreed price of \$15,000 before Nov. 15 expired or he would have to forfeit the \$500.

The deal, it is said, was carried through successfully and the property now belongs to some person which the trustees, it is alleged, are not willing to have known.

The board of trustees comprise Capt. Joshua Eldridge, E. G. Davis, Robert Loughhead, Alexander Fraser, N. S. Hollington, Charles Butler and W. D. Thompson. Mr. Loughhead, through whom the negotiations were made, and the other trustees, did not know who is the purchaser of the property, and from all that can be learned it appears that they were conducted through an out-of-town broker acting for Thomas H. Cook, whose residence is not given.

Hon. George H. Gammons, a past president and member of the Charlestown improvement association, has and is in favor of the city of Boston purchasing the property for a branch of the Boston public library for \$15,000, the price named by the trustees, and when he learned last August that private individuals had offered to bond the property he went to Mayor Hart and laid the matter before him, urging his honor to make the purchase for branch library purposes before it fell into the hands of speculators. The mayor was powerless, and said he must wait the action of the city council.

Alderman O'Brien early in the year introduced introduced an order appropriating \$30,000 for a site for a public library and the fitting and furnishing of the same. The loan bill now under consideration in the city council provides an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purchase of the Monument sq. property for branch library purposes.

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Mr. Frank S. Mason, at that meeting, referred to the favorable attitude of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, who considered the sum of \$15,000 a very reasonable figure.

Everett Torrey said that the figure in the loan bill was exorbitant and an injustice to the taxpayers.

The people of Charlestown are very much interested in the proposed new branch library question, as there is urgent need of increased and better library facilities in that district.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1900.

A SCHEME HAS BEEN DEVISED

For a Franklin Institute Building.

It Will Be Submitted to Managers.

Arrangements Will Be Very Elaborate.

A sub-committee of the Franklin Fund managers will present to the full board at its next meeting on the 20th an interesting report which is made public today for the first time. The report favors the establishment of a Franklin Institute where the old Franklin School Building is now located, and the suggestions made are based on a plan proposed by Robert A. Woods of the South End House. In part it is as follows:

Would Remove Ladder House.
"A new building would be erected, covering the entire site of the old Franklin School House, taking in the adjoining site covered by the Fire Department's ladder house. Fire Commissioner Russell has been consulted as to the possible removal of the small ladder house to another location, and he is entirely willing that this should be done, and would not require that the new ladder house should be placed on so expensive land."

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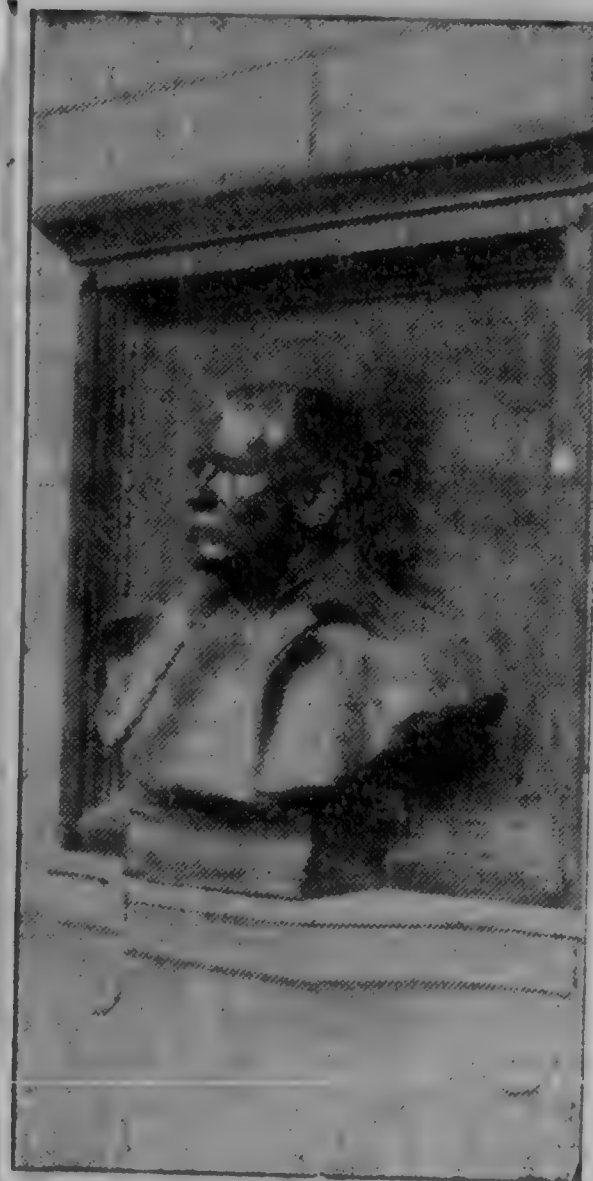
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Jan. 30, 1903

Boston Daily Globe.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1900.

GLOBE EXTRA! LATEST---7.30 NEW PLANS

For a Proposed Franklin Institute Building.

Site on Washington, Near Dover St, Favored.

It Would Take in Old School Lot,
and That Occupied by Fire De-
partment Ladder House—Accom-
modation for South End Library
Would be Provided—Alleged De-
fective Wires of an Electric Plant
Cut Out—Boston Not an East
Wind City.

A report favoring the taking of the site of the old Franklin school on Washington st. near Dover st. for a Franklin institute building will be made to the board of managers of the Franklin fund by the subcommittee at its next meeting. The fund now amounts to about \$389,000.

The plan which the committee will advocate is one prepared by Robert A. Woods of the Andover house, South end settlement, at the committee's request.

He suggests a new building to be erected covering the entire site of the old Franklin schoolhouse, taking in the lot covered by the fire department's ladder house adjoining. Col. Russell, fire commissioner, has been consulted about the possible removal of the ladder house to another location, and he is entirely willing that this should be done, and would not require that a substitute should be placed on such expensive land.

A part of the basement and all of the first floor of the proposed new building are to be devoted to the South end branch of the public library. The rear of the basement, which will stand well above the level of the ground, will be given up to a reading room for men, in which it is proposed that smoking should be allowed. This would have to be used a few times in the year as a voting place, to make good the loss of the present ward 9 ward room in the old Franklin schoolhouse building. This arrangement would make a general reading room on the first floor, much more inviting and accessible to the women. A pleasant resort of this kind for young working women is greatly needed.

On this same floor space will be provided for a children's room similar to the one which has been so successful at the Central library, and an exhibition room which would be a valuable adjunct to the work of the Franklin institute, to be used for exhibitions of painting, in-

light for business houses in that section, and complaint was made to it that its wires hung loosely and were imperfectly insulated. It was directed to remedy the evil, and it is alleged, neglected to do so.

The defects in the wires, it is claimed, have existed since Sept. 22. Recently a fire in one of the business places was traced to defective wiring, the fire itself being in a bunch of wires. Some 12 or 15 concerns will be affected by the cutting out of the wires.

Boston is not an east-wind city. It has east wind, as every one knows, but its percentage is small compared with the wind from other directions.

This is a fact which was officially communicated to Mayor Hart today by J. W. Smith, local weather forecaster. In a table which Mr. Smith submits to the mayor he shows that for the three years, 1897-98-99, the actual percentage of east wind was 10.60.

The total for east, southeast and northeast was 24.17, while for west, southwest and northwest the percentage was 45.65.

The direct north wind showed a percentage of 9.04, only a trifle below that from the east.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CXXII, NO. 144.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1900.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Prof. Woods' Plan for the
Outlay of \$369,000.

Would Erect Building on
Franklin School Site.

Place for Self-Improvement
and Recreation of All.

Boston Shown to Be Not an
East Wind City.

Overhead Electric Light
Wires Coming Down.

At the next meeting of the board of managers of the Franklin fund the subcommittee which gave a public hearing with regard to the disposition of the fund, will report a plan suggested by Prof. Robert A. Woods of the Andover House, South end settlement. The plan was submitted to the committee at its request, and it provides for a new building to be erected on the site of the old Franklin schoolhouse and the fire department's ladder house adjoining, on Washington street near Dover.

Prof. Woods states in his suggestions that "Col. Russell has been consulted about the possible removal of the small ladder house to another location, and he is entirely willing that this should be done, and would not require that the new ladder house should be placed on so expensive land."

In regard to the uses to which the new building, to be known as the Franklin institute, might be put, Prof. Woods suggests the following:

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"The fourth floor offers a suggestion as to the kind of rooms which would be needed for the specific work of the Franklin institute, and the plan shows two lecture rooms at the front of the building, with six classrooms at the rear divided by a corridor running lengthwise of the building."

"Under the present larger scheme a fifth and a sixth floor will be needed for similar rooms. The top floor would have to be devoted to meeting places for the two Grand Army posts, which now have the use of the larger part of the old Franklin schoolhouse building. It should be distinctly provided, however, that these posts have no sort of vested right in the building, and should not be allowed to transfer any sort of equity in it to any organization which might continue on after the Grand Army had ceased to exist. Thus in 20 or 25 years this upper floor would become available for the use of the institute."

The plan provides for a central entrance, with elevator, and entrances at each of the front corners. Provision is also made for men's and women's toilet, office, rest rooms and ante-room.

Site on Washington, Near Dover St, Favored.

It Would Take in Old School Lot and That Occupied by Fire Department Ladder House—Accommodation for South End Library Would be Provided—Alleged Defective Wires of an Electric Plant Cut Out—Boston Not an East Wind City.

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The present South end branch of the public library, which is in wholly inadequate quarters and in a very poor location for its use, on Montgomery st, under the English high school, contains about 18,000 books, which will serve as a nucleus for a new South end branch.

The second and third floors provide for a hall, balcony and gallery which will seat 1500 persons. This hall would be used primarily for popular lectures on industrial and technical subjects in connection with the work of the institute, and it would also have a variety of important uses similar to those to which Faneuil hall has been put in the past. The city owns a great organ which could be placed in this hall.

The fourth floor offers a suggestion as to the kind of room which would be needed for the specific work of the Franklin Institute, and the plan shows two lecture rooms at the front of the building, with six class rooms at the rear, divided by a corridor running lengthwise of the building.

Under the present larger scheme a fifth and sixth floor will also be needed for similar purposes. The top floor would have to be devoted to meeting places for the two Grand Army posts, which now have the use of the larger part of the old Franklin schoolhouse building. It should be provided, however, that these posts have no sort of vested right in the building and should not be allowed to transfer any sort of equity in it to any organization which might continue on after the Grand Army had ceased to exist. Thus in 20 or 25 years this upper floor would become available for the use of the institute.

The plan suggested by Mr Woods provides for a central entrance with elevator and entrances at each of the front corners. Provision is also made for men's and women's toilets, offices, coat rooms and ante-rooms, a stage in the auditorium, with dressing rooms back of it.

light for business houses in that section, and complaint was made to it that its wires hung loosely and were imperfectly insulated. It was directed to remedy the evil, and it is alleged, neglected to do so.

The defects in the wires, it is claimed, have existed since Sept 29. Recently a fire in one of the business places was traced to defective wiring, the fire itself being in a bunch of wires. Some 12 or 15 concerns will be affected by the cutting out of the wires.

Boston is not an east-wind city. It has east wind, as every one knows, but its percentage is small compared with the wind from other directions.

This is a fact which was officially communicated to Mayor Hart today by J. W. Smith, local weather forecaster. In a table which Mr Smith submits to the mayor he shows that for the three years, 1897-98-99, the actual percentage of east wind was 10.60.

The total for east, southeast and north-east was 24.17, while for west, southwest and northwest the percentage was 48.65.

The direct north wind showed a percentage of 9.04, only a trifle below that from the east.

Overhead Electric Light Wires Coming Down.

At the next meeting of the board of managers of the Franklin fund the subcommittee which gave a public hearing with regard to the disposition of the fund, will report a plan suggested by Prof. Robert A. Woods of the Andover House, South end settlement. The plan was submitted to the committee at its request, and it provides for a new building to be erected on the site of the old Franklin schoolhouse and the fire department's ladder house adjoining, on Washington street near Dover.

Prof. Woods states in his suggestions that "Col. Russell has been consulted about the possible removal of the small ladder house to another location, and he is entirely willing that this should be done, and would not require that the new ladder house should be placed on so expensive land."

In regard to the uses to which the new building, to be known as the Franklin Institute, might be put, Prof. Woods suggests the following:

"A part of the basement and all of the first floor of the proposed new building are devoted to the South end branch of the public library. The rear of the basement, which will stand well above the level of the ground, is given up to a reading room for men, in which it is proposed that smoking shall be allowed. This would have to be used a few times in the year as a voting place to make good the loss of the Franklin schoolhouse building. This arrangement of a men's reading room would make the general reading room for the first floor, much more inviting and accessible to the women. A pleasant resort of this kind for young working women is greatly needed. On this same floor space is provided for a children's room, similar to the one which has been so successful at the Central library, and an exhibition room which would be a valuable adjunct to the work of the Franklin Institute, to be used for exhibitions of paintings, industrial art, scientific inventions, etc."

"The present South end branch of the Public Library, which is in wholly inadequate quarters and in a very poor location for its use, on Montgomery street, under the English high school, contains some 18,000 books, which will serve as a nucleus for a new South end branch."

"The second and third floors provide a hall, balcony and gallery which will seat 1500 persons. This hall would be used primarily for popular lectures on industrial and technical subjects in connection with the work of the Franklin Institute, and it would also have a variety of important uses similar to those to which Faneuil Hall has been put in the past. The city owns a great organ which could be placed in this hall."

"The fourth floor offers a suggestion as to the kind of rooms which would be needed for the specific work of the Franklin Institute, and the plan shows two lecture rooms at the front of the building, with six classrooms at the rear, divided by a corridor running lengthwise of the building."

"Under the present larger scheme a fifth and sixth floor will be needed for similar rooms. The top floor would have to be devoted to meeting places for the two Grand Army posts, which now have the use of the larger part of the old Franklin schoolhouse building. It should be distinctly provided, however, that these posts have no sort of vested right in the building, and should not be allowed to transfer any sort of equity in it to any organization which might continue on after the Grand Army had ceased to exist. Thus in 20 or 25 years this upper floor would become available for the use of the institute."

The plan provides for a central entrance, with elevator, and entrances at each of the front corners. Provision is also made for men's and women's toilets, offices, coat rooms and ante-rooms, a stage in the auditorium, with dressing rooms back of it.

The fund at the disposal of the managers is now \$389,000.

THE BOSTON TRAVELER, WED

PLANS FOR AN INSTITUTE

Franklin Fund Will Be Located at the Old Franklin School

At the next meeting of the board of managers of the Franklin Fund, the sub-committee in charge of the recommending of the disposition of the fund.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

(15 words under this heading 15 cents.)
WATCH AND CHAIN FREE.
BOYS If you want a beautiful watch and chain send name and address and we will mail you 20 packets of our perfume to sell at 10 cents each, when you send us the \$2.00 and we will immediately send you the watch and chain, or for selling 10 packages we will mail you a fine 2-BLADE JACK KNIFE or a PROFESSIONAL RAZOR. **HALL, FREE**, on receipt of \$1.00. Make return within 10 days if possible. **WOLLAS TON NOVELTY COMPANY, Dept. A, Boston, Mass.** jell-1f

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN—Instruction for license, all grades, small expenses and guarantee success; been established two years and given satisfaction to every pupil. **BOSTON ENGINEERING SCHOOL, WINTHROP BLDG., cor. Washington and Water sts.** jell-1f

EXPERIENCED STITCHERS wanted to learn the mackintosh trade. Co-operative Rubber Co., 175 Hanover st., Boston. nov20-4ix

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

(15 words under this heading 15 cents.)
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FREE.

Do you want to earn some beautiful presents for Christmas by a few hours' work with absolutely no expense to yourself? If so, here is a great opportunity. We have ladies' watches with chain, rings, link bracelets with padlock and key, sterling silver filled, beanie, brooches, cuff buttons, etc., which we are giving away for selling our beautiful marquis and pearl stick pins for ten cents.

A GEORGIA GIRL'S EXPERIENCE AT OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

From Ethel May's Boston letter in Atlanta Constitution.

A policeman directs you to Bates hall, the large central reading room whose inhospitable notice had caused your previous hasty and embarrassed retreat.

You summon courage and boldly run the blockade. At the center desk you venture to trouble the young man there with your request for a specified book. The young man evidently regards this as an intrusion, but directs you to the indices "beyond the screen, at the end of the hall."

You timidly approach a severe looking young woman at a desk and in your most propitiatory manner ask for the book.

She looks at you as if you really ought to know better and tells you to "look up your own book."

Then you discover the great cases of little drawers in which the books of the library are catalogued by the card system.

Any previous information you may possess about the "card system" will save you a further humiliating confession of ignorance. Lack of experience may be supplemented in a degree by a large gift of intuition. The possessor of neither is advised to give a reckless guess and maybe luck will favor him. After finding the particular little drawer—out of thousands there—which contains the name of your book's author, you run through scores of cards, some of them very soiled and dog-eared, until you find the one desired. On it you will see a row of six or seven figures with perhaps some little letters mixed in, too.

These give you an opportunity to perform a feat of memory. But if you have a pencil you are lucky; then you can write down this index number. In case you don't happen to go armed with your writing portfolio you meet your Waterloo.

After having learned through sad experience you discover that there are little slips provided for writing the applications, but being a stranger, with no marked mind reading powers, this information was not gleaned from any of the employees.

You discover, too, that there were pencils, scarce as four-leaf clovers, to be sure, and tied to the tables.

Reinforced with this necessary slip, which you hope will prove a passport, you return to the preoccupied youth at the center desk and confidently present it. But not! He looks at it coldly and shatters your hopes by informing you that that is not all.

You must write also your name and address (age and personal description not required), and this for a volume not to be taken from the room!

Your heart sinks when you remember that your only hope of a pencil lies

chained to a table half a block away.

You make your humiliating confession to this unsympathetic gentleman and resolve to throw yourself on his mercy.

He lends you a pen. Still that is not all. There is a seat number yet to be written. At one of the large tables you take a chair which you find to be numbered. This number you write on your slip, again carry it to the desk and return to await developments.

Already a large part of the time one has allowed for reading has been wasted by this intricate and confusing system.

Then after the application is at last properly completed one has to sit in a specified spot and idly wait for the book.

When the messenger finally returns he will either bring it to you or fit past your seat with some inaudible remark and deposit in his flight the same little red letters. Sometimes these spell O-U-T and sometimes they don't spell anything. But if you venture to ask the clerk to interpret the messenger's message you will find that he probably said, "Not on the shelf." So you will have to start all over again if you still want to read and have unlimited time and patience.

INTERESTS OF ROSLINDALE.
Important Matters Discussed by the Citizens' Association Last Evening.

Chairman John Cheliman, for the committee on schools and public buildings, stated that he had had a conference with the superintendent of the public library, and had learned that 1500 books and furnishings had been purchased for the new branch library building at Roslindale. The branch will probably be open to the public in the course of three weeks.

The second and third floors provide a hall, balcony and gallery, which will seat 1500 people. This hall would be used primarily for popular lectures on industrial and technical subjects in connection with the work of the Franklin Institute, and it would also have a variety of important uses similar to those to which Faneuil Hall has been put in the past. The city owns a grand organ, which could be placed in this hall. The fourth floor offers a suggestion as to the kind of room which would be needed for the specific work of the Franklin Institute, and the plan shows two lecture rooms at the front of the building, with six classrooms at the rear, divided by a corridor running lengthwise of the building.

Under the present larger scheme a fifth and sixth floor will also be needed for similar rooms. The top floor would have to be devoted to meeting places for the two Grand Army posts, which now have the use of the larger part of the old Franklin Schoolhouse Building. It should be distinctly provided, however, that these posts have no sort of vested right in the building and should not be allowed to transfer any sort of equity in it to any organization which might continue to exist after the Grand Army had ceased to exist.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1900

AN INSTITUTE BUILDING

The Franklin Fund's Probable Disposition

To Be Erected on Franklin School Site

What a Sub-Committee Will Report

An Emphatic Protest from Liquor Dealers Expected

When the managers of the Franklin Fund meet again on the 30th inst. the special committee will make a report in which it will recommend building a Franklin Institute and that it be erected on the site of the old Franklin School on Washington street, just south of Dover street.

Now that it is assured that the managers are going to utilize that site there is likelihood of a big protest from liquor dealers whose saloons are in the immediate vicinity. The Massachusetts statutes prohibit the issuance of a liquor license of any class on premises within five hundred feet on the same street as a school. There are nearly twenty licenses which would be affected if this proposition is acted on favorably.

That section of the city has plenty of liquor places—some say too many—and there are people who would hail with delight the taking of this site if not for any reason except to reduce the number of licensed liquor places. There are five hotels, a grocery store selling bottled goods and eleven bar-rooms within the limit prescribed by law. While the liquor men are urging that the old site be selected, liquor dealers are discouraging such action, and when the pressure is brought to bear by labor men on the city fathers there will probably be a strong opposition by those interested in the liquor business.

The Franklin Fund now amounts to \$288,000. The plan which the committee favors in that suggested by Professor Robert A. Woods of the Andover House, South End Settlement, and which he submitted to the committee at its request, as follows:

A new building to be erected covering the entire site of the old Franklin Schoolhouse, and taking in the site covered by the fire department's hook and ladder house adjoining. Colonel Russell has been consulted about the possible removal of the ladder company to another location, and he is entirely willing that this should be done, and would not require that the new ladder house should be placed on so expensive land.

A part of the basement and all of the first floor of the proposed new building are to be devoted to the South End branch of the Public Library. The rear of the basement, which will stand well above the level of the ground, will be given up to a reading-room for men, in which it is proposed that smoking will be allowed. This would have to be used a few times in each year as a voting place to make good the loss of the present Ward 9 wardroom in the old Franklin Schoolhouse building. This arrangement of a men's reading-room would make the general reading-room, for the first floor, much more inviting and accessible to the women. On this same floor space is provided for a children's room similar to the one which has been so successful at the central library, and an exhibition room which would be a valuable adjunct to the work of the Franklin Institute, to be used for exhibitions of painting, industrial art, scientific inventions, etc.

The present South End branch of the Public Library, which is in wholly inadequate quarters and in a very poor location for its use (Montgomery street), under the English High School, contains some 18,000 books, which will serve as a nucleus for a new South End branch.

The second and third floors provide a hall, balcony and gallery, which will seat 1500 people. This hall would be used primarily for popular lectures on industrial and technical subjects in connection with the work of the Franklin Institute, and it would also have a variety of important uses similar to those to which Faneuil Hall has been put in the past. The city owns a grand organ, which could be placed in this hall. The fourth floor offers a suggestion as to the kind of room which would be needed for the specific work of the Franklin Institute, and the plan shows two lecture rooms at the front of the building, with six classrooms at the rear, divided by a corridor running lengthwise of the building.

Under the present larger scheme a fifth and sixth floor will also be needed for similar rooms. The top floor would have to be devoted to meeting places for the two Grand Army posts, which now have the use of the larger part of the old Franklin Schoolhouse Building. It should be distinctly provided, however, that these posts have no sort of vested right in the building and should not be allowed to transfer any sort of equity in it to any organization which might continue to exist after the Grand Army had ceased to exist.

PLANS FOR AN INSTITUTE

Franklin Fund Building Will Be Located on Site of the Old Franklin School.

At the next meeting of the board of managers of the Franklin Fund, the sub-committee in charge of the recommending of the disposition of the fund, amounting to \$300,000, which came to the city under the will of Benjamin Franklin, will report in favor of establishing a Franklin Institute on the site of the

old Franklin Schoolhouse on Washington, near Dover street. The plan which the committee will present for adoption is that suggested by Prof. Robert A. Woods of the Andover House, South End Settlement.

The plan calls for a new building, covering the entire site of the old Franklin Schoolhouse, taking in the site occupied by the Fire Department's ladder house adjoining.

A part of the basement and all of the first floor of the proposed new building would be devoted to the South End branch of the Public Library. The rear of the basement, which would stand well above the level of the ground, is given up to a reading room for men in which it is proposed that smoking should be allowed. This would have to be used a few times in the year as a voting place. The general reading room, on the first floor, would be much more inviting and accessible to women. On this floor space is provided for a children's room and an exhibition room.

The second and third floors provide a hall, balcony and gallery, which will seat 1500 people. This hall would be used primarily for popular lectures on industrial and technical subjects in connection with the work of the Franklin Institute.

The fourth floor plan shows two lecture rooms at the front of the building, with six class rooms at the rear.

A fifth and sixth floor will also be needed for similar rooms. The top floor would have to be devoted to meeting places for two Grand Army posts.

TUTE BUILDING

in Fund's Probable Disposition

on Franklin School Site

Sub-Committee Will Report

Test from Liquor Dealers Expected

Members of the Franklin Fund on the 30th inst. committee will make a report which will recommend building an institute and that it be located on the old Franklin School site, just south

of the site where the liquor dealers are that there is likelihood of liquor dealers in the immediate vicinity. A statute prohibits the license of any class

of places within five hundred feet on the street as a school. There are nearly twenty licenses which would be affected if this proposition is acted on favorably.

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A GEORGIA GIRL'S EXPERIENCE AT OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

From Ethel May's Boston letter in Atlanta Constitution.

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You summon courage and boldly run the blockade. At the center desk you venture to trouble the young man there with your request for a specified book. The young man evidently regards this as an intrusion, but directs you to the indices "beyond the screen, at the end of the hall."

You timidly approach a severe looking young woman at a desk and in your most propitiatory manner ask for the book.

She looks at you as if you really ought to know better and tells you to "look up your own book."

Then you discover the great cases of little drawers in which the books of the library are catalogued by the card system.

Any previous information you may possess about the "card system" will rave you a further humiliating confession of ignorance. Lack of experience may be supplemented in a degree by a large gift of intuition. The possessor of neither is advised to give a reckless guess and maybe luck will favor him. After finding the particular little drawer—out of thousands there—which contains the name of your book's author, you run through scores of cards, some of them very soiled and dog-eared, until you find the one desired. On it you will see a row of six or seven figures with perhaps some little letters mixed in, too.

These give you an opportunity to perform a feat of memory. But if you have a pencil you are lucky; then you can write down this index number. In case you don't happen to meet your Waterloo.

After having learned through sad experience you discover that there are little slips provided for writing the applications, but being a stranger, with no marked mind reading powers, this information was not gleaned from any of the employees.

You discover, too, that there were pencils, scarce as four-leaf clovers, to be sure, and tied to the tables.

Reinforced with this necessary slip, which you hope will prove a passport, you return to the preoccupied youth at the center desk and confidently present it. But no! He looks at it coldly and shatters your hopes by informing you that that is not all.

You must write also your name and address (age and personal description not required), and this for a volume not to be taken from the room!

Your heart sinks when you remember that your only hope of a pencil lies

chained to a table half a block away. You make your humiliating confession to this unsympathetic gentleman and resolve to throw yourself on his mercy.

He lends you a pen. Still that is not all. There is a seat number yet to be written. At one of the large tables you take a chair which you find to be numbered. This number you write on your slip, again carry it to the desk and return to await developments.

Already a large part of the time one has allowed for reading has been wasted by this intricate and confusing system. Then after the application is at last properly completed one has to sit in a specified spot and idly wait for the book.

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INTERESTS OF ROSLINDALE.

Important Matters Discussed by the Citizens' Association Last Evening.

Chairman John Chellman, for the committee on schools and public buildings, stated that he had had a conference with the superintendent of the Public Library and had learned that 1500 books and furnishings had been purchased for the new branch library building at Roslindale. The branch will probably be open to the public in the course of three weeks.

Franklin Fur Will Be Loca of the Old lin Sel

A GEORGIA GIRL'S EXPERIENCE *Reel 1*
Nov 27
 AT OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

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FORMERLY OF
Funeral Services for Miss Mary A. Jenkins
Conducted by Rev. Edward Everett Hale,
D. D.

Former associates in the Public Library and co-workers in the church assembled in the South Congregational Church this morning to pay their last respects to the memory of Miss Mary A. Jenkins, who died at the House of the Good Samaritan. Miss Jenkins was fifty-nine years old, and up to about five years ago was employed in the Public Library, being continuously in service for more than thirty years. She was a member of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church, and in conducting the service this morning he gave a tender eulogy of the deceased. He said, in part: "When I came here, nearly a half-century ago, Miss Jenkins was here, and during her life she had no association that was more dear to her than that of this church. When very young, she taught in a responsible position. Later she was placed in a position of great influence especially in directing the reading of juveniles. She was the last of her family, and was loved and honored by many. My sister, whose funeral you lately attended here, was very fond of her."

There was no music, but there were several floral pieces from library employees and members of the church. James L. Whitney, librarian of the public library, headed the delegation from that institution. Burial will be in North Scituate, where the parents of Miss Jenkins are buried.

Nov. 23, 1900.
BOSTON POST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER

CITY LOAN BILL \$1,200,000 MORE.

Raised All Round by Aldermen From the First Draft.

TOTAL IN SIGHT \$6,068,902.

This Includes Tinkham's Items That Are Hung Up—Hundreds of Thousands Added for Play Grounds, Rifle Range, Parks and Public Buildings—Biggest Bill in Boston History.

The largest loan bill in the history of the city will be considered by the Board of Aldermen at its meeting Monday. The various items amount to \$6,068,902.

Of this are two items amounting to \$225,000, that were introduced into the Board of Aldermen at its last meeting by Alderman Tinkham. Action was deferred. One item is for a new Congress street bridge of \$500,000, and the other for park construction of \$25,000.

The rest of the bill, amounting to \$5,843,902, will be reported to the board by the committee of public improvements. This committee met yesterday afternoon in the Aldermen's private room, and after a session of three hours decided to report the loan bill of the finance committee's, covering items aggregating \$4,844,400, and also these new items:

Playground, Ward 9.....	\$200,000
Roxbury Court House.....	100,000
Site for rifle range.....	65,000
Site and engine house, Germantown district.....	60,000
Playground, Ward 22.....	30,000
Handball court, Commonwealth Park.....	15,000
Commonwealth Park completion.....	5,000
North End branch for library.....	1,500
Total of new items.....	\$476,500

In addition various items in the finance bill were increased.

For new buildings in the insane hospital department the item of \$75,000 was increased to \$150,000.

For an engine house at Neponset the item of \$15,000 was increased to \$30,000, to include equipment.

For a Neponset playground construction the item of \$500 has been increased to \$25,000.

For a sub-police station at Division 11 the increase was from \$7000 to \$10,000.

This makes an increase of \$103,000 in the items that are in the finance committee's bill, making a total of \$5,443,900.

In addition are the two other items of Alderman Tinkham's already spoken of, so that the total added to the finance committee's bill is \$1,200,000.

By the auditor's report the present borrowing capacity of the city is \$6,400,000.

The item of \$30,000 for a branch library at the M. E. Church in Monument square, over which so much discussion was raised by the discovery that it had been bonded, is now divided, \$15,000 for the site and \$15,000 for furnishing and completion.

This property has recently been bought outright by William H. Cook.

The loan bill has been in the hands of the committee for nearly two months, and during that time all sorts of rumors of deals and jobs have been in circulation.

BOSTON EVENING LOAN BILL

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.
Site for branch library, M. E. Church, Monument square and High street, Charlestown..... \$15,000
Alterations..... 15,000
Branch library, East Boston, Unitarian Church, Meridian street..... 25,000
Branch library, Andrew square..... 2,000
Branch library, North End..... 1,500
200,500

8 Nov 23, 1900
BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

MARY JENKINS IS DEAD.

Her Last Wish Was to See Dr.
Edward Everett Hale.

HE ARRIVED TOO LATE.

She Was for Many Years Employed at
Boston Public Library.

AFTER DISMISSAL POVERTY CAME

Left a Legacy by Judge Chamberlain,
but a Contest Kept It From Her—Her
Discharge Said to Have Led the Hon.
Henry L. Pierce to Cancel a Request
of \$50,000 to the Library.

After nearly five years of poverty and suffering following her dismissal from the Boston Public Library, which she had served since 1877, Mary A. Jenkins died yesterday noon at the House of the Good Samaritan. Her story was one which had interested the late Judge Melven Chamberlain of Chelsea, many years librarian, to such a degree that he helped her during his life, and bequeathed \$50,000 to her upon his death, and it is said that the refusal of the library administration to give her any kind of work caused the late Henry L. Pierce to strike a \$50,000 legacy for the library out of the list of public bequests in his will.

Just before she died Miss Jenkins spoke to a visitor whom she called by name, and said: "I would like to see Dr. Hale. It is a matter of life and death."

Edward Everett Hale was summoned, but ten minutes after she had made the request the woman was dead, and Dr. Hale reached the hospital too late to receive her communication.

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"The reorganization of certain departments of the work at the Central Library involved the discontinuance from Jan. 1 of three employees who have been long in the service. Mary A. Jenkins, Caroline E. Poree and Edward Tiffany. The necessity which led to this was a matter of extreme regret."

Miss Poree felt so strongly upon the matter that she never entered the building during that administration. She did not ask for other work. Mr. Tiffany was retained for certain evenings and Sunday work taking part of his time. This left only Miss Jenkins.

In addition to her note of dismissal she had received a personal note in which the librarian offered to do what he could for her. Shortly afterward the custodianship of the East Boston branch was vacant, and Miss Jenkins wrote, applying for it. She did not get the place.

The incident became known among a few persons conversant with library affairs, among them Henry L. Pierce. Miss Jenkins told some of her friends that Mr. Pierce had told her that he had intended to leave the library \$50,000 and that the action of the administration in this matter had decided him to cut the library off altogether. At any rate, Mr. Pierce's will made generous provisions for the other public institutions usually remembered by men of means in their wills and did not leave the library a cent.

Miss Jenkins for some time succeeded in concealing from her friends the extreme painfulness of her position.

Finally, about six months ago, she was found living with some young people in Brookline, distant relatives, who did the best they could for a burden they could ill afford. She was ill and without money. Again Dr. Hale was appealed to, and Miss Jenkins was received at the House of the Good Samaritan.

The legacy from Judge Chamberlain was never paid, as the contest of the will is pending in the courts. Miss Jenkins will be buried in the cemetery.

the South End, and on the morning to pay their last respects to the memory of Miss Mary A. Jenkins, who died at the House of the Good Samaritan. Miss Jenkins was fifty-nine years old, and up to about five years ago was employed in the Public Library, being continuously in service for more than thirty years. She was a member of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church, and in conducting the service this morning he gave a tender eulogy of the deceased. He said, in part: "When I came here, nearly a half-century ago, Miss Jenkins was here, and during her life she had no association that was more dear to her than that of this church. When very young, she taught in a responsible position. Later she was placed in a position of trust in the library, and there she had great influence especially in directing the reading of juveniles. She was the last of her family, and was loved and honored by many. My sister, whose funeral you lately attended here, was very fond of her."

There was no music, but there were several floral pieces from library employees and members of the church. James La Whitney, librarian of the public library, headed the delegation from that institution. Burial will be in North Scituate, where the parents of Miss Jenkins are buried.

CITY LOAN BILL

\$1,200,000 MORE.

Raised All Round by Aldermen From the First Draft.

TOTAL IN SIGHT \$6,068,902.

This Includes Tinkham's Items That Are Hung Up—Hundreds of Thousands Added for Play Grounds, Rifle Range, Parks and Public Buildings—Biggest Bill in Boston History.

The largest loan bill in the history of the city will be considered by the Board of Aldermen at its meeting Monday. The various items amount to \$6,068,902.

Of this are two items amounting to \$35,000, that were introduced into the Board of Aldermen at its last meeting by Alderman Tinkham. Action was deferred. One item is for a new Congress street bridge of \$500,000, and the other for park construction of \$35,000.

The rest of the bill, amounting to \$5,433,902, will be reported to the board by the committee of public improvements. This committee met yesterday afternoon in the Aldermen's private room, and after a session of three hours decided to report the loan bill of the finance committee's, covering items aggregating \$4,884,400, and also these new items:

Playground, Ward 9.....	\$200,000
Roxbury Court House.....	100,000
Site for rifle range.....	85,000
Site and engine house, Germantown district.....	50,000
Playground, Ward 22.....	20,000
Handball court, Commonwealth Park.....	15,000
Commonwealth Park completion....	5,000
North End branch for library.....	1,500

Total of new items.....\$476,500
In addition various items in the finance bill were increased.

For new buildings in the insane hospital department the item of \$75,000 was increased to \$150,000.

For an engine house at Neponset the item of \$15,000 was increased to \$20,000, to include equipment.

For a Neponset playground construction the item of \$5000 has been increased to \$25,000.

For a sub-police station at Division 11 the increase was from \$7000 to \$10,000.

This makes an increase of \$103,000 in the items that are in the finance committee's bill, making a total of \$5,443,900.

In addition are the two other items of Alderman Tinkham's already spoken of, so that the total added to the finance committee's bill is \$1,204,502.

By the auditor's report the present borrowing capacity of the city is \$8,400,000.

The item of \$20,000 for a branch library at the M. E. Church in Monument square, over which so much discussion was raised by the discovery that it had been bonded, is now divided, \$15,000 for the site and \$5,000 for furnishing and completion. This property has recently been bought outright by William H. Cook.

The loan bill has been in the hands of the committee for nearly two months, and during that time all sorts of rumors of deals and jobs have been in circulation.

BOSTON EVENING

LOAN BILL

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.	
Site for branch library, M. E. Church, Monument square and High street, Charlestown.....	\$15,000
Alterations.....	15,000
Branch library, East Boston, Unitarian Church, Meridian and Havre streets.....	25,000
Branch library, Andrew square.....	20,000
Branch library, North End.....	1,500
	105,500

Nov. 22, 1900
BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

MARY JENKINS IS DEAD.

Her Last Wish Was to See Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

HE ARRIVED TOO LATE.

She Was for Many Years Employed at Boston Public Library.

AFTER DISMISSAL POVERTY CAME

Left a Legacy by Judge Chamberlain, but a Contest Kept It From Her—Her Discharge Said to Have Led the Hon. Henry L. Pierce to Cancel a Bequest of \$50,000 to the Library.

After nearly five years of poverty and suffering following her dismissal from the Boston Public Library, which she had served since 1877, Mary A. Jenkins died yesterday noon at the House of the Good Samaritan. Her story was one which had interested the late Judge Melven Chamberlain of Chelsea, many years librarian, to such a degree that he helped her during his life, and bequeathed \$50,000 to her upon his death, and it is said that the refusal of the library administration to give her any kind of work caused the late Henry L. Pierce to strike a \$50,000 legacy for the library out of the list of public bequests in his will.

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The legacy from Judge Chamberlain was never paid, as the contest of the will is pending in the courts. Miss Jenkins is understood to have expressed a desire that her money, if the will stands, should go to the relatives who cared for her.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

There appears to be considerable fitness in the recommendation which it is said will be made by the special committee, that the managers of the Franklin fund build a Franklin Institute on the site of the old Franklin Schoolhouse on Washington street, just south of Dover. There would be fitness in this in more ways than one. It would not only strengthen the identification of this philanthropy with the name of Franklin, but it would put to some legitimate service a very valuable piece of city property whose earning capacity has in recent years been very slight. Still, obstacles may arise if an attempt is made to put this plan into execution. There are interests that would be disturbed were the present building torn down and a new one, devoted to definite and permanent interests, erected in its place.

An attempt to utilize that site was made as much as ten years ago, when the fire department made request for it for the purpose of establishing headquarters. It would have been an ideal spot for such a purpose. Taking in the adjacent land now occupied by a small ladder company, it would have admirably accommodated the various pieces of apparatus and related branches of the service which it was desired to concentrate there. Being in a main thoroughfare, and one of good width at that point, it would have been a favorably located point from which to respond to calls in the vicinity. But some Grand Army posts had pre-empted the ground and been fortunate enough to secure spacious accommodations at a rental of a dollar a year. Posts in other parts of the city had to pay for quarters, but those in this building had a snap and appreciated it. Moreover, they had pull enough with the ardent patriots of the City Government to keep it, and the fire department had to buy land in a less desirable and convenient street.

We hope the trustees of the Franklin fund will be more fortunate. If they can secure it and erect there an institution that shall carry out with increased resources the broad purpose of the wise founder, it may then be in order to look upon the fire department's failure as a blessing in disguise. It is suggested that the top floor of the new building would have to be reserved for meeting places of these posts, and such a concession may have to be made, though there is no obvious reason why it should be, on the old terms.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CVIII, NO. 148.

SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1900.

YALE FLAG ON PUBLIC LIBRARY!

Well, Did You Ever!—But It Was Not There by Official Consent.

Considerable comment was caused yesterday afternoon by the appearance of a bright blue banner with a large white "Y" in the centre in one of the north windows of the Boston Public Library. Last evening the attention of the officials of the library was called to the matter, but none of them were aware of the presence of the flag and all disavowed official connection with it. One of them said it was certainly not placed there with the authority of the librarian, but must have been the result of a joke perpetrated by some Yale sympathizer.

A search of the building and the windows on the north side failed to discover the flag, and it must have been taken away by the person who took such a unique way of flaunting the colors of his alma mater before the gaze of Harvard supporters.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1900.

BIGGEST ON RECORD.

The New Loan Bill Is Made Up.

Reaches a Total of \$5,443,900,

And Ought to Quiet the Kickers.

Meeting in secret session yesterday afternoon as the Committee on Public Improvements, the Board of Aldermen took back tracks on a previous decision to hold up all the big loan bills, and voted to report back the Finance Committee's bill, with additions which make the total \$5,443,900.

This is the biggest loan bill on record, and the new items are put in largely for the purpose of placating those vigilant members who would have received none of the fat with which the original bill was fairly dripping. The new items, which aggregate \$476,500, are as follows:

Playground, Ward 9.....	\$200,000
Roxbury Court House.....	100,000
Site for rifle range.....	85,000
Site and engine house, German-town district.....	50,000
Playground, Ward 22.....	30,000
Hand-ball court, Commonwealth Park.....	15,000
Commonwealth Park completion.....	5,000
North End Branch Library.....	1,500

Smashing One Scheme.

One of the notable changes in the bill is the division of the item for acquiring the Monument Square Church property in Charlestown for a branch library. This property was offered to the city less than a year ago for \$15,000, but afterwards it was bonded and the Finance Committee's bill called for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the site. Now the item is divided, so that the city, if it pays anything for the property, will pay \$15,000 for the building and \$15,000 for furnishings and completion.

Whether the property, which this week was sold outright for \$15,000 to "William H. Cook," can be obtained for that price, remains to be seen.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1900.

\$500,000 INCREASE.

Several New Items in Loan Bill—Old Ones Enlarged.

The committee on public improvements of the board of aldermen, which has refused up to date to report the loan bill submitted to it several weeks ago, back to the full board, met in secret session at city hall yesterday afternoon, and changed its mind. As a result, the bill will be reported back at the meeting next Monday, with several new items added, and increases in certain items already in the bill.

The bill as it now stands calls for an expenditure of \$5,443,900, an increase over the original bill of \$579,500. Among the interesting changes made in the original bill is the division of the \$30,000 item for purchasing the Methodist church property in Monument sq., Charlestown, for a public library branch.

The change provides \$15,000 for purchasing the property, one \$15,000 for furnishing and equipment. The original item read "\$30,000 for site for public library branch, Monument sq."

The property was offered to the city for \$15,000 some time ago, but no action was taken. Within a week, it was sold for \$15,000 to W. L. Cook. It now remains to be seen whether the city can get the property for the original price.

The new items added to the bill are these:

Playground, wd. 9, \$200,000; Roxbury court house, \$100,000; site for rifle range, \$85,000; site and engine house, German-town dist., \$50,000; playground, wd. 22, \$30,000; hand ball court, Commonwealth park, \$15,000; Commonwealth park completion, \$5,000; North End branch for library, \$1,500; total of new items, \$476,500.

These items in the bill have been increased: insane hospital dept., new buildings, \$75,000, increased to \$150,000; Engine house, Neponset, \$15,000, increased to \$20,000, to include equipment; Neponset playground construction, \$50,000, increased to \$25,000.

Sub police sta., Div. II, \$7,000, increased to \$10,000.

The borrowing capacity of the city is now \$6,400,000.

Record

Nov. 23, 1900

Dear Looker-On:—The splendid defence of the Boston Public Library system, printed today, has done more than has not quenched the glow of appreciation in the heart of one poor person who read the woes of Ethel May in the Boston Transcript.

Had we all been born with the shadow of the dome and the same magnificent atmosphere that surrounds the magnificent library, we might have been able to see and comprehend what help the details of the intricate system which now, alas, is past some of us.

True, the card catalogue is wonderful, but if we are not equal to it, will no one help us in our misfortune?

Is it the centre-desk system, or the place to contrast the perfection of the catalogue with the lack of our understanding?

Is it courteous, when we ask him, why it doesn't show what books can be reached from the reference table, and what books require a trip to the upper hall, for him to reply that such a plan would require writing up a million cards?

Why shouldn't he help us out instead of scorning us? For he doesn't help us, or try to. And I wear fabric coats, shoes, too, and can't feel that persons' appearances are wholly against me, so that I believe that his manner is impartial and not discriminating.

He doesn't help us, he is indifferent, and is a tremendous contrast to the young ladies at the delivery desk.

If he will ask of them, he will learn many lessons, and generations of poor, ordinary people, who didn't grow up here in Boston, who haven't been in close touch with systems, will call him and his teachers blessed. That is if the system could only be wound up to go a little faster, so that a person with only one hour to spare can use half of it to go to Bates Hall and return, and have a chance of at least seeing the title of the reference book and examining the illustrations in the half hour remaining.

Nov. 23.

MILLIONS TO SPEND.

The Boston Aldermen Pass Loan Bill.

SUM PROVIDED \$5,568,900.

Expectation of a Big Cut by the Mayor Is Admitted.

TINKHAM AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE

Some of the Items, He Says, Have a Suspicious Appearance.

The board of aldermen passed a loan bill yesterday afternoon aggregating \$5,568,900, which is \$708,000 larger than the bill reported by the finance committee, and which the committee on public improvements had under consideration for six weeks, and then reported a bill for \$5,443,900, being \$579,000 in excess of the finance committee's bill that was referred to it. The board was in session yesterday nearly five hours, and devoted most of the time to the loan bill. Mr. Codman submitted the bill.

Alderman Tinkham offered his substitute bill, amounting to \$2,977,100. Alderman Codman moved that it be referred to the committee on public improvements.

Alderman Tinkham said he wanted free speech in the board, and he hoped that "the usual and motion" would prevail.

Alderman Codman was sorry that Alderman Tinkham had misinterpreted him. He did not intend to send the main loan bill, reported by the committee on public improvements, with it.

The motion to refer was defeated. Mr. Codman alone voting in favor of it. The question then came on the adoption of Alderman Tinkham's substitute bill. Alderman Tinkham, in opposing the main bill, said, in part:

"Have we before us a loan bill, or a bill of damages of civilization against China? From its length, extent and figure, the casual observer would say the latter.

"I well recognize the fact that no words of mine and no human argument can defeat this bill, for the voices are pledged, and the deal has been arranged beyond the possibility of a defeat. The bill reported by the committee on public improvements has every element in it to forbid its passage. The amount what it should be, none of the items have a suspicious appearance, if nothing more. Never before in the history of the city have there been so many and so separate pieces of land."

gross street bridge, park construction, etc., and he did not think it was so perfect a bill as Mr. Tinkham would have the board believe.

Mr. Adams of Dorchester expressed sorrow that Mr. Tinkham should insinuate that the main bill was not all right. He stated that Mr. Tinkham in the finance committee favored the Lawrence farm item for an addition to Mt. Hope cemetery, and remarked that had he taken the time that the committee did to look into that matter with the cemetery trustees he would have spoken differently.

"It is a disgrace to Boston," he continued, "not to provide better burial facilities than it has. The paupers are buried three deep in a grave, and the dogs can easily dig them up. All the Dorchester items are absolutely needed, and will bear the closest scrutiny, while the \$249,000 for purchasing the open space at Bay State road and Beacon street, which Mr. Tinkham favored, is the most extravagant item in the bill. We all know that the mayor will prune this bill."

Mr. Tinkham claimed it was his duty as a public official to refer in public to whatever he considered to be a misappropriation or a misexpenditure of the public money. He could not give any evidence, but he could express his opinion, and as long as he remained in the board his tongue would not be fettered. Regarding the Bay State road land, Mr. Tinkham explained that when the bill came to about \$3,000,000 he went to the gentlemen interested and told them that he could not vote for it, and that (Adams) says, "The gentleman said that the mayor is going to prune this bill. I have my duty to do, and he has his. My vote and your vote, Mr. Alderman Adams, will be your record and my record. Leave that not to the mayor. Do your duty, make your own record and stand by your reputation."

Mr. Gerry stated that the reason for offering his substitute bill of \$2,977,100 was that he felt that it was the proper thing for him to do, while he did not expect that it would be passed. He could not sanction a piling up of the city's debt to the amount suggested in the majority bill, and he could only vote for the bill of the unnecessary items in it. He was not going to lean on anybody, but stand on his own feet, and do what he thought to be right. He stated that he had been accused by the mayor that the loan bill would be cut down to a considerable extent. Gerry believed that the most important part

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900

In connection with the course lectures on "The Life of Christ in Art" to be given by the Rev. Henry G. Spaulding in Association Hall, the following exhibitions will be held in the fine arts department of the Public Library: Nov. 19 to 30, "The Nativity, Infancy and Boyhood of Jesus;" Dec. 4 to 10, "The Ministry;" Dec. 11 to 16, "The Passion;" Dec. 17 to 22, "After the Crucifixion." A valuable art work just purchased by the Public Library is Rossi's "Musical Christianity," etc., consisting of fifty-five large plates of mosaics from Roman churches, reproduced in gold and colors.

Record

Nov. 25, 1900

LIBRARY SITES.

The Charlestown branch library item called for \$30,000, naming the old Methodist church at the corner of High st. and Monument sq.

This church was offered to the city a year ago for this purpose for \$15,000. Just about the time the loan bill was reported from the committee on finance it was bonded to one William H. Cook for that sum. The \$20,000 in the loan bill and the bonding of the property at the same time aroused suspicions of a job. The bond expired a short time ago, but the holder of the option bought the property for \$15,000 and deed was recorded about a week ago.

The loan bill as passed, however, prevents the paying of \$30,000 for the property and fixes the price at \$15,000, with an equal amount for alterations in the building if bought. The description of the property is also cut out of the bill, and if the amount is finally available the trustees of the public library will be permitted to select such a site as suits them.

For a branch library at Meridian and Havre sts., East Boston, the huge loan order asks for \$75,000. The site under contemplation in East Boston comprises 6800 feet. On it is an abandoned church. The whole is assessed at \$47,500, and the land value alone is stated to be \$7500. This would make unimproved property in the neighborhood worth about \$1.29 a foot, if one of the latter sites is selected. A margin of about \$67,000 would be left with which to erect a building.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1900.

Library Sites.

The East Boston branch library proposed in the bill also involved an old church at the corner of Meridian and Havre sts. The item is for \$75,000. The church, it is understood, was also bonded, the option being held by a Fall River man, for \$25,000.

The description in this item was also cut out on motion of Alderman Tinkham, and if the sum is finally available the library trustees can select some other site.

The trustees have already declared that they would not take the church as a gift for library purposes. The Charlestown church, however, is considered by them as well as by all Charlestown people who understand the objects of the library as an ideal spot, having quietness, plenty of air, light and room.

Another item of the bill which has attracted attention is one for \$175,000 for a recreation ground in ward 14, South Boston. The committee did not put in the bill the location which was desired in this case, but it is pretty well understood to be the land bounded by M. N. St. and 9th st. This land recently changed hands, and the revenue stamps on the deed on file in the office of the register of deeds shows the price paid to have been about \$40,000. This is a difference of \$135,000 from the item contained in the bill.

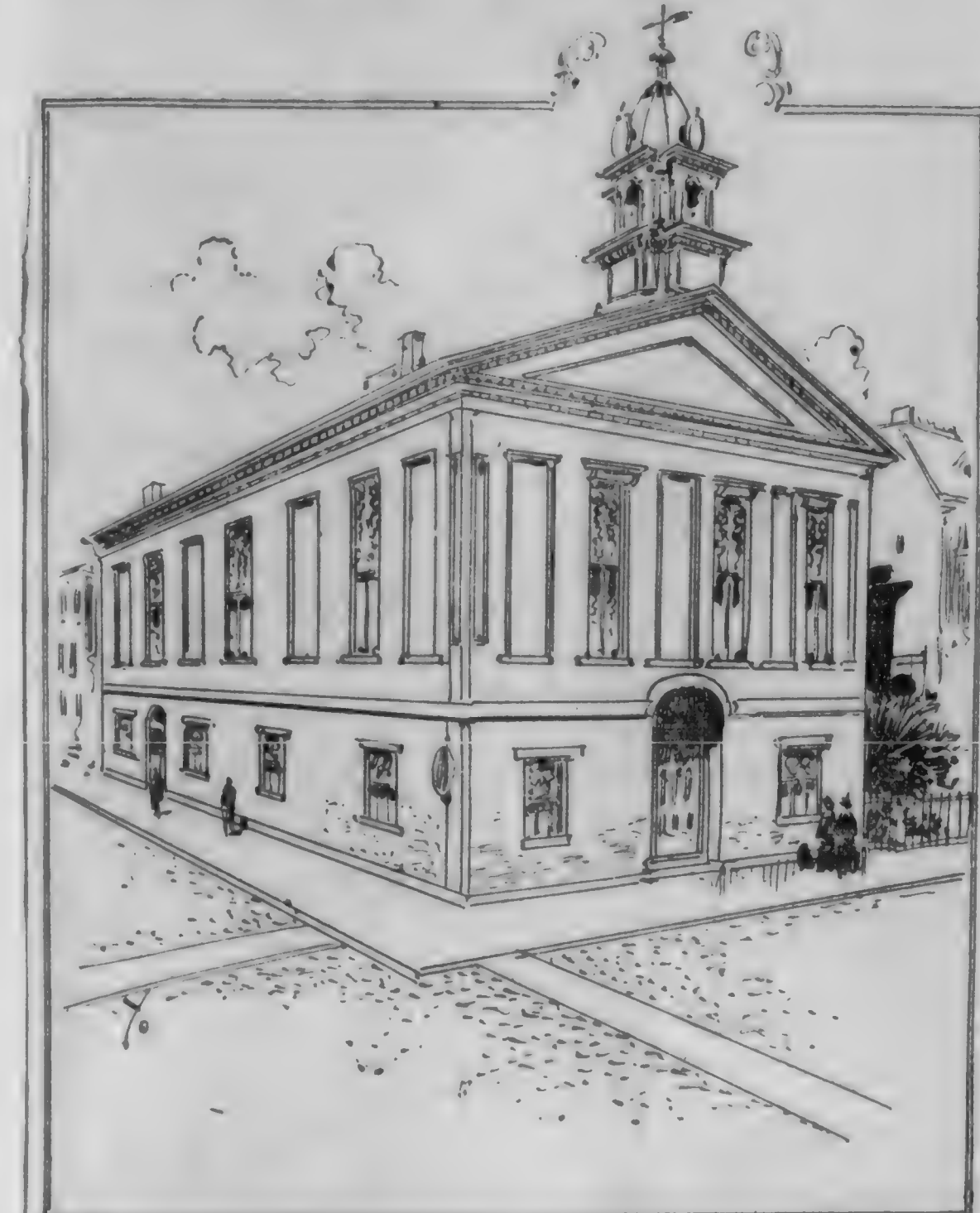
Mayor Hart is familiar with all these things. He spent a good part of yesterday making an examination of the bill as it was passed by the board of aldermen, and should the bill get to him the city council expects a spirited veto of many of the items. Persons close to the mayor say that the bill will be cut one-half if it ever reaches him in its present form, which seems hardly likely now.

The present borrowing capacity of the city is \$6,616,000. The bill of the board of aldermen would take away \$5,568,900, leaving a balance of only \$1,047,100.

ON GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER

NEW HOME FOR BRANCH LIBRARY.

Provision for the Purchase of Church Property in Monument Sq, Charlestown.



CHURCH BUILDING IN CHARLESTOWN.

For the Purchase of Which as a Branch Library \$30,000 Is Named in the Loan Bill.

Boston's \$5,500,000 loan bill as passed by the aldermen Monday contains items of \$15,000 for location and \$15,000 for alterations for the Charlestown branch of the public library, which has been for years located in the old Charlestown city hall.

This is a change from the original item of a lump sum of \$30,000 for the new location of the library to be secured by the purchase of the old Monument sq. M. E. church edifice, corner Monument sq and High st., Charlestown.

The Monument sq. M. E. church society two years ago consolidated with the Trinity M. E. church of Charlestown, from which it separated 50 years before. Services of the reunited society have been since held in the newer edifice.

The building is located in one of the most desirable sections of the district, facing Bunker Hill monument and grounds. Its assessed value is \$23,000, of which \$8000 is on the land and \$15,000 on the structure.

Mayor Quincy recommended the taking of the church property by the city for the location of the Charlestown

branch of the public library. The project met with favor in the district and was endorsed by nearly all the local organizations. The church society offered the property to the city for \$15,000.

Then the matter dragged. The society was anxious to get rid of the property to settle up its affairs. Despite the fact that the property is assessed for \$23,000 and in one of the most desirable sites in the district, it was believed it would prove an expensive and permanent fixture on the hands of the society unless the city would take it, and that was why the low figure was determined upon.

It was learned that the property had been bonded for \$15,000 by a private individual. At the expiration of the bond a sale was formally made and William H. Cook is now the owner.

Protests against paying more than \$15,000 for the property by the city have been made by the Charlestown Improvement society, and others, and the appropriation as it now stands in the loan bill is in two specific items, one of \$15,000 for a location for the library branch and one for \$15,000 for alterations. It having been stated that this was the original intent of the first lump sum.

Some of the Items, He Says, Have a Suspicious Appearance.

Norris criticised the Tinkham bill
because it omitted the names of

Bust of Henry W. Longfellow for
 Public Library \$2,500

SUM PROVIDED \$5,568,900.

Expectation of a Big Cut by the Mayor Is Admitted.

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Mr. Tinkham, chairman of the committee on finance, reported from the committee on finance that it was bonded to one William H. Cook for that sum. The \$50,000 in the loan bill and the bonding of the property at the same time aroused suspicions of a job. The bond expired a short time ago, but the holder of the option bought the property for \$15,000 and deed was recorded about a week ago.

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Mr. Norris moved to amend by adding \$200,000 for rebuilding Congress street bridge.

Mr. Gerry strongly urged the adoption of the same, and in the course of his remarks stated that if he thought that the American Sugar Refining Company was the only one to be benefited, he would not vote for the amendment.

Mr. Norris expressed fear that Mr. Gerry had, by his remarks, killed the amendment. The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

Yea—Dodge, Gerry, Norris—3.
Nay—Adams, Bowen, Codman, Dixon, Jordan, Norton, M. J. O'Brien, P. O'Brien and Tinkham—9.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Gerry, adding \$5,000 for a bath-house at the Blue Bank side of Jamaica pond, was lost by a vote of 5 to 2.

The question then came on the passage of the bill as amended, to which Mr. Codman spoke, stating that he did not favor all the items in the bill, but even all the Dorchester items, but he could stand behind the most of them. The \$140,000 for the Bay State road land he believed to be the least in the way of a necessity, and there was the \$250,000 for land for Mr. Hope cemetery. He did not fully favor them, but the mayor could veto them and any other items. He should vote for the bill simply because the majority of the members of the board in the committee on public improvements favored it. He did not intend to shirk any responsibility.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 11 to 1. Mr. Tinkham alone voting no.

The items in the loan bill are as follows:

ART DEPARTMENT.	
Rest of Henry W. Longfellow for Public Library	\$3,500
Monument to Boston martyrs on Cemetery burial ground	5,000
Total	\$7,500
BATH DEPARTMENT.	
New bath-house, Cabot street	\$65,000
Steam-bath and bath-house, ward 17	30,000
Recreation establishment, ward 15, completion	20,000
North End beach, construction and dredging	17,000
Gymnasium, ward 7	50,000
Commonwealth park, baseball court	15,000
Total	\$225,000
CEMETERY DEPARTMENT.	
Evergreen cemetery, office and waiting room	\$5,000
Grading, grading and draining for addition to Mt. Hope cemetery	250,000
Mt. Hope cemetery, sheds, buildings, and improvements connected therewith	25,000
Total	\$280,000
CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS.	
New buildings, parental school (to be expended by the public buildings department)	\$50,000
Reliance island, permanent improvements (to be expended by the public buildings department)	14,000
Total	\$64,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Site, engine house and equipment, ward 19	\$40,000
Site and engine house, East Boston	60,000
Site and engine house, Centre street, ward 22	50,000
Site and engine house, Dorchester	50,000
Engine house 25, Dorchester, enlarging and equipment	20,000
Engine house 26, ward 24, new	10,000
Site and engine house, Forest Hills station	50,000
Engine house, North end, on city land	50,000
Engine house, ward 13, Dorchester	45,000
Site and engine house, Dorchester district	50,000
Total	\$425,000
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	
New buildings, North Grove street	\$25,000
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.	
Surgical out-patient department building	\$100,000
Brick wall, grading, draining and completing ground for Nurses' Home	15,000
Corridor to connect Nurses' Home	5,000
Elevator	4,000
New ward for locked patients	125,000
Permanent improvements	20,000
Total	\$269,000
INSANE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.	
New buildings	\$150,000
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.	
Site for branch library, Charlestown	\$15,000
Alteration	15,000
Branch library, East Boston	\$30,000
Branch library, Andrew square	75,000
Branch library, North end	1,500
Total	\$106,500
PARK DEPARTMENT.	
Speedway, Franklin sq.	\$25,000
Hogers Park, bath-house and swimming tank	15,000
Square, Bay State road and Beacon street	140,000
Playground, Kewdale and Linden streets, ward 25	10,000
Albion playground, fencing, gymnastic apparatus, etc.	10,000
New playground, construction and equipment	25,000
Forest street playground, completion	15,000
Recreation Park, ward 14, completion	175,000
Public parks, construction	125,000
Sanitary and shelter, Castle Island	5,000
Playground, ward 22	200,000
Worthington heirs' land, Basin Hill avenue	30,000
Total	\$796,000
PAUPER INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.	
Completion of bakery, power house, and salt water fire service, Long Island	\$10,000
Coal shed, Long Island	4,000
New wing for hospital, Long Island	35,000
Supplies house, Long Island	20,000
Fire house for cleaner John Howard	1,500
Fire escapes, Charlestown almshouse	4,000
Total	\$80,500
POLICE DEPARTMENT.	

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1900.

Library Sites.

The East Boston branch library proposed in the bill also involved an old church at the corner of Meridian and Havre sts. That item is for \$75,000. The church, it is understood, was also bonded, the option being held by a Fall River man, for \$32,000.

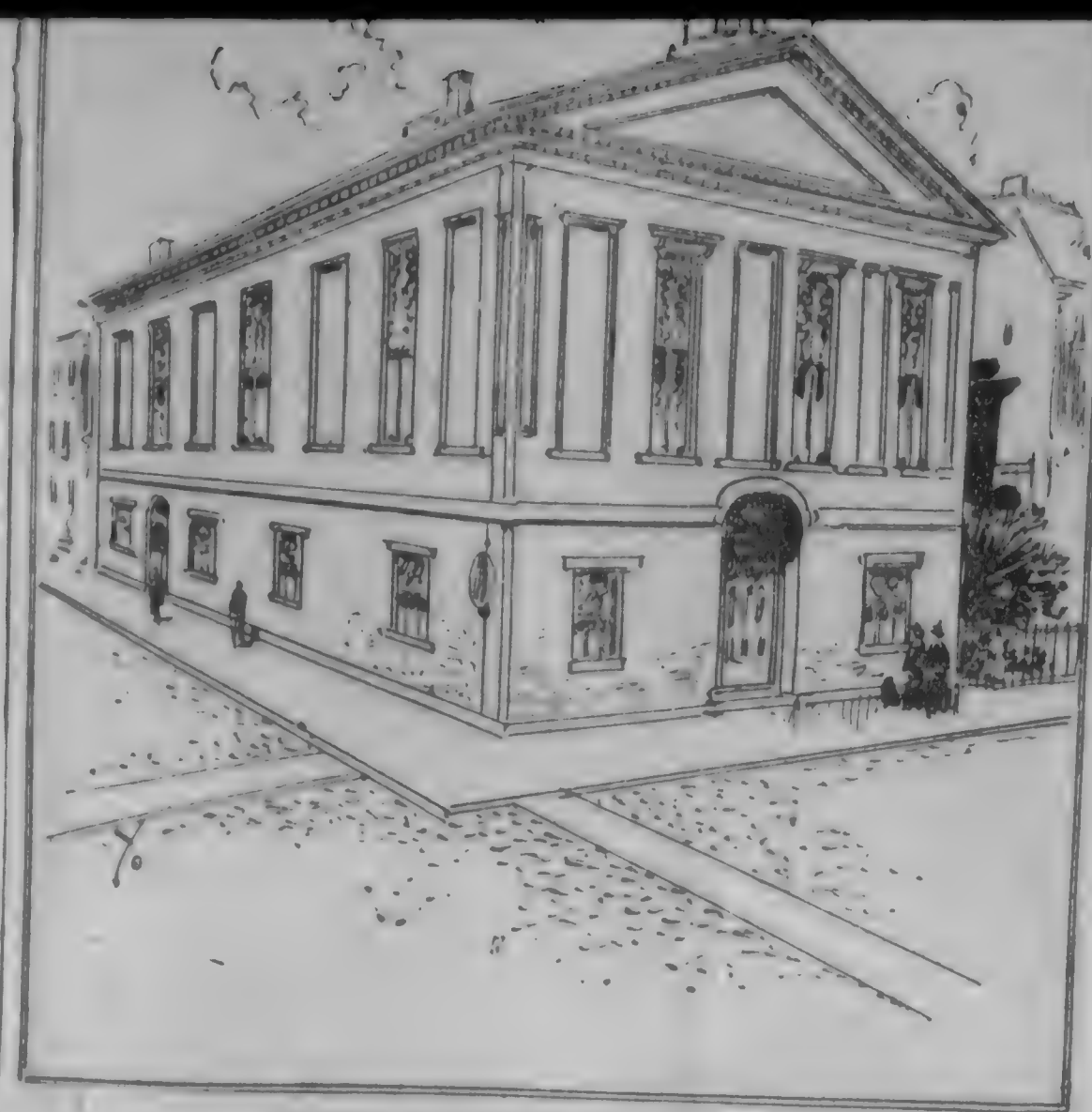
The description in this item was also cut out on motion of Alderman Tinkham, and if the sum is finally available the library trustees can select some other site.

The trustees have already declared that they would not take the church as a gift for library purposes. The Charlestown church, however, is considered by them as well as by all Charlestown people who understand the objects of the library as an ideal spot, having quietness, plenty of air, light and room.

Another item of the bill which has attracted attention is one for \$75,000 for a recreation ground in ward 14, South Boston. The committee did not put in the bill the location which was desired in this case, but it is pretty well understood to be the land bounded by M. N. 8th and 9th sts. This land recently changed hands, and the revenue stamps on the deed on file in the office of the register of deeds shows the price paid to have been about \$40,000. This is a difference of \$35,000 from the item contained in the loan bill.

Mayor Hart is familiar with all these things. He spent a good part of yesterday making an examination of the bill as it was passed by the board of aldermen, and should the bill get to him the city council expects a spirited veto of many of the items. Persons close to the mayor say that the bill will be cut one-half if it ever reaches him in its present form, which seems hardly likely now.

The present borrowing capacity of the city is \$6,000,000. The bill of the board of aldermen would take away \$5,568,900, leaving a balance of only \$431,100.



CHURCH BUILDING IN CHARLESTOWN.
For the Purchase of Which as a Branch Library \$75,000 Is Named in the Loan Bill.

Boston's \$5,568,900 loan bill as passed by the aldermen Monday contains items of \$15,000 for location and \$15,000 for alterations for the Charlestown branch of the public library, which has been for years located in the old Charlestown city hall, city sq.

This is a change from the original item of a lump sum of \$30,000 for the new location of the library to be secured by the purchase of the old Monument sq. M. E. church edifice, corner Monument sq and High st., Charlestown. The Monument sq. M. E. church society two years ago consolidated with the Trinity M. E. church of Charlestown, from which it separated 50 years before. Services of the reunited society have been since held in the new edifice.

The building is located in one of the most desirable sections of the district, facing Bunker Hill monument and grounds. Its assessed value is \$25,000, of which \$800 is on the land and \$24,200 on the structure.

Mayor Quincy recommended the taking of the church property by the city for the location of the Charlestown sum.

branch of the public library. The project met with favor in the district and in one of the most desirable sites in the district. It was believed it would prove an expensive and permanent fixture on the hands of the society unless the city would take it, and that was why the low figure was determined upon.

It was learned that the property had been bonded for \$15,000 by a private individual. At the expiration of the bond a sale was formally made and William H. Cook is now the owner.

Protests against paying more than \$15,000 for the property by the city have been made by the Charlestown improvement society and others, and the appropriation as it now stands in the loan bill is in two specific items, one of \$15,000 for a location for the library branch and one for \$15,000 for alterations. It having been stated that this was the original intent of the first lump sum.

TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.	
Completion of bakery, justice house, court and water table service, Long Island	\$10,000
Construction of Long Island	4,000
New wing for hospital, Long Island	30,000
New wing for hospital, Long Island	20,000
Prison for the insane, Long Island	1,000
Prison for the insane, Long Island	4,000
Prison for the insane, Long Island	4,000
Total	\$100,000
POLICE DEPARTMENT.	
Rehabilitation division 11	100,000
PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.	
Amalgamation station and equipment	\$4,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	16,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	3,500
Amalgamation station, property purchase	27,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	30,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	10,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	50,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	8,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	70,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	85,000
Amalgamation station, property purchase	85,000
Total	\$1,000,000
PUBLIC GROUNDS DEPARTMENT.	
Park square, permanent improvements	\$2,000
Additional land, Massachusetts avenue	3,000
Square, Cambridge and Mansfield streets, permanent improvements	1,000
Commonwealth Park, completion of	5,000
Total	\$11,000
STREET DEPARTMENT.	
Laying out and construction of highways, chap. 41, article 1, bridge for construction of highways at road level out, altered or widened	\$3,000,000
New buildings, North drive street, connecting Bowdoin avenue	190,000
New buildings, North drive street, connecting Bowdoin avenue	6,300
New buildings, North drive street, connecting Bowdoin avenue	10,000
New buildings, North drive street, connecting Bowdoin avenue	15,000
New buildings, North drive street, connecting Bowdoin avenue	75,000
New buildings, North drive street, connecting Bowdoin avenue	17,500
New buildings, North drive street, connecting Bowdoin avenue	5,000
New buildings, North drive street, connecting Bowdoin avenue	16,000
Total	\$1,800,000
STREET LAYING-OUT DEPARTMENT.	
Adams street, widening, deficit	1,000
Adams street, widening, deficit	2,000
Adams street, widening, deficit	100,000
Total	\$104,000
Penal institutions department, new house of correction	810,000
Court house, Roxbury district, enlargement	100,000
Grand total	\$5,500,000

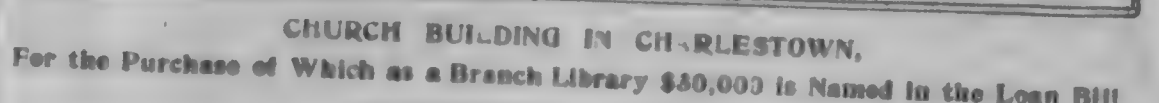
Mr. Codman offered an order, directing the board of street commissioners to use at the next municipal election from the appropriation of \$100,000, which has been authorized under chap. 288 of the acts of 1886, and approved by the city council, for the purchase of the use of the same in not more than two precincts in wards 11, 17, 20 and 24, and without expense to the city.

Mr. Doyle moved to assign the order to the next meeting of the board of street commissioners, and that one of the machines in each ward. Not to do this, he claimed, was a reflection on the board of street commissioners. It was only in that way, he stated, that a fair test of the use of the machines could be made.

The motion to assign was lost by a vote of 6 to 6 as follows:

Yeas—Adams, Codman, Dixon, Gerry, Jordan, O'Brien and P. O'Brien. Nays—Norton, M. J. O'Brien and Adams.

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Boston's \$5,500,000 loan bill as passed by the legislature. Today contains items of \$15,000 for location of the new alterations for the Charlestown branch of the public library, which has been for years located in the old Charlestown city hall, city sq.

This is a change from the original item of a lump sum of \$30,000 for the new location of the library to be secured by the purchase of the old Monument sq M. E. church, edifice on Monument sq and High at Charlestown.

The Monument sq M. E. church so 20 years ago consolidated with the Trinity M. E. church of Charlestown, from which it separated 50 years ago. Services of the reunited society have been since held in the newer edifice.

The building is located in one of the most desirable locations in the district, facing Bunker Hill monument, and its estimated value is \$23,600, of which \$8600 is in cash and \$15,000 on the structure.

Mr. Quincy recommended the taking of the church property by the city for the location of the Charlestown branch of the public library. The project met with favor in the district and organized bodies, but nearly all the local business men, who are the taxpayers, offered the property to the city for \$15,000.

Then the matter dragged. The society was anxious to get rid of the property to settle its debts. It is a fact that the property is assessed for \$23,600 and is one of the most desirable sites in the district. It is a fact that it would prove an expensive and permanent fixture in the city. The society unless the city would take it, it would be upon the low figure was determined upon.

It was learned that the property had been offered to be sold by a private individual. At the expiration of the sale was formally made and William B. Quincy was the successful bidder.

Protests against paying more than \$15,000 for the property by the city have been made by the Charlestown branch of the society, and others, and the approval of the bill in the legislature in the loan bill is in two specific items, one of \$15,000 for a location for the library branch and one for \$15,000 for alterations, it having been stated that this sum is the original intent of the first lump

Advertiser
D.C. 1902

After a long interval of waiting, it appears that the continuation of Sergeant mural decoration and Abbey's frieze in the Public Library are now so nearly ready that they may be placed upon the wall very soon. To prepare for the proper installation of the remainder of the Sergeant decoration, minor alterations will have to be made in the third story corridor. The paintings will probably be placed in position in the course of the next six months.

Abbey's frieze illustrating the Search for the Body Grail is said to be finished and it will be placed in the delivery room very soon.

city council fails to grant the
in Franklin sq the question will
to the board of trustees for next

Mayor Hart was seen last evening by a Herald man and asked if he had heard of the action of the managers of the city and the board of public works, and that the matter had been discussed and decided by the city council.

"But then," added the mayor, "we have heard of the Franklin fund for the purpose of doing something for the city. For anything definite is done."

When asked whether he was in favor of the proposed site, he said that he thought it was an excellent one, and that he knew of no objection to it. He said the land can be taken for it legally. He said that he was not sure whether the city came by the land, or what rights it had in it.

When asked whether he thought there were any objections offered to the property, he said that he had not heard of any.

The mayor said that it was his opinion that the city would be benefited by the proposed site, although, of course, this was but his opinion, and he had nothing to do with the matter.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900

A FRanklin men- day in Chatta-
veth of the of park left
Managers of last evening
Erect One, ing the pro-
lin Square, ough it was
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ing, the man, opinion that
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the erection at his opinion,
square, oppos- do with the
vatory of Mus
ton street, just south of Dover
The city owns Franklin square, which is
bounded by Washington, Brookline, James
and Newton streets, and it is now under
the care of the Park Department. It con-
tains 105,000 square feet of land.

The managers of the Franklin Fund con-
sist of the entire Board of Aldermen and
three clergymen. At yesterday's meeting
those present were Aldermen M. J. O'Brien,
Wilbur F. Adams, Franklin L. Codman,
Robert A. Jordan, Michael W. Norris and
Philip O'Brien, and Rev. Charles W. Dunne
of Christ Church, Salem street; Rev. James
Bells of the First Congregational Church,
Marlboro street, and Rev. Alexander K.
MacLennan of the First Presbyterian
Church, Berkeley street.

A sub-committee comprising Aldermen M.
J. O'Brien, Codman and Gerry and Mr.
MacLennan submitted in print a report of
the hearing of Nov. 9 and recommended
the erection of an institute building to be
run on certain lines. On motion of Mr.
Bells it was voted that the fund be expend-
ed for the erection, furnishing and equip-
ping of a building as stated above. It was
also voted that the purposes of the institute
should be on the lines reported by the sub-
committee, which are as follows:

"That, in the Franklin Institute, facilities
—consisting of quarters for a branch of the
Public Library, reading rooms and such
halls, rooms, shops and laboratories as may
be deemed requisite, together with neces-
sary furniture, collections and equipment—
shall be provided to enable the managers of
the institute to promote educational meas-
ures looking to general education, e. g., by
classes and lectures in history and in
political and social science; (2) those look-
ing to theoretical and practical instruction
in such of the applied arts and sciences as
are best calculated to stimulate and widen
the intelligence, cultivate the taste, enhance
the skill and increase the efficiency of the
people of Boston, special regard being given
to those who are artisans."

These purposes were submitted to the
sub-committee at the hearing as embodying
the ideas of the representatives of various
interests, which had conferred together
prior to the hearing, relative to the proper
disposition of the Franklin Fund.

Until yesterday the only site which had
been considered was the old Franklin
Schoolhouse site. Within a few days much
had been said regarding the effect of such
an institute on the many saloons and ho-
tels in the vicinity, the belief being that
as the institute was to contain a sort of
trade school it would be classed within the
law which prohibits saloons within four
hundred feet of a schoolhouse. It is de-
nied, however, that the location of the in-
stitute in Franklin square had anything
to do with the saloon question. Members
of the board of trustees claim that the
Franklin Square site is far ahead of the
old Franklin Schoolhouse site, both in re-
spect to surroundings, room, light and air.

It is the idea of the managers of the
fund, at present, to construct a building
about 100 feet by 160 feet, and to locate
it in the middle of the square, after the
plan of the Tilden Library in New York
city, which occupies the centre of Bryant

PUBLIC LIBRARY SAFE.

Chamberlain Collection
Will Surely Go to It.

Heirs Relinquish Claims to
This Part of Estate.

Value of the Collection Is Set
as High as \$100,000.

Will Being Contested by
Brothers and Nephews.

Probate Hearing Postponed
Indefinitely Today.

The Mellen Chamberlain will contest,
which was to have been heard by Judge
McKim in the Suffolk probate court to-
day under a previous assignment, was
postponed indefinitely, because three
nephews of the deceased, who, together
with his two brothers, constitute his
heirs-at-law and next of kin, were, not
being known of, omitted from the peti-
tion for the probate of the will, and so
were not formally cited to appear.

The contestants are Henry and Will-
iam Chamberlain of Michigan, brothers,
and Josiah B., Henry C. and John A.
Crosby, nephews, of the deceased. They
are represented by Boyd B. Jones as
counsel.

An important fact in connection with
the case is that the Boston Public
Library, whether the will stands or
falls, is to get the "Mellen Chamber-
lain collection," which is valued as
high as \$100,000. This collection, which
is composed of autographs, portraits,
photographs, genealogical, historical
and literary property, is given to the
library by the will. The contesting
heirs, intending to secure this particular
gift to the library, have executed a
release to the library trustees of any
right, title or interest which any of
them may have as the heir of Mr.
Chamberlain in the property compris-
ing the collection.

Outside of the library property the es-
tate is said to be of the value of about
\$50,000.
Mr. Chamberlain left a will and a
codicil, the substance of which is a
legacy of \$5000 and one-ninth part of the
residue to his housekeeper, Mrs. John
Whitman; to his brother-in-law, Hale
F. Crosby, and his brothers, William
and Henry Chamberlain, \$1000 each; \$800
each to Miss Mattie Fielding, Miss Alice
M. Putnam and Mrs. Sarah W. Fuller,
the last two being relatives of his late
wife; \$500 each to Mellen Chamberlain
Hatch, Miss Mary Jenkins, Elizabeth
Porter Gould and Mary F. Colesworthy.

To the city of Chelsea are given his 12
bound volumes of real estate titles and
plans, to the Massachusetts Historical
Society his incomplete manuscripts of
the history of Chelsea, the materials
thereof and \$2000 to complete it; to
Dartmouth College his printed volumes
and \$200. The residue is to be reduced to
money and the proceeds be divided into
nine parts and be distributed as fol-
lows: One part to Mrs. Whitman, two
parts to Pembroke Academy, two parts
to the Third Congregational Church,
Chelsea; two parts to the Massachu-
setts Historical Society; one part to
Dartmouth College, and "to Mary F.
Colesworthy, Mrs. Henry A. Tenney,
Paul Mellen Chamberlain and Elizabeth
Porter Gould, each one-fourth part."

The will is dated March 25, and the
codicil May 31, 1900, and Willis Gould and
Henry A. Tenney are named as execu-
tors.
W. Frederick Kimball appears for the
will.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 184.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1900.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The fact that the discussion of the
best site for the Franklin Institute has
called out a printed expression of opin-
ion from the directors of the Associ-
ated Charities gives to the matter a
new significance. It is impossible that
this organization should take so un-
usual a step as the utterance of its
views regarding a proposed public act
without feeling that the subject is one
of grave importance to the cause for
which it stands. It is true that the
society's first declaration is one of
approval of the plan to establish the
institute which every one knows has
for a long period been under consid-
eration, and felt to be a necessity. It
is true, too, that the greater force of
the society's conviction seems to be in
the line of protest. A preference is
given for the Franklin school site for
the institute; and this, not only because
the taking of any part of the open
space of Franklin square, which has
been rightly called "the common of
the South end," is deplored, but because
the location of the schoolhouse is
deemed a better locality by reason of
its accessibility and surroundings.

The attitude of the Associated Char-
ities regarding the loss of any part of
our open spaces is perfectly legitimate.
It is certainly right that it should
sound a note of warning when it sees
an attempt made to lessen the advan-
tages which make for sanitary and
recreative conditions for the masses.
It would be disloyal to its principles to
keep quiet and allow our city to sink
into the crowded and unwholesome
state from which New York has only
been arrested by a supreme effort and
an enormous expenditure of public
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It certainly would be a pity if, by
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Franklin school site, than if a start
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large financial equipment required. This
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city government.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900

A FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

Managers of the Franklin Fund Vote to Erect One, but Want to Put It on Franklin Square Instead of on Old Franklin Schoolhouse Site

At a secret meeting of the managers of the Franklin Fund, which now amounts to \$375,000, yesterday afternoon, it was voted to spend the money for the erection of a Franklin Institute. A change has been made in the intended location of the building, the managers voting to try to induce the City Council and mayor to approve of the erection of the institute on Franklin square, opposite the New England Conservatory of Music Building, instead of on the site of the old Franklin School on Washington street, just south of Dover street. The city owns Franklin square, which is bounded by Washington, Brookline, James and Newton streets, and it is now under the care of the Park Department. It contains 105,000 square feet of land.

The managers of the Franklin Fund consist of the entire Board of Aldermen and three clergymen. At yesterday's meeting those present were Aldermen M. J. O'Brien, Wilbur F. Adams, Franklin L. Codman, Robert A. Jordan, Michael W. Norris and Philip O'Brien, and Rev. Charles W. Duane of Christ Church, Salem street; Rev. James Eells of the First Congregational Church, Marlboro street, and Rev. Alexander K. MacLennan of the First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley street.

A sub-committee comprising Aldermen M. J. O'Brien, Codman and Gerry and Mr. MacLennan submitted in print a report of the hearing of Nov. 9 and recommended the erection of an institute building to be run on certain lines. On motion of Mr. Eells it was voted that the fund be expended for the erection, furnishing and equipping of a building as stated above. It was also voted that the purposes of the institute should be on the lines reported by the sub-committee, which are as follows:

"That, in the Franklin Institute, facilities—consisting of quarters for a branch of the Public Library, reading rooms and such halls, rooms, shops and laboratories as may be deemed requisite, together with necessary furniture, collections and equipment—shall be provided to enable the managers of the institute to promote educational measures looking to general education, e. g., by classes and lectures in history and in political and social sciences; (2) those looking to theoretical and practical instruction in such of the applied arts and sciences as are best calculated to stimulate and widen the intelligence, cultivate the taste, enhance the skill and increase the efficiency of the people of Boston, special regard being given to those who are artisans."

These purposes were submitted to the sub-committee at the hearing as embodying the ideas of the representatives of various interests, which had conferred together prior to the hearing, relative to the proper disposition of the Franklin Fund.

Until yesterday the only site which had been considered was the old Franklin Schoolhouse site. Within a few days much had been said regarding the effect of such an institute on the many saloons and hotels in the vicinity, the belief being that as the institute was to contain a sort of trade school it would be classed within the law which prohibits saloons within four hundred feet of a schoolhouse. It is denied, however, that the location of the institute in Franklin square had anything to do with the saloon question. Members of the board of trustees claim that the Franklin Square site is far ahead of the old Franklin Schoolhouse site, both in respect to surroundings, room, light and air.

It is the idea of the managers of the fund, at present, to construct a building about 100 feet by 160 feet, and to locate it in the middle of the square, after the plan of the Tilden Library in New York city, which occupies the centre of Bryant

square. A building of the dimensions mentioned will take exactly one-seventh of the area, and there will be plenty of park left on all sides.

When Mayor Hart was seen last evening and asked his opinion regarding the proposed site, he said that he thought it was an excellent one, and that he knew of no better place, provided the land can be taken for it legally. He said he did not know exactly how the city came by the land, or what rights the adjoining property owners had in it.

When asked whether he thought there would be any objections offered by the property owners about the square, the mayor said that it was his opinion that there would be no serious objections, although, of course, this was but his opinion, as officially he had nothing to do with the matter.

as high as \$100,000.

Will Being Contested by Brothers and Nephews.

Probate Hearing Postponed Indefinitely Today.

The Mellen Chamberlain will contest, which was to have been heard by Judge McKim in the Suffolk probate court today under a previous assignment, was postponed indefinitely, because three nephews of the deceased, who, together with his two brothers, constitute his heirs-at-law and next of kin, were, not being known of, omitted from the petition for the probate of the will, and so were not formally cited to appear.

The contestants are Henry and William Chamberlain of Michigan, brothers, and Josiah B. Henry C. and John A. Crosby, nephews, of the deceased. They are represented by Boyd B. Jones as counsel.

An important fact in connection with the case is that the Boston Public Library, whether the will stands or falls, is to get the "Mellen Chamberlain collection," which is valued as high as \$100,000. This collection, which is composed of autographs, portraits, photographs, genealogical, historical and literary property, is given to the library by the will. The contesting heirs, intending to secure this particular gift to the library, have executed a release to the library trustees of any right, title or interest which any of them may have as the heir of Mr. Chamberlain in the property comprising the collection.

Outside of the library property the estate is said to be of the value of about \$50,000. Mr. Chamberlain left a will and a codicil, the substance of which is a legacy of \$5000 and one-ninth part of the residue to his housekeeper, Mrs. John Whitman; to his brother-in-law, Hale E. Crosby, and his brothers, William and Henry Chamberlain, \$1000 each; \$800 each to Miss Mattie Fielding, Miss Alice M. Putnam and Mrs. Sarah W. Fuller, the last two being relatives of his late wife; \$500 each to Mellen Chamberlain Hatch, Miss Mary Jenkins, Elizabeth Porter Gould and Mary F. Colesworth.

To the city of Chelsea are given his 12 bound volumes of real estate titles and plans; to the Massachusetts Historical Society his incomplete manuscripts of the history of Chelsea, the materials therefor and \$500 to complete it; to Dartmouth College his printed volumes and \$500. The residue is to be reduced to money and the proceeds be divided into nine parts and be distributed as follows: One part to Mrs. Whitman, two parts to Pembroke Academy, two parts to the Third Congregational Church, Chelsea; two parts to the Massachusetts Historical Society; one part to Dartmouth College, and "to Mary F. Colesworth, Mrs. Henry A. Tenney, Paul Mellen Chamberlain and Elizabeth Porter Gould, each one-fourth part."

The will is dated March 25, and the codicil May 31, 1890, and Willis Gould and Henry A. Tenney are named as executors. W. Frederick Kimball appears for the will.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SAFE.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIVIL, NO. 184.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1900.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The fact that the discussion of the best site for the Franklin Institute has called out a printed expression of opinion from the directors of the Associated Charities gives to the matter a new significance. It is impossible that this organization should take so unusual a step as the utterance of its views regarding a proposed public act without feeling that the subject is one of grave importance to the cause for which it stands. It is true that the society's first declaration is one of approval of the plan to establish the institute which every one knows has for a long period been under consideration, and felt to be a necessity. It is true, too, that the greater force of the society's conviction seems to be in the line of protest. A preference is given for the Franklin school site for the institute; and this, not only because the taking of any part of the open space of Franklin square, which has been rightly called "the common of the South end," is deplored, but because the location of the schoolhouse is deemed a better locality by reason of its accessibility and surroundings.

The attitude of the Associated Charities regarding the loss of any part of our open spaces is perfectly legitimate. It is certainly right that it should sound a note of warning when it sees an attempt made to lessen the advantages which make for sanitary and recreative conditions for the masses. It would be disloyal to its principles to keep quiet and allow our city to sink into the crowded and unwholesome state from which New York has only been arrested by a supreme effort and an enormous expenditure of public money. To learn a lesson from observation is less costly than to learn it from experience. It is far easier and more rational to keep what breathing places we already have than to give them up in the hope of getting more or better ones later on. Very little is to be expected from that legislation which will permit inroads upon what are clearly the needs and rights of the people.

It certainly would be a pity if, by failure to agree upon a site at this time for the institute, the matter were to be again deferred and the promise of a beginning of a long-cherished plan of popular benefit should fail of fulfillment. The institute is very much wanted, and philanthropists and educators believe it would prove a potent agent for development among the classes upon whose mental and moral improvement the future well-being of the community depends. Those who have had means of knowing about the needs of the poor and unfortunate argue that a series of these institutes in different sections of the city would better meet the demand than the establishment of one large institution with a fine presence and aesthetic setting. Let the thing begin in a small, practical way and growth is more possible and usefulness more probable, say some of the advocates of the Franklin school site, than if a start is made in a large way, which may be handicapped by its very size and the large financial equipment required. This is a recommendation that appeals to rational minds, and it is to be hoped that it will have due weight with the city government.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC 14, 1900.

LIBRARY BRANCHES AND SUB-STATIONS.

From some paragraphs that are going the rounds of the American press and which purport to be a description of the methods followed at the Boston Public Library, it might be inferred that the average citizen who wants a book from that library must spend a day at the large structure which fronts on Copley sq. Of course it may be said such an idea could have risen in the mind of an outsider only; but as a matter of actual count, it would be interesting to know how many Bostonians are familiar with the library's methods of collecting and distributing books.

Of all the business done by the Boston Public Library, two-thirds at least is transacted at the branches and stations which are scattered throughout the city. There are, altogether, 70 agencies of the library scattered through the city. There are what are known as "branches" at which the books are kept for immediate reference and the number of volumes at the average branch probably amounts to 15,000. Then there are what are known as "stations" to which and from which books are taken by wagon for the benefit of the patrons of each particular branch.

As the system works, a person living in any part of the city may secure at the nearest library sub-station a card which is good, not only at that office, or at the central library, but at any other station in the city. A book may be taken from any one sub-station and returned at any other, as the central library is used as a great clearing-house for all the transactions throughout the city. There is hardly an important section of the city which has not, within easy access, at least one of these sub-stations. In wd. 1 of East Boston, in wds. 3 and 4 of Charlestown, and in wd. 19 there are no sub-stations just at present; but the East Boston and Charlestown branches are within comparative easy reach, and the Roxbury Crossing "delivery" and the Roxbury "branch" are not far from the boundary line of wd. 19.

In addition to the 70 sub-stations of the library there are other places of deposit of a special character, such as the engine houses, public schools and some other city institutions. The delivery to the engine houses is not made daily, but a number of selected volumes is sent to each of the engine houses included in this system, and these little libraries are changed around every month. Shifting collections are also made for some of the smaller sub-stations, about 12,000 volumes being kept on the lists, all of a bright, popular character, for this purpose.

In spite of the fact that so much of the business of the public library is done through the branch stations, it is plain that even now there are many citizens of Boston who do not understand that the privileges of the library are to be had almost at their very doors. The library officials at present are trying in every possible way to spread the information broadcast, and any person who is ignorant of the locality of the nearest library sub-station can easily learn from the officials at the central library everything of interest in that connection. The system has been so simplified and perfected that every citizen of Boston who cares to take advantage of the daily distributions should do so.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1900.

BOSTON HERALD.

PRICELESS BOON TO BOSTON.

Public Library Is to Keep the Chamberlain Collection.

This Regardless of Whether the Will Is Broken or Not—Release Executed by the Heirs to the Trustees—Some of the Rare Antiques and Treasures.

The Chamberlain collection, now so much in the public eye, due to the prominence given it in the will contest, soon again to come before Judge McKim in the Suffolk probate court, has been practically the property of the public for the past six years, in so far as access to it is concerned.

The Boston Public Library, which has been its custodian during that period, will ultimately secure permanent possession. The heirs of Judge Melton Chamberlain have executed a release to the trustees of the library in that portion of the property, the valuation of which is placed at \$100,000.

Even if the will should be broken, the valuable material of the collection will remain as intended by its owner, whose ability to judge of all the masterpieces of the brain and hand is so admirably displayed in this connection. His infinite delight in the possession of such treasure and the care in its keeping and arrangement was a marked characteristic of the man.

Librarian James L. Whitney has received no official notification of this intention upon the part of the heirs, but there is no question that the many valuable documents, manuscripts, portraits, autographs, engravings and printed volumes will remain in the alcove of the trustees' room, where they can now be seen.

Judge Chamberlain, who was librarian of the Boston Public Library from Oct. 1, 1878, to Sept. 30, 1889, turned the collection over to the trustees for safe keeping, with the understanding as above described. He wrote the board concerning his release of the library and his offer was promptly accepted. The latter part of the next year, or on Sept. 4, 1894, about two-thirds of the volumes were deposited in the library. Of this the judge remarked: "I propose to retain the remainder to put in better order."

In June, two years ago, the collection was stored in special libraries pending alterations, and in May a year later it was placed in its present position. An interesting fact to note is that it has cost the library, in cataloguing, indexing, etc., and to fit up the rooms, about \$400.

The collection is arranged in two parts, the general and the special. The general part consists of four great documents—the address to the King, 1774, the Declaration of Independence, 1776, the articles of confederation, 1777, and the constitution, 1787—and of framed tablets, signatures, franked envelopes, etc., illustrated by portraits, historical notes and biographical sketches. These tablets are displayed, for the benefit of the young readers of the library, in the Chavannes corridor. In the general collection there are more than 350 volumes, together with unclassified material.

The collection was begun at a time when the interest in and competition for such material had not developed. Judge Chamberlain was thus enabled to secure these valuable pieces easily. Letters, documents and historical material of great importance were obtainable almost for the asking. A general disregard for papers of this kind prevailed.

Of the early history of Massachusetts there are 12 volumes. New Hampshire, three, and the famous men from all the colonies connected with the American revolution are embraced in a set of 15. The persecution of the Quakers in Boston (1690) is told of at length in a volume, as is the Salem witchcraft tragedy. Those who were engaged on both sides in the battles of Bunker Hill, Lexington and Concord are recalled in the letters, manuscripts and portraits found. In the book descriptive of the persecution of the Quakers is the unpublished letter of William Dyer, husband of the unfortunate Mary Dyer.

The original "Warning" of Margaret Smith, "given forth in the House of Correction in Boston, New England, December, 1689," and other interesting material attract attention. Letters and documents written by Washington between the age of 15 and the close of his life, brings up the names of his contemporaries, such as Lord Stirling, Bradstreet, Knox, Gates, Rufus Putnam, Lafayette, de Grasse, Hamilton, etc. In addition, there is a book containing all the portraits of the men known that have merit as to likeness.

While the Declaration of Independence was under discussion George Wythe of Virginia and William Ellery of Rhode Island wrote 20 or more poems addressed to each other. These are found in the book devoted to the signers of the declaration.

Memorials relating to the various expeditions are collected in volumes, and naval, congressional and diplomatic affairs are illustrated by letters and documents.

Letters by Franklin, Hancock and the Adamses and others to the selectmen; a descriptive of the time previous to the outbreak and treatment of the Quakers; Warrens, Paul Revere, together with broadsides, handbills and caricatures, are among the most interesting things that attract the visitor to this alcove.

An idea of the enjoyment to be derived from an inspection of this collection can be had by the mere statement that one can see the original bill of Dr. James Hulse for medical services rendered.

Transcript
Dec. 15, 1900.

LIBRARY STATIONS

Surprising Ignorance in Boston as to Their Locations and Purposes—No Less Than Thirty Agencies All Over the City for Book Distribution

A gentleman from the Back Bay, having occasion recently to visit the South Boston branch of the Public Library, set out on a Broadway car, trusting that someone would be able to direct him there. The car conductor had never heard of the South Boston branch; and among the men on the rear platform was not one who could tell him his way. Finally, on a venture, he got out, having a hazy notion that he was near the place. He went into several Broadway stores, including one of those unfailing repositories of local information, an apothecary shop, but found everybody hopelessly ignorant. At last, just as an ancient passer—"and he a resident of fifty years"—was mumbling a negative to his inquiry, the seeker looked, and there was the South Boston branch, in plain sight of men, numbered 372 Broadway.

Now the branch library is no new thing in South Boston. It was established there in 1872—the second branch in the city—and it seems reasonable that so important a civic institution should after thirty years have some recognition, at least in its own district. An ignorance as regards library agencies, however, seems to prevail all over the city, and there are thousands of people in Boston, readers of books, but residents of outlying districts, who cannot go readily to the central library for books and do not know that the library has already come to them, that the city is dotted with its branches, reading-rooms and delivery stations, circulating 900,000 volumes a year. There is at least one of these agencies in every ward, many of them supplied with a store of books for immediate lending, and all connected by daily delivery wagons with the main reservoir of supply at Copley square.

These agencies have been established within the last quarter-century, to make the central library more accessible to the half-million population spread over the forty-three square miles of present Boston, and to furnish as many books on short notice as possible, keeping them in constant circulation. Two delivery wagons are kept busy all day among the thirty agencies, and a book ordered at a station may be received any time within three hours and twenty-four. The same cards, slips, rules and system are used in the branches as at the central library, and the same card is good at any station. A book may be taken out at South Boston and returned at Dorchester Lower Mills. To expedite the service and save unnecessary steps to library agencies, books may be ordered by mail to be delivered at the branches where they are called for.

The agencies are of three kinds—branches, reading-rooms and delivery stations. The branches are, in a way, separate libraries, with well-stocked shelves of their own, besides the privilege of drawing upon the shelves at Copley square. There are ten of these branches, each with its independent book collection, perhaps of 15,000 volumes; its reading-rooms and extensive periodical list; and some, like the Charlestown branch, with legacies and funds of their own. The Brighton, West Roxbury and Charlestown branches were once, in fact, independent town libraries, united with the Boston Library after the town was absorbed. The earliest branch, in East Boston, was established in 1871, and the latest, in the South End, in 1890.

The next largest agencies are the reading-rooms, of which the one on Broadway Extension is a good example. Here is a space for periodicals and reference books, but no large permanent collection. The shelves are kept full of books from the central library—a list of about three hundred volumes changed from time to time for immediate delivery. The reading-rooms have this advantage over the main library and the larger branches, that there is free access to the shelves. Readers like to wander among books, to pull volumes down without too much red tape, to dip into an unknown book before starting through it. There are seven reading-rooms.

The other agency is the delivery station, where are kept merely a few periodicals and reference books. Even these are lacking in the stations connected with stores. A number are kept by cooperation with charitable organizations, like the Roxbury Crossing station, in the Boys' Institute of Industry, Stations U and N, in quarters connected with the Cathedral and St. Patrick's Church, and Station W, in the Industrial School in North Bennet street.

With a few more stations the city will be thoroughly covered, and everyone will be within easy reach of the Boston Public Library. The system is constantly extending. A new reading-room, in fact, will be opened within a few months. It will be Station Y, now sitting in the basement of the John A. Andrews School, South Boston.

Record

Dec. 11, 1900

THE CHAMBERLAIN WILL.

The contest over the will of Melton Chamberlain, former librarian of the Boston Public Library, was to have been opened in the probate court before Judge McKim today, but was postponed because service had not been made upon two of the persons who are interested.

Counsel for the contestants moved to amend the citation so that it would include those upon whom service has not been made. A day for hearing will be assigned later.

The will is contested by William and Henry Chamberlain, brothers, and Josiah, Henry, and John Crosby, nephews of the former librarian. Undue influence on the part of the housekeeper of the testator, who is one of the beneficiaries under the will, and unsoundness of mind, are given as the ground of objection to the probate of the will.

Record

Dec. 12

Whoever profits or loses by this contest of the will of the late Judge Chamberlain, the city of Boston gets the Chamberlain collection of books, autographs, photographs, genealogical data, valued at \$100,000, and impossible in many ways to replace. The heirs have brought this about, before testing their rival claims. Now we can watch the contest with an easy mind.

Post

Dec. 16, 1900

ROSLINDALE LIBRARY.

Owing to a delay in the arrival of books the Roslindale branch of the Boston Public Library may not be opened tomorrow as expected, but will probably start next week. The branch is in the middle of the Tavern, which, long ago, was a relay station for the Boston-Providence post coaches.

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the Public Library is now
giving out books by the
The branch is in the
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the Roxbury Crossing "delivery" and the Roxbury "branch" are not far from the boundary line of wd. 19.

In addition to the 70 sub-stations of the library there are other places of deposit of a special character, such as the engine houses, public schools and some other city institutions. The delivery to the engine houses is not made daily, but a number of selected volumes is sent to each of the engine houses included in this system, and these little libraries are changed around every month. Shifting collections are also made for some of the smaller sub-stations, about 12,000 volumes being kept on the lists, all of a bright, popular character, for this purpose.

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Distributions should do so.

1774, the Declaration of Independence, 1776, the articles of Confederation, 1787, and the constitutions of 1787 and 1791 framed, tablets, signatures, trampled envelopes, etc., illustrated by portraits, historical events and biographical sketches. These tablets are displayed, for the benefit of the young readers, on the walls of the Chavannes corridor. In the general collection there are more than 350 volumes, together with unclassified material.

The collection was begun at a time when the interest in and competition for such material had not developed. Judge Chamberlain was thus enabled to secure these valuable prizes easily. Letters, documents and historical material of great importance were obtainable almost for the asking. A general disregard for papers of this kind prevailed.

The early history of Massachusetts there are 12 volumes, New Hampshire three, and the famous map from all the colonies connected with the American revolution are unimpaired. The set of 15. The personal history of the Quakers in Boston (1660) is told of at length in a volume, as is the Salem witchcraft tragedy. Those who were engaged on both sides in the battles of Bunker Hill, Lexington and Concord are pictured in the letters, and the portraits and the letters, in the book descriptive of the persecution of the Quakers is the unpublished letter of William Dyer, husband of the unfortunate Mary Dyer.

The original "Warning" of Margaret Smith, "given forth in the House of Correction in Boston, on the 10th of December, 1850, and other interesting material attract attention. Letters and documents written by Washington Irving, and signed by the names of his contemporaries, such as Lord Stirling, Braden, Knox, Gates, Lafayette, Hamilton, &c., are also included. In addition, there is a book containing all the portraits of Washington known to have merit as to the independence of the Declaration of Independence. While the Declaration of Independence was under discussion George Wythe of Virginia and William Ellery of Rhode Island wrote 20 or 30 letters addressed to each other. These are also in the book devoted to the signers of the declaration.

Memorials relating to the various petitions are collected in volumes, naval, congressional and diplomatic affairs are illustrated by letters and documents.

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above.

An idea of the enjoyment to be derived from an inspection of this collection can be had by the mere statement that one can see the original bill of Joseph Fliske for medical services rendered to the "King of the Tups on the 6th of April," and a letter of Daniel Y. Smith correcting the proof sheets of oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument. The original invitation to deliver oration upon the completion of the monument.

There is a large number of volumes pertaining to American artists, inventors, men of affairs, judges, lawyers, well as autograph letters and original manuscripts of the greater part of the authors treated in the work.

The European section of the collection is endless in its interest to students of literature. There are found volumes devoted to the sovereigns of England, France, representatives of the French directory, consulate, first empire. Bonaparte family, Ferdinand and Isabella, etc.

To print a list of the material relating to men of affairs, and to categorize it, many note that have figured in the history of this and other countries. Original drawings or pen and ink sketches by the artists, illustrators and architects of England and America, manuscripts and compositions of dramatic authors, composers of music, such as Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Sontag, Wagner, Handel and others, photographs, letters, etc., of the emperors, kings, queens, nobles, John Maddison Morton, Junius Brutus Booth, Forrest, Edwin Booth and John Brougham have been an appealing force to the seeker for the antique.

In Shakespeareana letters of nearly all the editors and scholars of the great author are to be seen. Poetry is also represented in the form of the manuscript of Adam Sedgwick's Buns (a poem signed), James Watt, Mrs. Anne Grant, William Cullen and others. In the Macaulay monograph are biographical notices of the Rev. Zachary Macaulay, father of Lord Macaulay, and many of the "Clapham Set."

In the unclassified collection is discovered a broadside in folio, which announces the acting of the "Tragedy of Zara," in Faneuil Hall, "by a society of ladies and gentlemen." This play was produced in the winter of 1776-78, when the British army under Sir William Howe was held in Boston by the army of Washington.

The pay roll of the members of the French National Institute, December, 1801, is another rare thing, being one of two of the same kind to be removed from their place during the commune. The signers of this were all men of distinction.

Among the printed books in "The Courtship of Myles Standish," the English title page has an illustration by Sir John Gilbert. It has a portrait and characteristic note of Gilbert. A letter inserted in the book bears the date of Feb. 6, 1831-2. It is addressed to John W. Winthrop, and is Winthrop's indorsement and Bradford's seal. It is in Bradford's handwriting and signed by him. Other signatures are of Gov. Thomas Prentiss, Dr. William Fuller, and the Rev. Amos A. Phelps. At the bottom of the poem, "Myles Standish and John Alden. In addition to these autographs there are letters of Gov. Winslow and Cotton Mather, and many en-

gravings illustrative of the scenes of the poem.

"Salem Witchcraft," by Charles W. Upham, in two volumes, is enlarged in a similar manner. Several of the original complaints, depositions, executions, etc., used at the trials, with letters from such men as Cotton Mather who were prominent in the delusion, are there.

Among the tablets are collections of signatures and portraits of sovereigns of France, Henry of Navarre to Louis Philippe, 1584-1848; presidents of Harvard College, 1640-1863; Governors of Massachusetts, 1629-1865; court which tried the witches, 1692; Massachusetts patriots, some of the loyalists; Boston massacre, 1770; soldiers' parade, 1775; the "Tea Party," 1773; committee of safety, 1775; Washington and his cabinet; revolutionary officers and statesmen. There are also seals of eminent persons.

where they are called for

The agencies are of three kinds—branches, reading-rooms and delivery stations. The branches are, in a way, separate libraries, with well-stocked shelves of their own, besides the books and newspapers drawn upon at the Copley square. There are ten of these branches, each with its independent book collection, perhaps of 15,000 volumes; its reading rooms and extensive periodical list; and some, like the Charles-town branch, with legacies and funds of their own. The Brighton, West Roxbury, and Charlestown branches were founded as independent town libraries, united with the Boston Library after the town was absorbed. The earliest branch, in East Boston, was established in 1871, and the latest, in the South End, in 1896.

The new, largest agencies are the reading-rooms, of which the one on Broadway Extension is a good example. Here is a space for periodicals and reference books, but no large amount of fiction. The shelves are almost always full of books from the central library, a list of about three hundred volumes changed from time to time for immediate delivery. The reading-rooms have this advantage over the main library and the larger branches, that there is free access to the books. The reader is like a customer among books, to pull volumes down without too much red tape, to dip into an unknown book before starting through it. There are seven reading-rooms.

The other agency is the delivery station, where are kept merely a few periodicals and reference books. Even these are lacking in the stations connected with stores. A number are kept by cooperation with charitable organizations, like the Roxbury Crossing station, in the Boys' Institute of Industry, Stations U and N, in quarters connected with the Cathedral and St. Patrick's Church, and Station W, in the Industrial School in North Bennet street.

With a few more stations the city will be thoroughly covered, and everyone will be within easy reach of the Boston Public Library. The system is constantly extending. A new reading-room, in fact, will be opened within a few months. It will be Station Y, now siting in the basement of the John A. Andrews School, South Boston.

Record
Dec. 11, 1900
THE CHAMBERLAIN WILL.

The contest over the will of Melton Chamberlain, former librarian of the Boston Public Library, was to have been opened in the probate court before Judge McKim today, but was postponed because service had not been made upon two of the persons who are interested.

Counsel for the contestants moved to amend the citation so that it would include those upon whom service has not been made. A day for hearing will be assigned later.

The will is contested by William and Henry Chamberlain, brothers, and Josiah, Henry, and John Crosby, nephews of the former librarian. The influence on the part of the housekeeper of the testator, who is one of the beneficiaries under the will, and unreasonableness of mind, are given as the ground of objection to the probate of the will.

British Museum Bill

POSTINDALE LIBRARY.

Owing to a delay in the arrival of books the Postindale branch of the Boston Public Library may not be opened tomorrow as expected, but will probably start work. The branch is in the middle of the "Tavern," which, long ago, was a relay station for the Boston-Providence post coaches.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER
Established 1813.
The Official Paper of the State.
The Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC 14, 1900.

LIBRARY BRANCHES AND SUB-STATIONS.

From some paragraphs that are going the rounds of the American press and which purport to be a description of the methods followed at the Boston Public Library, it might be inferred that the average citizen who wants a book from that library must spend a day at the large structure which fronts on Copley sq. Of course it may be said such an idea could have risen in the mind of an outsider only; but as a matter of actual count, it would be interesting to know how many Bostonians are familiar with the library's methods of collecting and distributing books.

Of all the business done by the Boston Public Library, two-thirds at least is transacted at the branches and stations which are scattered throughout the city. There are, altogether, 70 agencies of the library seated through the city. These are what are known as "branches" at which the books are kept for immediate reference and the number of volumes at the average branch probably amounts to 15,000. Then there are what are known as "stations" to which and from which books are taken by wagon for the benefit of the patrons of each particular branch.

As the system works, a person living in any part of the city may secure at the nearest library sub-station a card which, in good, not only at that office, or at the central library, but at any other station in the city. A book may be taken from any one sub-station and returned at any other, as the central library is used as a great clearing-house for all the transactions throughout the city. There is hardly an important section of the city which has not, within easy access, at least one of these sub-stations. In wd. 1 of East Boston, in wds. 3 and 4 of Charlestown, and in wd. 19 there are no sub-stations just at present; but the East Boston and Charlestown branches are within comparative easy reach, and the Roxbury Crossing "delivery" and the Roxbury "branch" are not far from the boundary line of wd. 19.

In addition to the 70 sub-stations of the library there are other places of deposit of a special character, such as the engine houses, public schools and some other city institutions. The delivery to the engine houses is not made daily, but a number of selected volumes is sent to each of the engine houses included in this system, and these little libraries are changed around every month. Shifting collections are also made for some of the smaller sub-stations, about 12,000 volumes being kept on the lists, all of a bright, popular character, for this purpose.

In spite of the fact that so much of the business of the public library is done through the branch stations, it is plain that even now there are many citizens of Boston who do not understand that the privileges of the library are to be had almost at their very doors. The library officials at present are trying in every possible way to spread the information broadcast, and any person who is ignorant of the locality of the nearest library sub-station can easily learn from the officials at the central library everything of interest in that connection. The system has been so simplified and perfected that every citizen of Boston who cares to take advantage of the daily distributions should do so.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1900.

BOSTON HERALD.
PRICELESS BOON TO BOSTON.

Public Library Is to Keep the Chamberlain Collection.

This Regardless of Whether the Will Is Broken or Not—Release Executed by the Heirs to the Trustees—Some of the Rare Antiques and Treasures.

The Chamberlain collection, now so much in the public eye, due to the prominence given it in the will contest soon again to come before Judge McKim in the Suffolk probate court, has been practically the property of the public for the past six years, in so far as access to it is concerned.

The Boston Public Library, which has been its custodian during that period, has ultimately secured a permanent place for it. The collection, which was purchased by the late Mr. Chamberlain, and which included some of the rarest and most valuable of the olden times, has been placed in the hands of the trustees of the library, and will be kept in the building which fronts on Copley sq. The collection, which is now in the hands of the trustees, is a valuable one, and it is hoped that it will be made accessible to the public in the near future.

Without Expenditure of Public Money.

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Transcript
Dec. 15, 1900.

LIBRARY STATIONS

Surprising Ignorance in Boston as to Their Locations and Purposes—No Less Than Thirty Agencies All Over the City for Book Distribution

A gentleman from the Back Bay, having occasion recently to visit the South Boston branch of the Public Library, set out on a Broadway car, trusting that someone would be able to direct him there. The car conductor had never heard of the South Boston branch; and among the men on the rear platform was not one who could tell him his way. Finally, on a venture, he got out having a hazy notion that he was near the place. He went into several Broadway stores, including one of those unfailing repositories of local information, an apothecary shop, but found everybody hopelessly ignorant. At last, just as an ancient passer-by, and he a resident of fifty years, was mumbling a negative to his inquiry, the seeker looked, and there was the South Boston branch, in plain sight of men, numbered 372 Broadway.

Now the branch library is no new thing in South Boston. It was established there in 1872—the second branch in the city—and it seems reasonable that so important a civic institution should after thirty years have some recognition, at least in its own district. An ignorance as regards library agencies, however, seems to prevail all over the city, and there are thousands of residents of outlying districts, who cannot go readily to the central library for books, and do not know that the library has already come to them, that the city is dotted with its branches, reading-rooms and delivery stations, circulating 900,000 volumes a year. There is at least one of these agencies in every ward, many of them supplied with a store of books for immediate lending, and all connected by daily delivery wagons with the main reservoir of supply at Copley square.

These agencies have been established within the last quarter-century, to make the central library more accessible to the forty-three square miles of present Boston, and to furnish as many books on short notice as possible, keeping them in constant circulation. Two delivery wagons are kept busy all day among the thirty agencies, and a book ordered at a station may be received any time within three hours and twenty-four. The same carts, slips, rules and system are used in the branches as at the central library, and the same card is good at any station. A book may be taken out at South Boston and returned at Dorchester Lower Mills. To expedite the service and save unnecessary steps to library agencies, books may be ordered by mail to be delivered at the branches, where they are called for.

The agencies are of three kinds—branches, reading-rooms and delivery stations. The branches are, in a way, separate libraries, with well-stocked shelves of their own, besides the privilege of drawing upon the shelves at Copley square. There are ten of these branches, each with its independent book collection, perhaps 15,000 volumes; its reading rooms and extensive periodical list; and some, like the Charlestown branch, with legacies and funds of their own. The Brighton, West Roxbury and Charlestown branches were once, in fact, independent town libraries, united with the Boston Library after the town was absorbed. The earliest branch, in East Boston, was established in 1871, and the latest, in the South End, in 1894.

The next largest agencies are the reading-rooms, of which the one on Broadway Extension is a good example. Here is a space for periodicals and reference books, but no large permanent collection. The shelves are kept full of books from the central library—a list of about three hundred volumes changed from time to time for immediate delivery. The reading-rooms have this advantage over the main library and the larger branches, that there is free access to the shelves. Readers like to wander among books, to pull volumes down without too much red tape, to dip into an unknown book before starting through it. There are seven reading-rooms.

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With a few more stations the city will be thoroughly covered, and everyone will be within easy reach of the Boston Public Library. The system is constantly extending. A new reading-room, in fact, will be opened within a few months. It will be Station Y, now sitting in the basement of the John A. Andrew School, South Boston.

The letter from Mr. SIDNEY LEE which we publish this morning deals with a subject of high and abiding importance to the scholars of the whole world for all generations, but chiefly to those amongst them who are or shall be of the English-speaking race. The British Museum Bill, read a second time in the House of Lords on Tuesday, proposes to grant the Trustees of the Museum new powers in relation to a portion of the printed matter in their custody. It would authorize them to deposit copies of local newspapers with local authorities and to "dispose of valueless printed matter." Against the grant of these powers Mr. SIDNEY LEE enters a weighty protest. The arguments in favour of the Bill are strong and at first sight they may seem to be irresistible. The Trustees say in effect that the over-riding deluge of newspapers is swamping them. They are bound by statute to afford a permanent home to journals published under the Copyright Act; and the number and bulk of these unwelcome guests, already enormous, annually expand with portentous rapidity. The figures quoted by LORD PEEL, who moved the second reading of the measure, are certainly startling. Eighteen years ago the copyright newspapers received were under 1,700; four years ago they had increased to over 3,300, and now they are growing at the rate of a hundred yards a year. In 1882 the authorities of the Museum calculated that they had space enough for thirty-three years, but it does not seem to have struck them that, with the growing up of the children coming under the Elementary Education Act, an immense demand for cheap and easy reading was inevitable. Their calculations have been entirely upset, and the question of house-room in the great library has become urgent. The Trustees desire to preserve the precious space at their disposal by getting rid at their discretion of local newspapers and of printed matter which they consider valueless. They ask for authority to "make and give effect to arrangements" with county or borough councils for "placing in the custody" of any council copies of local newspapers received by the Museum since 1837. They demand permission to make rules for the disposal or destruction of the "printed matter," such rules to be subject to conditions similar to those now in force in regard to rules made under the Public Record Office Acts. The most important of these conditions are that no document of older date than 1660 shall be disposed of or destroyed, that the rules to be made must be laid before both Houses of Parliament for nine weeks and subsequently sanctioned by Order in Council, and that lists of the documents marked for disposal or destruction with certain particulars as to their character and contents must be laid before both Houses for four weeks before they are disposed of or destroyed.

It is clear that these powers are very wide, and it is equally clear that, as LORD PEEL said, the power of destruction should be jealously guarded. The clause dealing with newspapers practically enables the Trustees, if they can make arrangements with the local authorities, to remove from the library the whole collection of local journals that are at present possess. This is manifest from LORD PEEL's statement that up to 1837 the accumulation of newspapers was infinitesimal. It would seem from his speech that the Museum is intended to "retain possession of the newspapers deposited with the local authorities" and to have the right of inspection. He states, indeed, that this intention is carried out by the Bill, but the possession of the Trustees appears to depend solely upon the legal construction of the word "custody," and the measure does not even mention the right of the Trustees to inspect. The provision that the councils "shall make due provision for the preservation" of the papers handed over to them is vague, nor are we told how or by whom it is to be enforced. We may further observe that it takes two to make an arrangement and that it is by no means certain that the local authorities will be anxious to have what the Trustees want to get rid of, especially if LORD PEEL's interpretation of the Bill is correct. The LORD CHANCELLOR, who objected to a former Bill with the like aim, for fear it might "rather rashly imperil" "some things which might be of great historical importance hereafter," thinks that the safeguards provided by the present Bill are sufficient. Second thoughts are not always the best, and we are constrained to agree with Mr. SIDNEY LEE that the so-called "safeguards" are utterly deceptive. The supervision of Parliament, save in very exceptional cases, would be inoperative, and the discretion of the Trustees unfettered. Ought a discretion of the kind to be conferred upon any Trustees, however eminent and however cautious? LORD PEEL says that the power to destroy would apply to such things as wall diagrams, sheets of text, trade advertisements, and Christmas cards. Single-sheet tracts and songs of an especial merit, as associations and duplicates would also be destroyed, but care would be exercised to preserve matter illustrating "the development of colour printing." No doubt immense quantities of these things are and will always remain quite worthless. But, even amongst the very classes of objects which LORD PEEL has singled out as most proper for destruction, there have been found in the past treasures of great price to old collectors.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Public attention is so completely absorbed by the events proceeding in South Africa that topics of peace sink for the moment into insignificance in the public sight. It would otherwise be difficult to explain the melancholy fact that a Bill which seems designed seriously to impair the utility of so important a national institution as the British Museum Library was last night read a second time in the House of Lords after a few minutes' friendly conversation among three peers, and that it attracted no sort of public interest outside the House. Unless further effort is made to draw public attention to the subject, there is every likelihood that the Bill will become law before the nation is aware of its disastrous provisions.

The British Museum Bill, in the form in which it was ordered to be printed on April 5 last, consists of two clauses. The first authorizes the Trustees "to deposit copies of local newspapers" in their possession, dating from 1837, with county or borough councils in England and Scotland. The second clause empowers the Trustees to "dispose by destruction or otherwise of printed matter deposited in the British Museum which is not of sufficient value to justify its preservation in the Museum." A subsidiary clause and an annexed schedule give the Trustees the same power of destroying "valueless printed matter" as the Master of the Rolls already enjoys by virtue of an Act of Parliament in regard to the destruction of "public records" not being of "public value." It is further stipulated that the printed matter which the Trustees are henceforth to possess the privilege of destroying shall not be of earlier date than 1660, and lists of all printed matter which the Trustees shall select for destruction shall be submitted to both Houses of Parliament "to enable the Houses of Parliament to judge of the expediency of disposing of such documents in the proposed manner." The destroying order of the Trustees is to take effect unless it be cancelled by Parliament within four weeks of its submission to the two Houses. But these safeguards are obviously illusory, and, if the Bill be passed, the Trustees will be able to send newspapers out of London and to destroy printed matter which they condemn as valueless at will, and without genuine external supervision.

Scholars throughout the world must regard this Bill as a violation of the first principles on which the British Museum Library has been planned—principles which the governors of the institution have hitherto religiously repeated. The recognized aim of the library is to house and make easy of access now and hereafter, in a single building that shall be open to all comers, the amplest materials in existence for purposes of literary, historical, archaeological, and sociological research. In order that this aim may be adequately fulfilled, the Legislature has enacted a law compelling every publisher to deposit a copy of each of his publications with the Trustees on the understanding that the books and papers so deposited shall be rendered freely available for consultation by the public. The Trustees have been denied the right of making any selection for purposes of preservation of the printed matter which is furnished to them. This right has been denied them for reasons the wisdom of which it is impossible to dispute. It is beyond the capacity of human intellect to discriminate between what is valuable and what is valueless in the pursuit of historical research. No printed matter from this point of view has either absolute "value" or absolute worthlessness. Such terms cannot be rationally applied to the raw materials of research which the British Museum Library exists to preserve, not only for the passing generation but for the generations that are to follow.

The Trustees are bound to serve zealously the interests of posterity, but these are conspicuously flouted by the provisions of the present Bill. The newspaper and trade circular which the Trustees may condemn to the flames or the county councils as worthless to-day may possibly prove of the first utility to the historical or sociological student a hundred years hence. After two hundred years have passed their pecuniary and historical value will in all probability have again doubled. In face of such possibilities it is especially the business of the Trustees rigorously to perform their functions of guardians of the printed matter entrusted to their care.

The Bill does not empower the Trustees to destroy newspapers dating from 1837, but it authorizes them to hand them over to local councils. Apart from the bearing of such a distribution of newspapers over the country on the opportunities of research, one cannot but be deeply impressed by the facility of the proposal. There is probably no local council in the kingdom which has not already at its disposal in its immediate neighbourhood a far more adequate collection of local newspapers dating from 1837 than the British Museum could possibly supply. The provincial presses are, through laws, very imperfectly represented in the British Museum Library alike in books and newspapers. Centuries on the part of the officials of the Copyright Office in the past has left numerous important gaps in the provincial "printed matter" on the Museum shelves. These it would seem to be the business of the Trustees to fill.

cross, and at the same time to inflict still more grievous injury on the research of future ages.

As editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," I speak with some feeling, and also, I think, with some knowledge on the subject. The Dictionary is now on the point of completion, after investigations extending over nearly 18 years, which have been largely conducted in the British Museum. The newspapers and the "valueless" printed matter which it is now proposed either to destroy or remove elsewhere have proved of the highest importance in tracking out or in testing numberless pieces of pertinent information. Had the threatened books and periodicals not been accessible in the Museum the Dictionary must have proved less complete than it is. I cannot believe that Parliament will wittingly consent to deprive future generations, who may in future of time deem it needful to prepare a new "Dictionary of National Biography," of the opportunities of research which the makers of the present Dictionary have enjoyed. I hope that members of the House of Commons will carefully examine the matter for themselves, and will, when the Bill is presented to their consideration, give an emphatic vote against it.

May 2.

SIDNEY LEE.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

Paper of the State.

Paper of the City.

MORNING, DEC. 14, 1900.

RANCHES AND SUB-STATIONS.

Paragraphs that are going to be a description of the city at the Boston Public Library are to be inferred that the who wants a book from the city must spend a day at the city which fronts on Copley Square. It may be said such an arrangement is not a matter of actual interest to know. It is interesting to know that the methods of collecting and distributing books.

Of all the business done by the Boston Public Library, two-thirds at least is transacted at the branches and stations which are scattered throughout the city. There are, altogether, 70 agencies of the library scattered through the city. There are what are known as "branches" at which the books are kept for immediate reference and the number of volumes at the average branch probably amounts to 15,000. Then there are what are known as "stations" to which and from which books are taken by wagon for the benefit of the patrons of each particular branch.

As the system works, a person living in any part of the city may secure at the nearest library sub-station a card which is good, not only at that office, or at the central library, but at any other station in the city. A book may be taken from any one sub-station and returned at any other, as the central library is used as a great clearing-house for all the transactions throughout the city. There is hardly an important section of the city which has not, within easy access, at least one of these sub-stations. In wd. 1 of East Boston, in wds. 3 and 4 of Charlestown, and in wd. 19 there are no sub-stations just at present; but the East Boston and Charlestown branches are within comparative easy reach, and the Roxbury Crossing "delivery" and the Roxbury "branch" are not far from the boundary line of wd. 19.

In addition to the 70 sub-stations of the library there are other places of deposit of a special character, such as the engine houses, public schools and some other city institutions. The delivery to the engine houses is not made daily, but a number of selected volumes is sent to each of the engine houses included in this system, and these little libraries are changed around every month. Shifting collections are also made for some of the smaller sub-stations, about 12,000 volumes being kept on the lists, all of a bright, popular character, for this purpose.

In spite of the fact that so much of the business of the public library is done through the branch stations, it is plain that even now there are many citizens of Boston who do not understand that the privileges of the library are to be had almost at their very doors. The library officials at present are trying in every possible way to spread the information broadcast, and any person who is ignorant of the locality of the nearest library sub-station can easily learn from the officials at the central library everything of interest in that connection. The system has been so simplified and perfected that every citizen of Boston who cares to take advantage of the daily distributions should do so.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1900.

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The Chamberlain collection, now so much in the public eye, due to the prominence given it in the will contest soon again to come before Judge McKim in the Suffolk probate court, has been practically the property of the public for the past six years, in so far as access to it is concerned.

The Boston Public Library, which has been its custodian during that period, will now have the permanent possession of the collection, and the Chamberlain collection will be placed in the hands of the trustees of the library.

Now the branch library in no new thing in South Boston. It was established there in 1872—the second branch in the city—and it seems reasonable that so important a civic institution should after thirty years have some recognition, at least in its own district. An ignorance as regards library agencies, however, seems to prevail all over the city, and there are thousands of people in Boston, readers of books, but residents of outlying districts, who cannot go readily to the central library for books and do not know that the library has already come to them, that the city is dotted with its branches, reading-rooms and delivery stations, circulating 900,000 volumes a year. There is at least one of these agencies in every ward, and for immediate lending, and all connected by daily delivery wagons with the main reservoir of supply at Copley square.

These agencies have been established within the last quarter-century, to make the central library more accessible to the half-million population spread over the forty-three square miles of present Boston, and to furnish as many books on short notice as possible, keeping them in constant circulation. Two delivery wagons are kept busy all day among the thirty agencies, and a book ordered at a station may be received any time within three hours and twenty-four. The same cards, slips, rules and system are used in the branches as at the central library, and the same card is good at any station. A book may be taken out at South Boston and returned at Dorchester Lower Mills. To expedite the service and save unnecessary steps to library agencies, books may be ordered by mail to be delivered at the branches where they are called for.

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With a few more stations the city will be thoroughly covered, and everyone will be within easy reach of the Boston Public Library. The system is constantly extending. A new reading-room, in fact, will be opened within a few months. It will be Station Y, now sitting in the basement of the John A. Andrews School, South Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES. Thickly populated suburb of city. The fire, which broke out at 10:30 p.m., was caused by a gas stove in a kitchen. The fire spread rapidly, and within a few minutes the entire building was in flames. The fire department arrived at 11:15 p.m. and worked for two hours before the fire was under control. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.

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A gentleman from the Back Bay, having occasion recently to visit the South Boston branch of the Public Library, set out on a Broadway car, trusting that someone would be able to direct him there. The car conductor had never heard of the South Boston branch; and among the men on the rear platform was not one who could tell him his way. Finally, on a venture, he got out, having a hazy notion that he was near the place. He went into several Broadway stores, including one of those unfurling repositories of local information, an apothecary shop, but found everybody hopelessly ignorant. At last, just as an ancient passer-by—and he a resident of fifty years—was mumbling a negative to his inquiry, the seeker looked, and there was the South Boston branch, in plain sight of men, numbered 373 Broadway.

Now the branch library is no new thing in South Boston. It was established there in 1872—the second branch in the city—and it seems reasonable that so important a civic institution should after thirty years have some recognition, at least in its own district. An ignorance as regards library agencies, however, seems to prevail all over the city, and there are thousands of people in Boston, readers of books, but residents of outlying districts, who cannot go readily to the central library for books and do not know that the library has already come to them, that the city is dotted with its branches, reading-rooms and delivery stations, circulating 900,000 volumes a year. There is at least one of these agencies in every ward, and for immediate lending, and all connected by daily delivery wagons with the main reservoir of supply at Copley square.

These agencies have been established within the last quarter-century, to make the central library more accessible to the half-million population spread over the forty-three square miles of present Boston, and to furnish as many books on short notice as possible, keeping them in constant circulation. Two delivery wagons are kept busy all day among the thirty agencies, and a book ordered at a station may be received any time within three hours and twenty-four. The same cards, slips, rules and system are used in the branches as at the central library, and the same card is good at any station. A book may be taken out at South Boston and returned at Dorchester Lower Mills. To expedite the service and save unnecessary steps to library agencies, books may be ordered by mail to be delivered at the branches where they are called for.

The agencies are of three kinds—branches, reading-rooms and delivery stations. The branches are, in a way, separate libraries, with well-stocked shelves of their own, besides the privilege of drawing upon the shelves at Copley square. There are ten of these branches, each with its independent book collection, perhaps of 15,000 volumes; its reading rooms and extensive periodical list; and some, like the Charlestown branch, with libraries and funds of their own. The Brighton, West Roxbury and Charlestown branches were once, in fact, independent town libraries, united with the Boston Library after the town was absorbed. The earliest branch, in East Boston, was established in 1871, and the latest, in the South End, in 1898.

The next largest agencies are the reading-rooms, of which the one on Broadway Extension is a good example. Here is a space for periodicals and reference books, but no large permanent collection. The shelves are kept full of books from the central library—a list of about three hundred volumes changed from time to time for immediate delivery. The reading-rooms have this advantage over the main library and the larger branches, that there is free access to the shelves. Readers like to wander among books, to pull volumes down without too much red tape, to dip into an unknown book before starting through it. There are seven reading-rooms.

The other agency is the delivery station, where are kept merely a few periodicals and reference books. Even these are lacking in the stations connected with stores. A number are kept by cooperation with charitable organizations, like the Institute of Crossing station, in the Boys' Institute of Industry, Stations U and N, in quarters connected with the Cathedral and St. Patrick's Church, and Station W, in the Industrial School in North Bennet street.

With a few more stations the city will be thoroughly covered, and everyone will be within easy reach of the Boston Public Library. The system is constantly extending. A new reading-room, in fact, will be opened within a few months. It will be Station Y, now sitting in the basement of the John A. Andrews School, South Boston.

the strongest point in Mr. SIDNEY LEE's argument against the Bill is that each generation in turn is merely a trustee of such treasures as the Museum for all the generations to succeed it. That, he declares, is the principle on which the authorities of the Museum have acted hitherto, and, in his judgment, it is a principle to which they are in duty bound to adhere. The great advantage takes all knowledge for its province. The object is to store beneath a single roof, in a home accessible to all, the amplest materials available for the pursuit of every form of literary research—disposal or destruction of any printed advertisements and street songs, seems to be a departure from this principle. As he says, it is beyond the capacity of the human intellect to discriminate beforehand between what is valuable and what is valueless in the pursuit of historical research. What would we give now for newspapers and trade circulars illustrating social habits of many bygone times and modes? How much has been lost to us by the elegance or the indifference to us by the uses of the past? Mr. SIDNEY LEE bears testimony to the great utility of the local newspapers—the “valueless” literature of the Museum—the preparation of the monumental national text with which his name is inseparably connected and which he is now bringing to completion. If it were proper to entrust powers on the Bill proposes to create, to any body but him, he would doubtless agree that those powers could not be placed in more trustworthy hands than the hands of the Museum authorities. He does not think that such powers ought to be entrusted at all. The Museum, he urges, ought to aim at the perfect completeness of its wonderful collections. It has acquired a considerable area of land it has not yet used. Let it be used in the first instance, and when it is required let the Trustees appeal to the Parliament of the wealthiest nation in the world for wherewith to discharge their duty and for generations yet unborn.

The argument used by way of justification for the new legislation is want of space. The building in Bloomsbury, we are told, is not large enough to hold all the newspapers and printed matter which are poured into it. Such an argument amounts to a confession on the part of the Trustees that they are incompetent to perform the functions which they have undertaken. Lord Peel informed the House of Lords last night that the rate of increase in newspapers of late years had exceeded all estimates formed by the Trustees or the Museum officials. But one would have thought that that fact would have deterred men who were resolved to maintain at its highest the reputation of the library to make new provision for the proper accommodation of the unexpected accretions. Certainly one would not have expected that the increase should be urged on the Trustees as an excuse for shirking their obvious duty by bestowing on local bodies what they deem superfluous printed matter of local bodies which have no use for it, desire to possess it, and by destroying another part which they can think of nobody to take off their hands. The nation has established a noble home of research, a noble store-house of raw materials of research, and it ought to extend the material limits of the building, and to appoint for the preservation of newspapers and books commensurately with their natural growth and in mechanical impunity. Sufficient money combined with fitting mechanical appliances could easily overcome the difficulties which seem to stagger the Trustees. Former action on their part shows that they are not wholly indifferent to the needs of the situation. They have purchased much property adjoining the Museum, which they have utilized at present, for the purposes of extension. They have recently adopted too, a new mechanical device to replace the shelf-room has been nearly doubled. It is not clear that they have exhausted the means already at their disposal for housing the printed matter committed to their charge. But when they have exhausted such means as these, if they should apply to Parliament for further money, it can never become them to ask Parliament, to whom they can now be asking Parliament, to relieve them of any part of their responsibilities. The members of the House, the appointed guardians of the interests of historical research in the country, seem about to strike a heavy blow at much historical and archaeological scholarship that is at the moment in the

In spite of the fact that so much of the business of the public library is done through the branch stations, it is plain that there are now there are many citizens of Boston who do not understand that the privileges of the library are to be had almost at their very doors. The library officials at present are trying in every possible way to spread the information broadcast, and any person who is ignorant of the locality of the nearest library sub-station can easily learn from the officials at the central library everything of interest in that connection. The system has been so simplified and perfected that every citizen of Boston who cares to take advantage of the daily distributions should do so.

of one story. It is one of the oldest structures in appearance, if not in actual age, in Lynn. It is a double house, fitted up for the use of two tenants. Mrs. Burke arrived in the country

other agencies the delivery stations, are kept merely a few periodicals reference books. Even these are lacking in the stations connected with stores. There are kept in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and other organizations, like the Boy Scouts' station, in the Boys' Institute of Y. Stations U and N, in quarters connected with the Cathedral and St. Paul's Church, and Station W, in the Industrial School in North End street. There are a few more stations the city will be easily covered, and everyone will be easily reach of the Boston Public Library. The system is constantly extending, and a new reading-room, in fact, will be within a few months, will be established, now sitting in the basement of the Andrews School, South Boston.

Supplementary Appropriation

1900

New building, Eastern avenue wharf 3,000
South Boston 7,000
Total \$10,000

Before the reading of the report was completed, Ald. Codman moved that the further reading be dispensed with and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Improvements.

Ald. DAY at this point offered an order. The CHAIRMAN—Before receiving the order, the question before the Board should be disposed of either one way or the other. The question is on referring the original report to the Committee on Public Improvements.

Ald. DAY—Mr. Chairman, my order embodies a motion to lay on the table, and it seems to me that that takes precedence.

Ald. DAY's order was read, as follows: Ordered: That consideration of the appropriation bill be laid on the table until some guarantee is received from the Mayor or that the laborers now under suspension will be reinstated upon its passage.

Ald. DAY—Mr. Chairman, I would like to say in behalf of that order—

Ald. CODMAN—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order, that that order to lay on the table should not pass, because it involves an indefinite length of time.

The CHAIRMAN—The motion to lay on the table is before the board, and the chair will decide the point of order not will taken.

Ald. CODMAN—Mr. Chairman, my point of order goes beyond that. The motion to lay on the table is for an indefinite time.

Ald. DAY—Mr. Chairman, I am well aware that that order is not debatable, but I merely wish to make a short statement. The democratic party has always professed great interest in the laboring man, and now there is an opportunity to show it. If there is any other member here who has an order that will bring about the same result I have in mind as well or better than this one, I am perfectly willing to withdraw mine and support his. But we all have in our different districts hundreds of men, particularly in the Street Department, who have been suspended, and we are told that they were suspended because there was not work for them to do. Now, with this money there will be plenty of work for them to do, and, as a democratic Board of Aldermen, we ought to see to it that in some way we force the administration to put back the suspended men before firing others. I say nothing about the men who have been discharged, but I speak about the men who have been suspended with no charges against them, the \$2 a day laborers. This, it seems to me, is the only way we can get at the matter, and I hope that the order will be passed.

Ald. GERRY—Mr. Chairman, I suppose the question of laying this matter on the table is not debatable, but really I think that some of the republican members of the Board should answer Ald. Day. Of course, if you rule me out of order, Mr. Chairman, I will sit down.

The CHAIRMAN—As Ald. Day has been allowed to speak, the Chair will allow the Alderman to speak.

Ald. GERRY—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think Ald. Day has taken upon himself quite a task, if he is going to try to drive a gentleman of Mr. Hart's caliber to do this, that or something else. Mr. Hart is a fair man and will do anything that his judgment dictates, but I don't believe he is going to be driven by anybody—much less by any such order or amendment as my friend Mr. Day has offered. I can tell Mr. Day, and I wish to tell the laboring men of Boston through Mr. Day, that Mayor Hart has the best interests of the laboring men of Boston in his mind, in my opinion as much as any Mayor who ever sat in the Chair that he now occupies. It so happens that within five minutes I had occasion to speak to Mayor Hart with regard to the discharge of a very large number of laboring men in the Water Department. It so happened that there is an item in the finance bill of \$50,000, passed by the Finance Committee, especially at Mayor Hart's suggestion, in order that the men at work for the City of Boston on the water mains might continue that work. Mayor Hart made that request, not only for the sake of the people who would be benefited by those mains, but principally—as he stated, and as I know, and as many other members of this Board know—in order that the laboring men whom my friend Mr. Day is so fearful will be discharged, may be kept at work. The principal motive actuating Mayor Hart, as he stated to me today, in his anxiety that that should go through, was that the large number of laboring men who are working on the water mains for the City should not lose their positions, and that they may go on through the summer season and through the cold weather working. I cannot and do not believe that any man who has the interests of the laboring men at heart can properly find fault with Mayor Hart's conduct and motives, and his interest in behalf of the laboring man, as shown not only during this administration but in previous administrations, when he has been known as the laboring man's friend. I, for one, hope that Mr. Day will withdraw that order.

Ald. DAY's order was rejected, yeas 4, nays 8:—

Yeas—Ald. Adams, Codman, Dixon, Gerry, Jordan, Norton, M. J. O'Brien, Philip O'Brien, Tinkham—8.

Ald. CODMAN—Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a slight difference of opinion here in regard to this matter. As some seem willing to vote part of the money for playgrounds and part for parks, I would like to offer an amendment, that \$20,000 of the amount shall be expended for public parks and \$30,000 for public playground construction. I am of the opinion myself, that there are possibly some things the Park Commissioners may want to do in the way of completion of the parks this year, although personally I hope they will do as little as possible on the parks and more on the playgrounds. In the past work has been done on the parks to the exclusion of the playgrounds, and I hope a certain sum of money will be set aside for public playground purposes.

In regard to the Strandway, which has been referred to by the previous speaker, I will say that no one is more interested in that than myself and my colleague, and no one is more willing to vote money for the completion of the Strandway than the representatives of this Board from Dorchester. The lack of connection between Marine Park and Franklin Park at the present time makes the South Boston Park of the Park System of absolutely no value to us, and we realize that for the same reason much of the Park System is of no advantage to the South Boston people.

But I do not believe that a dollar of this \$50,000 will go to the Strandway, because I believe the Commission will expect the money for that improvement to come from some future loan bill. I think I want a larger sum of money to expend for that purpose than they can possibly see their way clear to get out of this \$50,000. In the meantime, as I have stated, there are in various parts of the city a number of playgrounds that should be at least partially improved this year. They are almost, but not quite, available for use—not quite in a condition that can be called passable. Upon the question of the employment of men, I would like to see all the laborers who have been suspended put back, but I think they can be employed just as well on grading playgrounds, digging the higher parts off and filling the lower parts, as in grading along the roadways in parks and making improvements in the park system. I think myself that there will be just as many laborers employed if part of this money is designated for the construction of playgrounds as if it all goes into public park construction. I trust that my amendment, which is a compromise between the two opinions here, will meet with the approval of enough members so that it will pass. I think it is a fair proposition and will satisfy both sides.

The amendment was rejected, yeas 6, nays 7:—

Yeas—Ald. Adams, Codman, Dixon, Gerry, Jordan, Norton, M. J. O'Brien, Philip O'Brien, Tinkham—6.

Nays—Ald. Adams, Codman, Dixon, Gerry, Jordan, Norton, M. J. O'Brien, Philip O'Brien, Tinkham—7.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Public Improvements was carried, yeas 7, nays 6:—

Yeas—Ald. Adams, Codman, Dixon, Gerry, Jordan, Norton, Philip O'Brien—7.

Nays—Ald. Bowen, Day, Doyle, Norris, M. J. O'Brien, Tinkham—6.

ELECTRIC WIRES—ORDER OF NOTICE

Ald. NORTON, for the Committee on Electric Wires, submitted a report on the petition of the American Tel. & Tel. Co. (referred July 9), for leave to erect and remove poles on Granite St.—recommending the passage of an order of notice for a hearing thereon on Monday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock, p.m., when any parties objecting thereto may appear and be heard.

Report accepted; order of notice passed.

RECESS TAKEN.

The Board vote at 3.50 o'clock, p.m., on motion of Ald. Codman, to take a recess subject to the call of the Chairman.

The members of the Board reassembled in the Aldermanic Chamber, and were called to order at 5.10 o'clock, p.m., by the Chairman.

LOANS FOR VARIOUS MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

Ald. ADAMS submitted the following:— The Committee on Finance respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order for a loan of \$947,000 containing only items of an emergency nature for which provisions must be made at once.

For the Committee, Wilbur F. Adams, Chairman.

Ordered: That the following amounts be appropriated, to be expended by the

benefit different sections of the city which need it more than the parks need it at the present time, in my estimation. I sincerely hope that the members of the Board will at this time vote to amend the loan bill in this way.

Ald. DAY—Mr. Chairman, I have no particular objection to spending this money on playgrounds, but am going to vote against it because the Park Commission has not seen fit in its wisdom to place a single playground in my district, in either ward, and I do not propose to have all that money spent somewhere else, without my district coming in for a part of it.

Ald. DOYLE—Mr. Chairman, I certainly hope the amendment will not prevail, as the chairman of the Park Commission—who appeared before the Committee on Finance at the time when the present loan bill was under consideration—stated to the committee that it was proposed to spend this \$50,000, if granted, for the purpose of placing the men who have been out of employment so long at work. I believe it will be good judgment for this Board to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Park Commission, to expend the money as they see fit. They have the largest knowledge of the wants of the Park Department, and their judgment should be best upon such matters. They know where and when to spend the money better than we do. We are not in a position to know as well as they, they having had much longer experience. I believe that if they come to the conclusion that the money can be properly expended upon playgrounds, it will be so expended, and if they feel that it can be more properly expended on the parks, it will be expended there. Therefore, I oppose the amendment.

Ald. NORRIS—Mr. Chairman, I believe that this time is the time of all times to prosecute park construction. As I understand it, the Board contemplated adjourning for quite awhile, possibly for a month, and I feel that if they are going to start in on the completion of the Park System this \$50,000 will assist very materially in the completion of the work. I appreciate the necessity of finishing up the playgrounds, but I believe that the park work should be carried out as fast as possible, that as much money should be expended there on Park work, proportionately, as is expended in other sections of the city. Fifty thousand dollars will carry the department along quite a while, and later on, if the Finance Committee declined to give the department more money, it can be used for playgrounds. I hope the amendment will be adopted. I believe the Park Commissioners know best what to do with the parts because they are familiar with the parts of the park system that needs completion. If it is more necessary to spend money in park construction than for playgrounds, they will expend it that way, as it is getting late in the season, and the Board is going to adjourn, I see no reason why we should not give the Park Commission authority to go ahead and prosecute park construction as rapidly as possible.

The amendment was rejected, yeas 5, nays 8:—

Yeas—Ald. Adams, Codman, Dixon, Gerry, Jordan—5.

Nays—Ald. Bowen, Day, Doyle, Norris, Norton, M. J. O'Brien, Philip O'Brien, Tinkham—8.

Ald. CODMAN—Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a slight difference of opinion here in regard to this matter. As some seem willing to vote part of the money for playgrounds and part for parks, I would like to offer an amendment, that \$20,000 of the amount shall be expended for public parks and \$30,000 for public playground construction. I am of the opinion myself, that there are possibly some things the Park Commissioners may want to do in the way of completion of the parks this year, although personally I hope they will do as little as possible on the parks and more on the playgrounds. In the past work has been done on the parks to the exclusion of the playgrounds, and I hope a certain sum of money will be set aside for public playground purposes.

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The amendment was rejected, yeas 6, nays 7:—

Yeas—Ald. Adams, Codman, Dixon, Gerry, Jordan, Norton, M. J. O'Brien, Philip O'Brien, Tinkham—6.

Nays—Ald. Bowen, Day, Doyle, Norris, M. J. O'Brien, Tinkham—7.

ELECTRIC WIRES—ORDER OF NOTICE

Ald. NORTON, for the Committee on Electric Wires, submitted a report on the petition of the American Tel. & Tel. Co. (referred July 9), for leave to erect and remove poles on Granite St.—recommending the passage of an order of notice for a hearing thereon on Monday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock, p.m., when any parties objecting thereto may appear and be heard.

Report accepted; order of notice passed.

RECESS TAKEN.

The Board vote at 3.50 o'clock, p.m., on motion of Ald. Codman, to take a recess subject to the call of the Chairman.

The members of the Board reassembled in the Aldermanic Chamber, and were called to order at 5.10 o'clock, p.m., by the Chairman.

LOANS FOR VARIOUS MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

Ald. ADAMS submitted the following:— The Committee on Finance respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order for a loan of \$947,000 containing only items of an emergency nature for which provisions must be made at once.

For the Committee, Wilbur F. Adams, Chairman.

Ordered: That the following amounts be appropriated, to be expended by the

same, and I don't understand it. The loan is this, that the \$400,000 has already, through the action of the Mayor, been appropriated in our first loan. There is no more to be reached. It is now necessary to raise \$500,000, or some sum, for the issuing of bonds. I desire at the same time to criticize the finances of the water department and to only vote, as it were, under compulsion, because of the necessity of having the water department during the next six months, for the loan of \$500,000.

The loan order was passed; yeas 13, nays 0.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Ald. CODMAN, for the Committee on Public Improvements, submitted the following:

Report on supplementary appropriation bill (referred today), that the same ought to pass.

The report was accepted, and the question came on giving the order a second reading.

Ald. TINKHAM offered the following substitute:—

Ordered: That to provide additional means to meet the current expenses payable during the financial year beginning with the first day of February, 1900, of performing the duties and exercising the powers devolved by statute or ordinance or by vote of the City Council during the year upon the City of Boston or the County of Suffolk, or by the departments or officers thereof, the respective sums of money hereinafter specified be, and the same are, hereby appropriated for the several departments and for the objects and purposes hereinafter stated; that said sum be met by taxes to the amount so appropriated, and be raised by taxation on the polls and estates taxable in the city of Boston, and that all orders heretofore passed relating to taxes and the interest thereon apply to the taxes herein provided for.

Board of Aldermen, Contingent Expenses. \$3,000
Lamp Department. 2,000
Reserve Fund. 75,000
Sewer Department. 75,000
Sewer Division. 11,000
Water Department. 2,000
School Committee. 75,000

AM. TINKHAM—Mr. Chairman, a grave responsibility rests upon the City Council at this moment. The responsibility is the setting of the tax rate for the coming year. The tax rate will be increased in proportion to the amount of money appropriated out of the amount which can be raised under the new \$10.50 limit act. Under this act the City Council could raise \$2,400,000 in excess of the amount available earlier in the year. Should we raise this total amount but tax per thousand would be nearly \$17, an increase of about \$3.75 over \$13.25.

The bill reported by the Committee of Appropriations this Board is advised to spend \$1,761,710. Should this be done the tax rate per thousand would be about \$16, an amount extortionate and such an increase over the tax rate of last year as to call forth an outraged protest on the basis of those men who would be so free with money not their own.

With our inflated valuations such a raise in taxes would have as a result a most depressing effect on the real estate market and indirectly upon business in general, and all the predictions of the opponents of the \$10.50 limit act would see realized the conditions they deplored. Many members of the City Council protested against the tax limit being raised on account of the increase in taxes. Let every one of those men in this Board realize that only by their vote at this time can the taxes be raised and only by their vote will the tax rate be fixed.

Certain taxpayers lured by the soundness of the proposition that the bonded indebtedness of Boston should not be increased and that expenses heretofore met by the issue of bonds should be met out of the annual tax, favored the proposition to increase the limit from \$9 to \$10.50. But not one of these taxpayers supposed for an instant that the Mayor would recommend that more than 50 per cent. of the amount available under the new law should be raised at once or that the City Council would increase that amount one-third more still. Nor did anyone of these taxpayers suppose that a considerable sum of the money was to be spent for purposes other than those for which our bonded indebtedness has been increased.

In the appropriation bill recommended by the Mayor twenty-nine departments are given an increased appropriation, yet at the beginning of the year every one of these departments, with one or two exceptions, received a larger appropriation than their actual expenditure of last year, the increase varying from \$2,000 to \$50,000 in the Bridge Div. of the St. Dept. The only material decrease being in the Paying Div. of the St. Dept. and the current expenses of the Water Dept.

There is no question but that every department in the city of Boston could spend more money, but I deny that with the actual increase of the appropriations over last year's expenditures, made at the beginning of this year, that it is absolutely necessary to again increase these appropriations.

In investigating some of the objects for which the increased appropriations are to be spent I find that it is to increase the salaries and to employ more help. With the present number of employees and rate of compensation this is indefensible and contrary to good government. Take as an example the Printing Department. Its actual expenditures last year were \$25,551, it asked this year for \$28,500 and was given \$23,000, one of the few departments whose appropriation was smaller than its last year's expenditures. In the bill recommended by the Mayor it was given \$21,500 more, or \$16,500 more than the superintendent called for at the beginning of the year.

Omitting any discussion of why there has been no attempt to abolish this expensive and disastrous department, the question is whether this increase is wise or proper and how much of it is to be used for salaries of new officials and more help than was employed under the last administration. Quincy, the extravagant, must then lose his title with this complete renunciation of the present administration's anti-election promises. The bath department, if the appropriation bill before this board passes and is signed by the Mayor will receive an additional \$10,000, whereas last year its expenditures were but \$3,454, and every extravagant known to an unbiassed and with a "hobby-riding" Mayor, was indulged in.

Taking as another example the public grounds department. Its expenditures last year were \$9,000 in the original appropriation, and in the new appropriation \$17,000 is added. Although the money may be expended well, this is not economy.

The Common Council contingent expenses last year were \$2,556, \$2,000 was appropriated at the beginning of the year for this purpose, and by a report of your committee \$250 is added, or the amount

Thomas F. Temple, Register of Deeds, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 2, chap. 493, of the Acts of 1895, giving a list of persons employed in his office to the amount of \$1354.28.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Ald. MORRIS submitted the following:— The joint standing committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the message of the Mayor, recommending the passage of a supplementary appropriation order, having considered the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying new draft of an order appropriating the sum of \$1,761,710.

For the committee, Michael W. Norris, Chairman.

Ordered: That to provide additional means to meet the current expenses payable during the financial year beginning with the first day of February, 1900, of performing the duties and exercising the powers devolved by statute or ordinance or by vote of the City Council during the year upon the City of Boston or the County of Suffolk, or upon the departments or officers thereof, the respective sums of money hereinafter specified be, and the same are, hereby appropriated for the several departments and for the objects and purposes hereinafter stated; that said sums be met by taxes to the amount so appropriated, and be raised by taxation on the polls and estates taxable in the city of Boston, and that all orders heretofore passed relating to taxes and the interest thereon apply to the taxes herein provided for.

Assessing Department. \$15,000
Auditing Department. 3,000
Bath Department. 20,000
Board of Aldermen, Contingent Expenses. 7,500
Building Department. 12,000
Cemetery Department. 10,000
City Clerk Department. 2,000
City Messenger Department. 1,000
Clerk of Committee Department. 1,000
Common Council, Contingent Expenses. 2,500
Health Department. 10,000
Hospital Department. 30,000
Institutions:—

Children's Institutions Dept. 12,010
Pauper Institutions Dept. 10,000
Institutions Registration Dept. 2,000
Lamp Department. 2,000
Library Department. 17,000
Overseeing of the Poor Department. 1,500
Park Department. 30,000
Police Department. 62,000
Printing Department. 21,500
Public Buildings Department. 60,000
Public Amusement Department. 1,000
Reserve Fund. 75,000
School Committee, for repairs, sanitation and ventilation of school-houses. 150,000
Street Department—Bridge Division:—

Dover-street bridge, tearing out old work. \$2,000
Mt. Washington avenue bridge, repairs. 5,000
Chestnut-street bridge, repairs. 5,000
W. 1st-street bridge, repairs. 4,000
W. 2nd-street bridge. 1,000
New Charlestown bridge, public landing. 1,000

SUPPLEMENTARY

ALL MORRIS submitted the following:
The following is a list of the

Ordered, That the same be and they be paid by the Treasurer.

Assessing Department.....	\$15,000
Auditing Department.....	3,000

1000

Yeas—Ald. Bowen, Day, Doyle, Phillip

ELECTRIC WIRES—ORDER OF NOTICE

Ald. NORTON, for the Committee on Electric Wires, submitted a report on the petition of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., for a franchise to lay wires in the city.

RECESS TAKEN.

The Board vote at 3.50 o'clock, p.m., on motion of Ald. Codman, to take a recess

LOANS FOR VARIOUS MUNICIPAL

Ald. ADAMS submitted the following:—
The Committee on Finance respectfully

For settlement of damages caused by the overflow of sewer in Bennington street

Ald. ADAMS—Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to submit the following

Ald. ADAMS—Mr. Chairman, I wish to

But I do not believe that a dollar of this \$50,000 will go to the Strandway, be-

Yea—Ald. Adams, Codman, Dixon,

Yeas—Ald. Adams, Codman, Dixon.

to say just a word in relation to one of the items. The item which I have referred to is the one for the "H. B."

if an extension of mains is necessary, bonds should not be issued, but the amount

I do not believe it is in the interest of economy for this administration to raise

Certain taxpayers lured by the soundness of the proposition that the bonded

In the appropriation bill recommended by the Mayor twenty-nine departments

There is no question but that every

In investigating some of the objects for which the increased appropriations are to

Taking as another example the public grounds department. Its expenditures last

It is a well known fact that Boston pays more for her municipal services than any city in this country.

presented to this Board calls for an appropriation of only \$946,900, or a decrease from

It strictly conforms to the spirit with

Ald. NORRIS—Mr. Chairman, as Chair-

... was thoroughly dis-
... not heard of any
... taken of the city
... the law, and
... of the money, I, for one, Mr. Chair-
... to pass an order dis-
... the money. I, for one, Mr. Chair-
... perfectly content with the in-
... the "pay-as-you-
... go" policy. I think that the amount of
... money we can now use will be sufficient
... for the needs of the city for a number of
... years to come, will enable the government
... to get along for at least ten years without
... going to the legislature and asking for
... any further relief.

and unproprieted.

If a proposition were made to cut down the appropriation there is not much chance of success. First of all, it is a fact that the city has appropriated the substitute bill. This money I have been appropriating the last year, in order to allow the city to take care of the trees in the city of Boston as they should be cared for. The other items it is hardly necessary for me to go into. All of them are absolutely needed, and as we have appropriated I believe in carrying out the work that has been laid out by the department. The appropriation of \$25,000 to each ward to spend in connection with the street department, the department sees fit to expend it in the ward where I live and in the district which I represent there are many small streets upon which the city has not been spent for years. Giving this \$25,000 to each ward, a great deal of necessary work can be done, the stones which are in a wretched condition can be replaced, and a great many of the streets can be repaired. From a sanitary point of view I believe that expenditure is necessary. The \$15,000 for each ward is a great deal of money. I hope the substitute will be rejected and that the bill as reported by the committee will be passed.

Ald. DOYLE—Mr. Chairman, I move that the speech of Ald. Tinkham be printed as a city document.

Ald. TINKHAM.—Mr. Chairman, whole burden of the speech of the gentleman from South Boston is this: "As we have money, let us spend it." That is proper; it is not conscientious. The figures show you to be, sir, a man who desires to add to an already immensely taxed people a still further burden. I don't want to quote statistics further, Mr. Chairman, but I think I should quote this—that the per capita cost of running Boston is now \$52.32. That was under the Quinlan regime. You make it larger; you increase it. Tammany Hall in New York, or the Harrison administration in Chicago, would never dare to do it, and if there is a public spirit in this city, if the interests of the business community and the taxpayers have strength, this Board will have something said later on to the individual who stands here and says: "As we have the money let us spend it." He will have a heavy hand upon him at some time in the near future. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the substitute will be adopted.

Ald. DAY.—Mr. Chairman, I agree in main with the remarks made by Mr. Tinkham. He has made it perfectly clear that no man who is opposed to an excessive tax rate can vote for such an appropriation bill as this is. I disagree with him in the manner in which he runs up the bill he has presented, in that it has not allowed money enough for the School Committee. That is absolutely necessary. If he can divest his mind of a few minutes from opposition to ex-Mayor Quincy, he might make up a bill that I could vote for. As it is, I will have to vote against him, and vote against the appropriation bill.

Ald. GERRY—Mr. Chairman, there is item of \$17,000 in this appropriation set forth as the amount to be given the library department. Now, we are out in Wd. W. in Roslindale, a large, thickly settled population of young people, they have nothing out there, in the largest ward in the City of Boston, in the way of library accommodations. A place thickly settled with young people, a reading room and a place to go, and I know of no section of the City of Boston needing it more than that section. In the original appropriation bill \$2,000 was added to that amount of \$17,000, if that amount serves me right, and it has been struck out. I don't know who was stricken out. I want to find out and I move that this whole matter

consideration of that vote. My reason
is, that I wish to ask this Board to
that part of Rosindale the sum of
in this appropriation bill for that
purpose. It is something
that has been approved by the Trustees
of the Boston Public Library, approved
by the Mayor, and that would be approved
by all knowing the circumstances of the
case. The only way we can get this
money in without quite a delay is by put-
ting it in today. I hope that the gentle-
men here will favor that action enough
to do as I request.

Reconsideration was lost, yeas 6, nays 6:
Yeas—Ald. Bowen, Doyle, Gerry, Norton,
P. O'Brien, Tinkham—6.
Nays—Ald. Adams, Colman, Day, Dixon,
Norton, P. O'Brien—6.

(2) Reports recommending that leave be granted in accordance with the following petitions (referred today):—
Jeremiah J. Murray, for a license to give exhibitions of billiards and pool and announcements of athletic events, at 115 Washington St. for the season ending August 1, 1904.
Rider and Carriage Co.

August 1, 1901.
Poulsen and Carriage Co.

...ry for ... by ... I th ... that ... and that it is ... n, we gave the ... \$15,000. The ... City of Boston ...

If a ... to cut down ... is not a ... it more ... who has of- ... This money ... the first ... the su- ... in the ... he cared ... it is ... neces- ... are the ... work ... street department ... it. I ... the ward where I live and in the ... which I represent there are a ... many small streets upon which a ... been spent for years. By ... \$25,000 to each ward, a great ... work can be done, curb- ... in a wretched condition ... and a great many of the ... repaired. From a sanitary ... point I ... that expenditure is ... necessary. The \$25,000 for each ... of course, takes up a great deal of ... I hope the substitute bill ... will be rejected and that the bill as re- ... by the committee will be passed.

Ald. DOYLE—Mr. Chairman, I move that the speech of Ald. Tinkham be printed as a city document.

Ald. TINKHAM—Mr. Chairman, the whole burden of the speech of the gentleman from South Boston is this: "As we have money, let us spend it." That is not proper; it is not conscientious. The figures show you to be, sir, a man who desires to add to an already immensely taxed people a still further burden. I don't want to quote statistics further, Mr. Chairman, but I think I should quote this—that the per capita cost of running Boston has been \$32.32. That was under the Quincy regime. You make it larger; you increase it. Tammany Hall in New York, or the Harrison administration in Chicago, would never dare to do it, and if there is public spirit in this city, if the interests of the business community and the taxpayers have strength, this Board will hear something said later on to the individual who stands here and says: "As we have the money let us spend it." He will feel a heavy hand upon him at some time in the near future. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the substitute will be adopted.

Ald. DAY—Mr. Chairman, I agree in the main with the remarks made by Ald. Tinkham. He has made it perfectly plain that no man who is opposed to an excessive tax rate can today vote for such an appropriation bill as this is. I disagree with him in the manner in which he has made up the bill he has presented, in that he has not allowed money enough for the School Committee. That is absolutely necessary. If he can divest his mind for a few minutes from opposition to ex-Mayor Quincy, he might make up a bill that I could vote for. As it is, I will have to vote against him, and vote against the appropriation bill.

Ald. GERRY—Mr. Chairman, there is one item of \$17,000 in this appropriation bill, set forth as the amount to be given to the library department. Now, we have out in Wd. 23, in Roslindale, a large thickly settled population of young people, and they have nothing out there, in the largest ward in the City of Boston, in the way of library accommodations. A place so thickly settled with young people needs a reading room and a place to gather, and I know of no section of the City of Boston needing it more than that section. In the original appropriation bill \$5,000 was added to that amount of \$17,000, if my recollection serves me right, and it has been stricken out. I don't know why it was stricken out. I want to find out, and I move that this whole matter be assigned to the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Ald. NORRIS—Mr. Chairman, I hope that motion will not prevail. We went over this matter—at least, it came up before the Committee on Public Improvements, and there was an opportunity offered to right any wrong that was in the bill. The alderman did not then discover any, and I hope this matter will not be delayed, but that the order will be passed this afternoon. I call for the yeas and nays.

The motion to assign to the next meeting was lost, yeas 2, nays 10.

Ald. Gerry and Tinkham voting yea.

The substitute order offered by Ald. Tinkham was rejected, yeas 1, nays 11, Ald. Tinkham voting yea.

The question came on the passage of the appropriation bill, and the Clerk began to call the roll. Ald. Adams, Bowen and Codman had voted in the affirmative, when Ald. Gerry said:—

Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN—The Clerk is calling the roll. It is too late.

Ald. GERRY—Mr. Chairman, I ask an extension of five minutes, to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN—Is there any objection.

Ald. NORRIS—Mr. Chairman, under ordinary circumstances I would not object, but at this time I do object to this method of procedure. The Clerk has started to call the roll, and I see no reason why he should be interrupted. I object.

Ald. GERRY—Mr. Chairman, I wish to make an amendment to the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN—As objection has been made, Alderman, I cannot allow an amendment at this time. The Clerk has commenced calling the roll and will proceed.

The Clerk completed the roll and the supplementary appropriation bill was passed, yeas 9, nays 3:—

Yeas—Ald. Adams, Bowen, Codman, Dixon, Doyle, Norris, Norton, M. J. O'Brien, Philip O'Brien.

Nays—Ald. Day, Gerry, Tinkham—3.

Ald. GERRY—Mr. Chairman, I ask a

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 168.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1900.

LIBRARY'S SCOPE EXTENDING.

Boston Branch Will Soon Be Opened in Roslindale.

Building Used Is the Old Stage Line Structure Known as Taft's Tavern—Thoroughly Repaired Inside and Out—Distribution Will Begin Next Week.

On a triangular piece of land bounded by Washington, South and Ashland streets, Roslindale, stands a one-story building, which, 50 years ago, was a famous hostelry, known as Taft's Tavern, and was a relay station for the stage coach running between Boston and Providence. At that time the building was two-story, and had a hip roof, but it was damaged by fire a few years ago and when repaired, what remained of the second story was torn down and it was made a one-story, flat roofed building.

This building, which is owned by Charles H. Vase of Roslindale, has been leased by the city of Boston and is to be used as a branch of the Public Library, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The exterior of the building has been thoroughly renovated and is painted in Colonial yellow and white. The walls of the interior are painted an apple green and the base sheathing and other woodwork, in a darker shade of the same color.

The building contains but a single room, about 50x50, and is well lighted by 14 long arched windows.

The books will rest in wall cabinets, finished in white enamel paint, which are set against the walls, between the windows. There are six heavy oak library tables for reading purposes, which are lighted by low hanging four-light brass chandeliers. The building is heated by furnace.

It was expected that the books would be placed upon the shelves Friday, and that the library would be opened next Monday, but the books did not arrive yesterday, and it is not certain that the library will be opened to the public before the middle of next week.

That Roslindale has such a fine branch library is largely due to the efforts of the Roslindale Citizens' Association, whose committee, with the assistance of city officials, has been able to obtain that which was greatly needed in a thickly populated suburb of the city.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 171.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1900.

NOVELS IN THE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Herald:
In your issue of Saturday, Dec. 1, appeared an account of the death of an Irish man of letters, whose passing you deemed of sufficient importance to warrant a biographical review measuring more than a column in length, and accompanied by an illustration measuring two columns in width. The deceased was credited with a special style of writing said to have been developed as a result of intemperate discipline of John Ruskin.

My curiosity aroused by this view, which represented this Irishman's cult as a brilliantly executed lampoon on the æsthetic enthusiasms of Ruskin and Morris, I searched your list of his works for an informing example, and was gratified to find among them the title of a novel—that severe test of an author's sincerity.

At the Boston Public Library I failed to discover this title in the fiction catalogue, I examined the Bates Hall catalogue, and was again disappointed. Inquiring of an attendant whether the book could be had at the library, I was assured that it could not.

I have not read the novel, and am, therefore, unable to say what my own opinion of it would be. I submit that even if the story prove as dull as "Beak House" and as false as "Caleb West," yet as the chief tale of so famous an apostle of Ruskin it is part of the history of English literature, necessary to the writing of that history, and I protest against its not being preserved in the public archives for the use of my great grandchildren when they come to study the subject.

G. A.

Globe.

Dec. 16, 1900.

LIBRARY PUT TO NEW USE.

Public Evening Drawing Class Opened.

Makes Institution More Definite Factor in Education.

New Suburban Reading Rooms—Changes in Rules—Decorations.

The committee on drawing of the school committee started a class in drawing in the art department of the public library on Copley sq last evening under the direction of Edith M. Kettelle. About 50 pupils attended.

This class is organized for the special study of design as related to industry, and is free to all who are employed in the daytime.

There is a section for teachers and one for craftsmen. The class will meet Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30 during the evening school season. The work outlined for the year commences with the study of principles undertaken in connection with problems in practical design, and will advance as far as the time and ability of the individual class members will permit.

The meeting of this class in the public library emphasizes the growing tendency in educational circles to make of the library and its branches a more direct factor in educational work. Here in this department are thousands of reference books, photographs and prints which have a direct bearing on the work that is to be studied, and all of which will have a tendency not only to broaden and quicken the interest of the student, but make of any special course something more than dull routine work. This sort of work touches the imagination, which, after all, is the mainspring in art work of any kind.

This art department has done much in the past for students, but it will evidently do more in the future. Exhibitions of photographs and prints are held weekly in one of the rooms of this floor which have reference to some special or timely phase of art work or something that may be of transient popular interest.

In addition to these exhibitions it is intended this winter to exhibit books and photographs which will serve to illustrate the lectures given for the benefit of teachers by the director of drawing in the public schools. These lectures are given Friday afternoons in the hall of the English high school, beginning Jan. 11, 1901. The course consists of 10 lectures which will deal largely with architecture.

The trustees of the library will open two new reading rooms and delivery stations very soon, one in Roslindale and the other in the basement of the John A. Andrew grammar school on

Dorchester st, near Andrew sq, South Boston.

The old Taft tavern has been leased and fitted up for the Roslindale station. It has been thoroughly renovated and decorated in colonial style. The building contains a single room 50x50 feet and is well lighted by 14 arched windows. The books will rest in wall cabinets set against the walls. There are six heavy oak library tables for reading purposes which are lighted by low hanging chandeliers. It is largely due to the efforts of the Roslindale citizens' association that the trustees were induced to open this room.

The new South Boston reading room, as has been stated, is located in the basement of the John A. Andrew school, where a large room has been specially fitted up and newly floored for the purpose. A new entrance has been made in the building for this reading room. These rooms will be open from 2 to 6 o'clock each afternoon and from 7 to 9 o'clock evenings.

Two important changes were made in the library rules last week. One relates to lost cards. Hereafter on the payment of 15 cents it was possible to immediately take out a duplicate card on the personal statement of the applicant that the old card was lost. Now if a card is lost 15 days must elapse before a duplicate card is issued.

The other important rule relates to the taking out of books. Hereafter a person could take out two works of fiction at a time on one card. Now no person can take out more than one seven-day book at a time.

A very important change is being made in the location of the public lavatories in the building on Copley sq. Hereafter these lavatories have been situated on the ground floor to the right of the main staircase. These have been closed, and new ones are being fitted up directly across the court yard in the west wing—the one for women to the left of the entrance from the court yard, and that for men to the right and down a short flight of steps. The old lavatories have been torn out, thus giving two extra and much-needed rooms on this floor in the front of the building.

Arrangements have been perfected by the trustees for the final decoration of the ceiling in the delivery room on the second floor, in which the decorations by E. A. Albee, illustrating "The Quest of the Holy Grail," are located. This will be one of the most gorgeous rooms, not only in the library, but in America, when it is completed. Mr. McKim has planned a rich scheme of decoration for the ceiling which will harmonize with the decorations and make the entire room much more light than at present. Work will be begun on this ceiling in a month or so and very soon thereafter it is expected that the balance of the decorations will be put in place.

Workmen and artisans are busy putting in place the immense frame for the decoration of the ceiling of the children's reference room on this floor also.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 172.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1900.

VITRIOL THROWER IN COURT.

Marion Rogan and Dr. Taylor Are Heard by Judge Bond.

He Will Pronounce Sentence Tomorrow—Edward J. Smith Goes to State Prison for Robbery—Nagle Manslaughter Case Comes up for Trial Next Wednesday.

In the Suffolk superior criminal court, yesterday, Judge Bond sentenced Edward J. Smith, colored, to state prison for a term of not less than eight years nor more than 12 years for robbery, and Frank J. Rosnell and Albert Platt to the house of correction for five years each for the same offence.

Smith, Rosnell and Platt robbed William Draper and John McClear of a watch valued at \$2 and \$1.50 in money at the South end on Nov. 15, last. Smith was once before convicted and sentenced for a like offence.

The case of Marion Rogan, who maimed Dr. Frank L. Taylor by throwing vitriol in his face in front of the Public Library on June 13, came before the court on a question of sentence, and the hearing lasted an hour. Dr. Taylor, who has lost the use of both eyes, and the defendant testified. The child born to Miss Rogan last month was brought to court by the unfortunate girl. Judge Bond said he would dispose of the case tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

It was announced yesterday that the case of the commonwealth vs. Nagle, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of the Hon. J. J. Hayes, would begin next Wednesday. Counsel has been so notified.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1900.

MARIAN ROGAN IN COURT.

Marian Rogan, the young woman who threw vitriol in the face of Dr. F. L. Taylor, June 30, at the public library, was before Judge Bond for sentence yesterday afternoon. She had pleaded guilty.

Dr. Taylor, who was formerly an operative dentist at \$25 a week, appeared in a most pitiable condition. He has lost the left eye and may lose the sight of the right eye.

Constable Chick, Dr. Plummer of the institution in which the young woman has been for several months, and Miss Rogan, were the most important witnesses in behalf of the accused.

Dr. Plummer declared that there had never been under the charge of her organization a more intelligent, better balanced or more kindly woman than Miss Rogan.

Miss Rogan told the circumstances of her acquaintance with Dr. Taylor, saying that she met him under another name and in entire ignorance of the fact that he was married and had a child.

She related how she was repulsed by Dr. Taylor when she needed assistance, and how she was refused assistance by his parents when she appealed to them. Dr. Taylor had told her, she said, that his good looks had made him quite irresistible, and she decided to make it impossible for him to win any more young women. So she bought the vitriol, and determined that he should be so disgusted as to make him anything but attractive.

She did not know, she said, that the vitriol would destroy the eye. Miss Rogan's child was brought into court.

After hearing the case, which was conducted for Miss Rogan by R. A. Clark, Judge Bond decided to reserve his decision until Thursday afternoon.

SHE WANTED TO SPOIL HIS LOOKS

Why Marion Rogan Threw Vitriol in Her Lover's Face.

JUDGE BOND HEARS PATHETIC TALE

"No, I didn't intend to blind him. I only wanted to spoil his looks. He had repeatedly boasted to me that he was so handsome that he could attract any girl, and I did not want to have him ruin others as he had me. It was the first vitriol I had ever seen. I knew from what I had heard that it would burn, but I did not think it would injure the sight. I thought it would produce a mark like smallpox."

Marion Rogan's voice was faint and shaky. She is a brunette, tall and slender, 22 years old, modest and refined appearing. Every eye was focused upon her, and Judge Bond listened attentively.

Miss Rogan's act, which destroyed not only the facial beauty and sight of Dr. Frank L. Taylor, a well-known young dentist of this city, but his career as well, was reported when it happened in all the newspapers. Certain important facts, the thread of the story, in fact, were then carefully suppressed, however, and the full account of the unfortunate affair was made public yesterday in open court.

As Miss Rogan testified the victim of her vengeance sat within direct range of her vision with head swathed in bandages. For weeks Dr. Taylor suffered excruciating pain at the hospital, and what mental torture no one but himself knows. The terrible fluid dashed into his face has permanently disfigured his features. The physicians were unable to save the sight of the left eye, and they are now fighting against odds to preserve what little sight remains in the right. Dr. Taylor had to be led to and from the court room by his father. His mother, too, was in attendance.

Ten feet from Dr. Taylor sat a neatly dressed woman, who held a tiny infant in her lap. The little mite, a girl, cooed and kicked, and every now and then the young woman on the witness stand turned her gaze in its direction. With right arm uplifted, Miss Rogan declared yesterday afternoon that Dr. Taylor was the father of that child. It was a flirtation that brought Miss Rogan and Dr. Taylor together. Listen to the story as she told it:

"I worked in a candy store on Tremont street. I had been there about six years. Dr. Taylor used to pass the store, and we noticed that he frequently paused to look in the window. After a while he would bow when I looked at him. One time he confronted me just after I had left the store. He stepped from a doorway and caught both my hands. He walked along with me. He called, and my roommate didn't like him from the first. One evening while we were out walking he asked me to step into his office for a while, as he wanted to get something. I refused to go at first, but

he persuaded me that it would be all right, as we would come right out. He told me all along that he was not married."

"I went into his office, and he behaved so respectfully that the fears I entertained at first began to leave me. Then he took out some wine, and poured some out in a small tin dipper for me to drink. I thought it strange that he should give me such a thing to drink from, and inquired if he had any glasses."

"He replied that he had none, and urged me to hurry up and drink the wine, as he wanted to use the same dipper. I never drank wine, only what sherry and egg I took at the directions of my physician. I drank probably three or four spoonfuls, and it almost immediately produced a drowsy sensation. I seemed to be losing the power of my limbs. Realizing this I told Dr. Taylor that I wanted to go out."

At this juncture Philanthropist Clark, who appeared in Miss Rogan's behalf, invited Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin to step up to the bench, and a private consultation was held with the court. Miss Rogan was then allowed to continue her statement.

"Later when I explained matters to Dr. Taylor and asked him to assist me he refused. He told me I was in no need of assistance, as a girl like me could get along well on the street. I visited his parents at their home in Roxbury, and they promised to help me if he declined to do so. Finally his mother called on me one day and told me they would have nothing further to do with me. She said that her son wanted to meet me that afternoon at the Public Library, and that he would repeat what she told me. I didn't know what to do. Then vitriol flashed into my mind. I went and bought some at a neighboring drug store. Returning to my store, I procured a small vial, poured some of the vitriol into it and started for the Boston Public Library."

"He greeted me with 'Hello!' and he looked at my hands in a suspicious manner. He began to tell me again about how he could catch any girl he wanted to, he was so good looking, and, determined that he would not ruin any one else as he had me, I flung the contents of the vial in his face. I intended only to mark him."

Finishing her story, Miss Rogan led back to her seat in front of the railing, and Philanthropist Clark made an eloquent plea in the young woman's behalf.

Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin's reply was brief. He said the case was a very serious and conspicuous one. It should be viewed broadly, and not from the standpoint of the individual. The crime of vitriol throwing was a terrible one and, whereas the case was a pathetic one, justice and the protection of the community demanded that an example be made of Miss Rogan's case.

Judge Bond said that he would delay the disposition of the case until Thursday afternoon, as he considered it of sufficient importance to give it careful consideration.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

VOL. LXVII. NUMBER 22,076.

TO SPOIL HIS LOOKS.

"I Did Not Intend to Blind Him."

Marion Rogan Tells Her Sad Story.

Threw Vitriol in Dr. Taylor's Face.

"No, I didn't intend to blind him. I only wanted to spoil his looks. He had repeatedly boasted to me that he was so handsome that he could attract any girl, and I did not want to have him ruin others as he had me. It was the first vitriol I had ever seen. I knew from what I had heard that it would burn, but I did not think it would injure the sight. I thought it would make a mark like smallpox."

Marion Rogan's voice was faint and shaky. She is a brunette, tall and slender, 22 years old, modest and refined looking. To tell her story before that crowded court room, with a gathering of curious spectators composed almost entirely of men, listening intently to every word, was a severe ordeal for the young woman, and it was not at all surprising that she requested a chair while on the witness stand. Time and again her voice failed her.

Every Eye Upon Her.

Every eye was focused on her and Judge Bond listened attentively, his gray head resting at intervals on one arm as he sat with chair swung around studying the speaker's face.

Miss Rogan's act, which destroyed not only the facial beauty and sight of Dr. Frank L. Taylor, a well-known young dentist of this city, but his career as well, was reported when it happened some time in all the newspapers. Certain important facts, the thread of the story in fact, were then carefully suppressed, however, and the full account of the affair was made public yesterday for the first time from the lips of one of the two principals, in open court.

As Miss Rogan testified the victim of her vengeance sat within direct range of her vision, with his head swathed in bandages. For weeks Dr. Taylor had suffered excruciating pain at the hospital and what mental torture no one but himself knows. The terrible fluid dashed into his face has permanently disfigured his features. The physicians were unable to save the sight of the left eye, and they are now fighting against the odds to preserve what little sight remains in the right. The right eye is at present being treated, but the hopes for its future usefulness are slim. It was carefully bandaged.

He Was Totally Blind.

Hence Dr. Taylor was totally blind yesterday, and he had to be led to and from the court room by his father. His mother, too, was there.

Ten feet from Dr. Taylor sat a neatly-dressed woman, who held a tiny infant in her lap. The little mite, a girl, cooed and kicked and every now and then the young woman on the witness stand turned her gaze in its direction.

With right arm uplifted Miss Rogan declared yesterday afternoon that Dr. Taylor was the father of that child. The situation was so dramatic, so profoundly pathetic that even the court officers, men-hardened to such sights, were noticeably moved. And it was the face of such conditions that Miss

ITS QUIETUS.

BO as Finally Defeated—Pro-

Muster Only Forty-Six

New and Smaller

Was Put In.

Nothing to say concerning
the Loan bill."

—Mayor Hart.

THE FINAL VOTE.

Badaracco, Battis, Bradley, Burr, Carport, Doherty, Donahoe, Emery, Flynn, Hannan, Hart, Henderson, Howe, Jackson, MacDonald, McInerney, Miller, Monaghan, Roemer, Sanderson, Simpson, Smith, Starvan, Upham, Wells, White, Whiteley, Wood

Cadigan, Curley of 17, Curley of 18, Do-
Flanagan, Gibbons, Healey, Horrigan,
Kelley of 18, Kelley of 4, Kelly of 13,
Mildram, Sheehan, Stockton, Sweeney, To-
nigan-2.

TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

The bill is dead beyond recall, because a second reconsideration was impossible. As soon as it was defeated, Burr of Ward 24 offered a new loan order for \$2,975,000, which went over under the rules to the next meeting. Afterward he offered an order, through Councilman Hannan of Ward 24, for adjournment to Dec. 27, but the opponents of the big bill protested. They said they were willing and anxious to discuss a Loan bill on its merits, and that action should not be deferred until just before the close of the year. The order was defeated.

There Was No Oratory.

The defeat of the bill was accomplished without oratory. After routine business had occupied a few moments, Connolly of 17, who was one of the active supporters of the bill, moved that a roll-call be taken to ascertain the attendance. The President at once ordered the roll-call.

The roll-call disclosed the fact that nine members were absent, including Mr. Sanderson of Watertown and other friendly to the bill. Shortly afterward Mr. Miller of Ward 20 called up the bill. Mr. Connolly of Ward 17 at once moved assignment to 9 o'clock "in order to give the members who live at a distance a chance to be present and vote." The motion to assign was declared carried. The vote was doubted, but the opponents of the bill wisely decided not to disclose their strength and did not persist in their demand for a roll-call.

That made the promoters joyful, and at 9:30 Mr. Connolly moved reconsideration of the assignment to 9 o'clock. The motion was carried, reconsideration of last week's rejection of the bill was had, and the question came upon the passage of the bill.

Curley Could Not Talk.

The President promptly called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Curley of Ward 17 wanted to speak upon the Loan bill, but was told that he was too late. Then the roll-call proceeded.

Gibbons of Ward 5 was the first to break from the alignment of last week, and he voted no. Giblin of Ward 15 was the next to vote, and the next to shift. He voted yes. Kelley of 13 joined the no column. All eyes were on Mildram of Ward 24, who had been coaxed, threatened and assailed as few men ever are in the Common Council who stand for principle. He stood by his vote of a week ago, and then it was known that the bill was whipped. Newton of 10, who turned a somersault last week, stood by that action, al-

though entreated to join his colleagues against the bill. Stockton said no with decision, and then hobbled out of the chamber, a visible sufferer from illness. Whiteley shifted to no, and then the roll call ended with the name of Wood, a somewhat recent convert to the loan bill faith. The result was promptly announced.

There was no possibility of doing anything further with that bill, and City Auditor Dodge went slowly and pensively down stairs, surprised to learn at last that President Riley was not the only active force in the Common Council.

Burr Offered a Bill.

Burr of Ward 24 promptly offered a loan bill, which had been prepared with a realization that the big one might be punctured. Mr. Logan objected to giving it a second reading at that time, and it went over under the rules.

Mr. Hannan of Ward 24 offered an order that when the Common Council adjourn it be to Thursday, Dec. 27. Mr. Logan hoped the order would not pass. He was willing to do all in his power to pass an honest loan bill and to do it without unnecessary delay. He did not believe in adjournment until so late a date. Mr. Kinney of Ward 10 took the same ground. He thought the Council should meet every night, if necessary, in order to consider and pass a non-est and necessary loan bill.

The Council transacted some minor business, and then adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening.

The Burr Loan Bill.

This is the Burr Loan bill for \$2,827,000, the big bill having had a total of \$5,088,000.

Laying out and construction of highways, etc.	\$1,300,000
New building, old Court House site.	700,000
Ladder House 12.	47,000
Organ House 25, Neponset.	20,000
Site and engine house, East Boston.	60,000
New House of Correction.	100,000
Court House, Roxbury, enlargement.	100,000
Charles Street Jail, new wing.	100,000
Congress Street Bridge.	500,000

Total \$2,827,000

Among other loan orders offered were these: By Curley of Ward 17, \$75,000 for park construction work; by Wells of Ward 16, \$50,000 for a municipal building and ward room, Ward 16; by Jackson of Ward 1, \$100,000 for East Boston purposes.

Stockton's Views.

Lawrence M. Stockton of Ward 11, who cast his first vote on the Loan bill last night, voted against it. He gave these reasons for so doing:

"I voted against the bill because I believe that the Council, in order to justify its existence, must act for itself and not throw the responsibility upon any third party. I have no doubt that the Mayor would have cut some of the items out of the bill had it been passed, but, in my opinion, that would be no justification for the Council in shirking its plain duty. It seems to me not to be a case of a fundamentally good bill, with a few bad riders attached, but a bill that is fundamentally bad, with a few good riders attached."

Why They Changed.

Some of the statesmen who changed their votes last night gave their reasons for so doing. Among them were these:

Whiteley of Ward 23 (from no to yes): "I changed my vote at the earnest solicitation of a large number of my constituents, inasmuch as there were items in the bill of vital importance to Ward 23."

Kelley of 18 (from yes to no): "I had been informed by reliable authority that my ward was to be taken care of, and some of the items in the bill called for about \$200,000 for Ward 18. I may have been a little selfish in voting for the bill. When a Republican Mayor undertakes to make a political issue of the loan bill, I certainly stand by the party of which I am a representative."

Gibbons of Ward 5 (from no to yes): "I was told on good authority that Jesse Gove, had decided that the issue must be made a party one. I was sorry that treatment of the subject, of course, as a loyal Democrat, I voted with my party."

Giblin of Ward 15 (from no to yes): "I voted as I did because of the items over. I was urged to do so by many employees of the city who told me that they would be discharged if the bill did not pass."

PHILADELPHIA PROTESTS

Against Using Name Franklin Institute

Organization There Known by Same Title

Duplication Would Surely Cause Confusion

Managers of Boston's Franklin Fund Meet Today

The Board of Managers of the Franklin Fund of this city meets at City Hall at four o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of reconsidering the proposed disposition of the fund and also the location of the proposed Franklin Institute. The managers are the entire Board of Aldermen, Rev. Charles W. Duane of Christ Church, Salem street; Rev. James Ellis of the First Congregational Church, Marlboro street, and Rev. Alexander K. MacLennan of the First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley street. The managers will be called upon to consider a protest from the Philadelphia Franklin Institute against the proposed use of the name "Franklin Institute" for the new building which it has been their intention to erect in Franklin square, Boston, in memory of Benjamin Franklin, from the proceeds of a fund donated to the city more than a century ago by Franklin.

Relative to the protest Mayor Hart is in receipt of the following self-explanatory letter from William H. Wahl, secretary of the Philadelphia organization:

Dear Sir: On the 6th of December I addressed to Mr. C. J. Woodbury, one of your prominent citizens, who is also actively interested in the work of the Franklin Institute, a communication, of which I hand you a copy enclosed which is self-explanatory. Mr. Woodbury informs me, in answer to this communication, that after making special inquiries of the subject, he has been advised by a member of the Boston City Government that it is contemplated to name the new institution which is about to be established there the Franklin Institute or the Franklin Union.

I need hardly say, in connection with this subject, that it would be most unfortunate if the gentlemen interested in this highly praiseworthy object should decide to select a title for the institution which would duplicate that which another society has borne for over three-quarters of a century, and by which it is identified throughout the scientific world at home and abroad.

I have no doubt that this state of affairs requires only to be brought to the notice of the gentlemen interested in the subject to induce them to avoid a duplication of title, which, aside from its impropriety, would be sure to give rise to much unfortunate confusion.

I write this letter without loss of time in order to advise you of the sentiments entertained by those members of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute whose attention has been called to the subject, and in anticipation of a formal protest against the duplication of titles which the board will most probably pass at its stated meeting to be held within the next few days.

I have the honor to be
Respectfully yours,
William H. Wahl, Secretary.

On Dec. 12 Mr. Wahl addressed another letter to the mayor enclosing extracts from the records of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Franklin Institute, and also the following resolutions passed by the managers on Dec. 12:

Whereas, the statement has been widely circulated through the daily press that it is contemplated to establish in the city of Boston an institute of the applied sciences to be known by the name of the Franklin Institute; therefore

Resolved, that this board respectfully beg to call attention to the fact that the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania was founded in the year 1824 for the promotion of manufactures and mechanic and other useful arts; that the said Franklin Institute since and to the present time has been engaged continuously by means of its schools, library, meetings, publications, exhibitions and other means in promoting the objects for which it was organized; and that it has therefore become widely known by and identified with the name and title of the Franklin Institute throughout the civilized world.

Resolved, That the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, while cordially welcoming the accession of a new organization with kindred objects associated with the name of Franklin for the reasons above named, respectfully but most earnestly enters its protest against the adoption by the authorities or persons interested in the establishment of the new institution of the name of the Franklin Institute which, to say the least, would give origin to endless misunderstanding and confusion.

Resolved, That the president and secre-

The Charlestown councilmen will unquestionably try to get in the \$100,000 item for the widening and extension of Rutherford avenue, and the Dorchester councilmen will try to insert the \$25,000 item for a speedway on Franklin field. Relative to the Rutherford-avenue item, the Legislature a few years ago passed an act authorizing the borrowing of \$200,000 for the widening and extension. The Board of Street Commissioners proceeded to carry out the law, and even went so far as to take the property required for the purpose. Then the commissioners found that \$200,000 was not a large enough sum, and requested an additional \$100,000. Long ago the tenement-houses on the avenue were vacated, and are now lying idle. Each day's delay adds an additional cost to the city of Boston.

Case of the Girl Who Threw Vitriol

An unusual and pathetic case was before Judge Bond in the Superior Criminal Court yesterday. It was that of Marlon Rogan, who threw vitriol in the face of Dr. Frank L. Taylor, a young and handsome dentist of this city, at the Public Library Building June 20. Miss Rogan, who is twenty-two years old, and of modest and refined appearance, appeared as a witness, while Dr. Taylor, deprived of the sight of both eyes, and with his head swathed in bandages, was also present. Philanthropist B. C. Clark appeared on behalf of Miss Rogan, and several witnesses testified to her good character as they had known her. District Attorney McLaughlin made a brief statement, expressing the belief that the case should be viewed broadly, and not from the standpoint of the individual, and that, whereas the particular case was pathetic, the crime of vitriol-throwing was terrible, and justice and protection of the community demanded that an example be made of Miss Rogan's case. Judge Bond said he would delay the disposition until Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

Heated the big Loan bill, and added a commendable and overdue score to its credit. The promoters of the bill were positive that they had the necessary 50 votes, and so anxious were they to proceed with its passage that they took the matter up at 8:30, after having voted to defer action on reconsideration until 9 o'clock.

Forty-six members of the Council went on record in favor of the bill, and 46 voted against it. That was the vote of a week ago, but the alignments were different. Gibbons of Ward 5, who had voted for the bill last week, voted against it last night, and Giblin of Ward 15, who voted against it on Thursday, voted for it last night.

Stevens of Ward 11 was absent last night, on account of illness. He is an opponent of the bill, but his place was taken by Stockton, also of Ward 11, who has been ill for several weeks with rheumatic fever. He got off a sick bed, almost unable to walk, to place himself on record against the scheme. Whiteley of Ward 23, who voted against the bill one week ago, voted for it last night, and Kelley of Ward 18, who was opposed to it last week, voted loudly no yesterday.

Four Republicans Stood Fast.

These Republicans who voted against the bill on the 13th voted also against it on the 18th: Atwood of 16, Kinney and Mansfield of 10, and Mildram of Ward 24. Whiteley was the only Republican who saw new light.

The Board of Managers of the Franklin Fund of this city meets at City Hall at four o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of reconsidering the proposed disposition of the fund and also the location of the proposed Franklin Institute. The managers are the entire Board of Aldermen, Rev. Charles W. Duane of Christ Church, Salem street; Rev. James Ellis of the First Congregational Church, Marlboro street, and Rev. Alexander K. MacLennan of the First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley street.

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Resolved, That the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, while cordially welcoming the accession of a new organization with kindred objects associated with the name of Franklin for the reasons above named, respectfully but most earnestly enters its protest against the adoption by the authorities or persons interested in the establishment of the new institution of the name of the Franklin Institute which, to say the least, would give origin to endless misunderstanding and confusion.

Resolved, That the president and secretary of the institute are hereby instructed to send the foregoing preamble and resolutions as the action of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, and forward the same to his honor the mayor of the city of Boston, with the request that he bring the same to the attention of the authorities or persons whom it may concern.

John Birkinbine, President.
William H. Wahl, Secretary.

MAYOR WILL NOT MEDDLE

Mr. Hart Says He Will Not Try to Influence Members of the City Government to Vote for the New Loan Bill

Mayor Hart would not this forenoon discuss the defeat of the loan bill, but it was apparent from his countenance that he felt that the bill should not have been killed. Regarding the new bill, offered by Councilman Burr of Ward 24, which calls for appropriations amounting to \$2,927,000, the mayor says that he will not try to influence the members of the City Council to vote for the measure. He says the bill is a good one, and admits that as far as he knows all the objectionable items have been removed.

Last evening, President Kiley informed the councilmen that the new municipal year does not begin until Jan. 7, and that the present City Government has until that time to pass orders, etc. Such a statement was correct, but in the case of the \$1,300,000 item for the laying out and construction of highways, which appears in the new bill, the appropriation must be made by Dec. 31 of this year, as the law enacted by the last Legislature distinctly says that the money must be appropriated during the current year.

It is not likely that the bill will ever reach the Board of Aldermen in its present shape, there being no doubt that the councilmen will try to add amendments to it.

THE FINAL VOTE.

Badaracco, Battis, Bradley, Burr, Carport, Doherty, Donahoe, Emery, Flynn, Hannan, Hart, Henderson, Howe, Jackson, MacDonald, McInerney, Miller, Monaghan, Roemer, Sanderson, Simpson, Smith, Starvan, Upham, Wells, White, Whiteley, Wood

l. Cadigan, Curley of 17, Curley of 18, Do-Flanagan, Gibbons, Healey, Horrigan, Kelly of 18, Kelly of 4, Kelly of 13, Midram, Sheehan, Stockton, Sweeney, To-

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TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

The bill is dead beyond recall, because a second reconsideration was impossible. As soon as it was defeated, Burr of Ward 24 offered a new loan order for \$2,927,000, which went over under the rules to the next meeting. Afterward he offered an order, through Councilman Hannan of Ward 24, for adjournment to Dec. 27, but the opponents of the big bill protested. They said they were willing and anxious to discuss a loan bill on its merits, and that action should not be deferred until just before the close of the year. The order was defeated.

There Was No Oratory.

The defeat of the bill was accomplished without oratory. After routine business had occupied a few moments, Connolly of 17, who was one of the active supporters of the bill, moved that a roll-call be taken to ascertain the attendance. The President at once ordered the roll-call.

The roll-call disclosed the fact that nine members were absent, including Mr. Sanderson of Watertown and other friendly to the bill. Shortly afterward Mr. Miller of Ward 29 called up the bill. Mr. Connolly of Ward 17 at once moved assignment to 9 o'clock "in order to give the members who live at a distance a chance to be present and vote." The motion to assign was declared carried. The vote was doubted, but the opponents of the bill wisely decided not to disclose their strength and did not persist in their demand for a roll-call.

That made the promoters joyful, and at 8.30 Mr. Connolly moved reconsideration of the assignment to 9 o'clock. The motion was carried, reconsideration of last week's rejection of the bill was laid, and the question came upon the passage of the bill.

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The President promptly called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Curley of Ward 17 wanted to speak upon the loan bill, but was told that he was too late. Then the roll-call proceeded.

Gibbons of Ward 5 was the first to break from the alignment of last week, and he voted no. Giblin of Ward 15 was the next to vote, and the next to shift. He voted yes. Kelley of 13 joined the no column. All eyes were on Midram of Ward 24, who had been coaxed, threatened and assailed as few men ever are in the Common Council who stand for principle. He stood by his vote of a week ago, and then it was known that the bill was whipped. Newton of 10, who turned a somersault last week, stood by that action, al-

The Council (transferred) to meet business, and then adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening.

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Congress Street Bridge	500,000

Total\$2,927,000

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Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1900

LEFT TO NEXT YEAR'S BOARD

Managers of the Franklin Fund Have Decided Not to Use the Money This Year—Parker Memorial Building Offered the City for \$100,000

No order for the erection of a Franklin Institute with the money left the city more than a century ago by Benjamin Franklin will be passed this year, for yesterday the board of managers of the fund adopted the dilatory tactics of previous boards and referred the matter to the incoming board. Last year's board left the matter to the board of the current year, yet, the subject was never considered until recently. It had been practically decided to build a school that would benefit those wishing to learn the trade of a mechanic, etc., but when the Aldermen met yesterday it was voted six to four to refer to the next board. Aldermen Bowen, Doyle, Gerry, Norris, Norton and Philip O'Brien voted in favor of reference, and Aldermen Adams, Jordan, M. J. O'Brien and Tinkham voted against it. Aldermen Codman and Dixon and the three clergymen were absent. The protest from the managers of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia against the use of the name Franklin Institute for the proposed building to be erected here, was received and placed on file. An offer from John F. Newton to sell the Parker Memorial building to the city for \$100,000 was received and placed on file. It is assessed at \$79,000.

This is the third attempt of the board of managers of the Franklin fund to dispose of the money which came to the city under the will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. By direction of the managers, on Jan. 17, 1894, the fund, amounting to \$329,300.49, was paid to the city treasurer, and the managers voted that it should be expended for the purchase of land and for the erection thereon of a Franklin trade school and for the equipment of the same.

Later that order was rescinded, and the managers voted to establish a Franklin school in a building to be erected on the site of the old Franklin schoolhouse, in which should be accommodations for the Grand Army posts, a branch library, lecture and class rooms, etc. That order went over to the present board of managers, who voted to establish a Franklin Institute in a building to be erected in Franklin square, provided the city council granted permission for a site in that square. Last Monday the Board of Aldermen referred that order back to the board of managers, it having been discovered that Franklin square must always remain open, unless the consent of some sixteen of the abutters is obtained to placing a public building there. The fund now amounts to \$375,000. Dr. Franklin calculated that at the end of one hundred years it would amount to \$100,000, or \$500,000.

SOUTH BOSTON NEWS.

[Established 1885.]

We believe there is an excess of red tape at the Central library on Dartmouth street which is entirely unnecessary. There are times when an applicant for a book has to wait altogether too long. But the library department has shown an up-to-date tendency in the establishment of what they call "Agencies." These are scattered all over the city, and usually take the form of a reading room. An attendant is at hand to assist those who desire to use the books. But the great feature for the person who really uses the public library is the system by which he can send to the central library for a book and receive it back in about 24 hours. We think our school teachers, clergy and others should try to get the people interested in the library system and have them make a larger use of it. The library officials and their assistants are painstaking and competent in the highest degree, and they ought to have the help of all who believe in books and reading.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CVIII, NO. 178.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1900.

NO FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Institute Matter Goes Over Until Next Year.

Board Votes, 6 to 4, Not to Take Further Action.

Parker Memorial Building Is Offered for \$100,000.

Pennsylvania's Protest Is Placed on the Files.

Third Plan to Use Money for the Public Fails.

There will be no Franklin Institute established in Boston this year. The board of managers of the Franklin fund met yesterday afternoon and, by a vote of 6 to 4, referred the entire matter to the board of managers for next year. Aldermen Bowen, Doyle, Gerry, Norris, Norton and P. O'Brien voted for the reference, and Aldermen Adams, Jordan, M. J. O'Brien and Tinkham voted against it. Aldermen Codman and Dixon and the three clergymen who are members of the board, were absent. The protest from the managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania against the use of the name Franklin Institute for the proposed building to be erected here, was received and placed on file.

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Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1900.

VOL. LXVII. NUMBER 22,077.

SAME OLD METHODS.

No Action Taken on Franklin Fund.

Whole Project Sent to 20th Century.

A Forceful Protest as to a Title.

It's the same old story. The Franklin Fund managers, having delayed action and organization until the last quarter of the year, met yesterday, found themselves face to face with one or two problems that required consideration and thought, and decided to refer the whole matter to the Board of Managers for next year.

That is the annual program. Nobody among the experienced thought that anything else would be done this year. Today the fund is further from distribution than it was last, for now the good people of Philadelphia have discovered that it is proposed to have a Franklin Institute in Boston, and they enter solemn protest. They have an institute of that name at this time.

It may be noted that in 1890 the proposition to have a Franklin Institute was as good as decided upon, and it has taken Philadelphia just a year to find it out and make objection.

The Board of Managers met yesterday and held their farewell session for the year. As a result of their work there has been some printing done, and a few people have had a chance to get their opinions into municipal documents. Next year's Board of Managers will consist, of course, of the Board of Aldermen for 1901, and the pastors of the oldest Congregational, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches in Boston.

None of the pastors attended yesterday's session.

Ten Aldermen were present, and six of them voted in favor of referring the entire matter to next year's Board of Managers.

Those who thus voted were Aldermen Bowen, Doyle, Gerry, Norris, Norton and Philip O'Brien.

Aldermen Jordan, Adams, M. J. O'Brien and Tinkham voted against reference. Aldermen Codman and Dixon and Revs. Edis, Doane and MacLennan were absent.

A protest from the managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania against the use of the name "Franklin Institute" was received and placed on file. So also was an offer from John M. Newton to sell the Parker Memorial Building to the city for \$100,000. The assessed valuation is \$79,000.

Seven Years of Effort. For almost seven years the Board of Managers for each year have been trying—belatedly each year—to do something with the Franklin Fund. The money came to the city under the will of Benjamin Franklin, and the fund now amounts to about \$375,000. The board decided in 1894 to build a trade school. Then it rescinded its action, and the city will be sued if it does not take the land which was selected for a site.

Politicians, labor agitators, real estate promoters and people with no axes to grind have tried to help the city in its anxiety to spend the money, but all to no purpose. Now, at the close of the year and the century, it is discovered:

First. That the city has no moral right to use the name "Franklin Institute."

Second. That the city has no legal right to erect an institute in Franklin square.

That looks like progress backward. Meanwhile the money continues to draw interest and people of all kinds look with longing eyes upon it, and yearn to have a hand in getting rid of it.

The Philadelphia Protest. The protest from Philadelphia includes the following resolutions, passed by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Franklin Institute, on Dec. 12:

"Whereas, the statement has been widely circulated through the daily press that it is contemplated to establish in the city of Boston an institute of the applied sciences to be known by the name of the Franklin Institute, therefore:

Resolved, That this board respectfully beg to call attention to the fact that the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania was founded in the year 1824 for the promotion of manufacturing and mechanical and other useful arts; that the said Franklin Institute since and to the present time has been engaged continuously in the publication of its journals, and other publications, exhibitions, and other means in promoting the objects for which it was organized; and that it has, therefore, become widely known and identified with the name and history of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania.

The protest from the managers of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia against the use of the name Franklin Institute for the proposed building to be erected here, was received and placed on file. An offer from John F. Newton to sell the Parker Memorial building to the city for \$100,000 was received and placed on file. It is assessed at \$70,000.

This is the third attempt of the board of managers of the Franklin fund to dispose of the money which came to the city under the will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. By direction of the managers, on Jan. 17, 1894, the fund, amounting to \$329,300.49, was paid to the city treasurer, and the managers voted that it should be expended for the purchase of land and for the erection thereon of a Franklin trade school and for the equipment of the same.

Later that order was rescinded, and the managers voted to establish a Franklin school in a building to be erected on the site of the old Franklin schoolhouse, in which should be accommodations for the Grant Army posts, a branch library, lecture and class rooms, etc. That order went over to the present board of managers, who voted to establish a Franklin Institute in a building to be erected in Franklin square, provided the city council granted permission for a site in that square. Last Monday the Board of Aldermen referred that order back to the board of managers, it having been discovered that Franklin square must always remain open, unless the consent of some sixteen of the abutters is obtained to placing a public building there. The fund now amounts to \$375,000. Dr. Franklin calculated that at the end of one hundred years it would amount to \$100,000, or \$500,000.

SOUTH BOSTON NEWS.

[ESTABLISHED 1895.]

We believe there is an excess of red tape at the Central library on Dartmouth street which is entirely unnecessary. There are times when an applicant for a book has to wait altogether too long. But the library department has shown an up-to-date tendency in the establishment of what they call "Agencies." Those are scattered all over the city, and usually take the form of a reading room. An attendant is at hand to assist those who desire to use the books. But the great feature for the person who really uses the public library is the system by which he can send to the central library for a book and receive it back in about 24 hours. We think our school teachers, clergy and others should try to get the people interested in the library system and have them make a larger use of it. The library officials and their assistants are painstaking and competent in the highest degree, and they ought to have the help of all who believe in books and reading.

Parker Memorial Building Is Offered for \$100,000.

Pennsylvania's Protest Is Placed on the Files.

Third Plan to Use Money for the Public Fails.

There will be no Franklin Institute established in Boston this year. The board of managers of the Franklin fund met yesterday afternoon and, by a vote of 8 to 4, referred the entire matter to the board of managers for next year. Aldermen Bowen, Doyle, Gerry, Norris, Norton and P. O'Brien voted for the reference, and Aldermen Adams, Jordan, M. J. O'Brien and Tinkham against it. Aldermen Codman and Dixon and the three clergymen who are members of the board, were absent.

The protest from the managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania against the use of the name Franklin Institute for the proposed building to be erected here, was received and placed on file.

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Whole Project Sent to 20th Century.

A Forceful Protest as to a Title.

It's the same old story.

The Franklin Fund managers, having delayed action and organization until the last quarter of the year, met yesterday, found themselves face to face with one or two problems that required consideration and thought, and decided to refer the whole matter to the Board of Managers for next year.

That is the annual program. Nobody among the experienced thought that anything else would be done this year. Today the fund is further from distribution than it was last, for now the good people of Philadelphia have discovered that it is proposed to have a Franklin Institute in Boston, and they enter solemn protest. They have an institute of that name at this time.

It may be noted that in 1899 the proposition to have a Franklin Institute was as good as decided upon, and it has taken Philadelphia just a year to find it out and make objection.

The Board of Managers met yesterday and held their farewell session for the year. As a result of their work there has been some printing done, and a few people have had a chance to get their opinions into municipal documents. Next year's Board of Managers will consist, of course, of the Board of Aldermen for 1899, and the pastors of the oldest Congregational, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches in Boston. None of the pastors attended yesterday's session.

Ten Aldermen were present, and six of them voted in favor of referring the entire matter to next year's Board of Managers.

Those who thus voted were Aldermen Bowen, Doyle, Gerry, Norris, Norton and Philip O'Brien.

Aldermen Jordan, Adams, M. J. O'Brien and Tinkham voted against reference. Aldermen Codman and Dixon and Revs. Eels, Doane and MacLennan were absent.

A protest from the managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania against the use of the name "Franklin Institute" was received and placed on file. So also was an offer from John M. Newton to sell the Parker Memorial Building to the city for \$100,000. The assessed valuation is \$70,000.

Seven Years of Effort.

For almost seven years the Board of Managers for each year have been trying—belatedly each year—to do something with the Franklin Fund. This money came to the city under the will of Benjamin Franklin, and the fund now amounts to about \$375,000. The board decided in 1894 to build a trade school. Then it rescinded its action, and the city will be sued if it does not take the land which was selected for a site.

Politicians, labor agitators, real estate promoters and people with no axes to grind have tried to help the city in its anxiety to spend the money, but all to no purpose. Now, at the close of the year and the century, it is discovered:

First. That the city has no moral right to use the name "Franklin Institute."

Second. That the city has no legal right to erect an institute in Franklin Square.

That looks like progress backward. Meanwhile the money continues to draw interest, and people of all kinds look with longing eyes upon it, and yearn to have a hand in getting rid of it.

The Philadelphia Protest.

The protest from Philadelphia includes the following resolutions, passed by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Franklin Institute, on Dec. 12:

"Whereas, the statement has been widely circulated through the daily press that it is contemplated to establish in the city of Boston an institute of the applied sciences to be known by the name of the Franklin Institute; therefore

Resolved, That this board respectfully beg to call attention to the fact that the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania was founded in the year 1824 for the promotion of manufactures and mechanical and other useful arts, that the said Franklin Institute since and to the present time has been engaged continuously by means of its schools, library, museum, publications, exhibitions and other means in promoting the objects for which it was organized; and that it has, therefore, become widely known by and identified with the name and title of the Franklin Institute throughout the civilized world.

That the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, while opposing the accession of a name to the name of Franklin, for the reasons above named respectfully but most earnestly enters its protest against the adoption by the said Board of Managers of the name of the Franklin Institute in the establishment of the new institution, which, in any event, would be a source of endless misunderstanding and confusion.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Institute be and they are hereby instructed to send the foregoing protest to the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, and to the Mayor of Boston, with the request that the same be placed on the attention of the authorities or persons whom it may concern.

JOHN BIRKINHEAD, President.

WILLIAM H. WAHL, Secretary.

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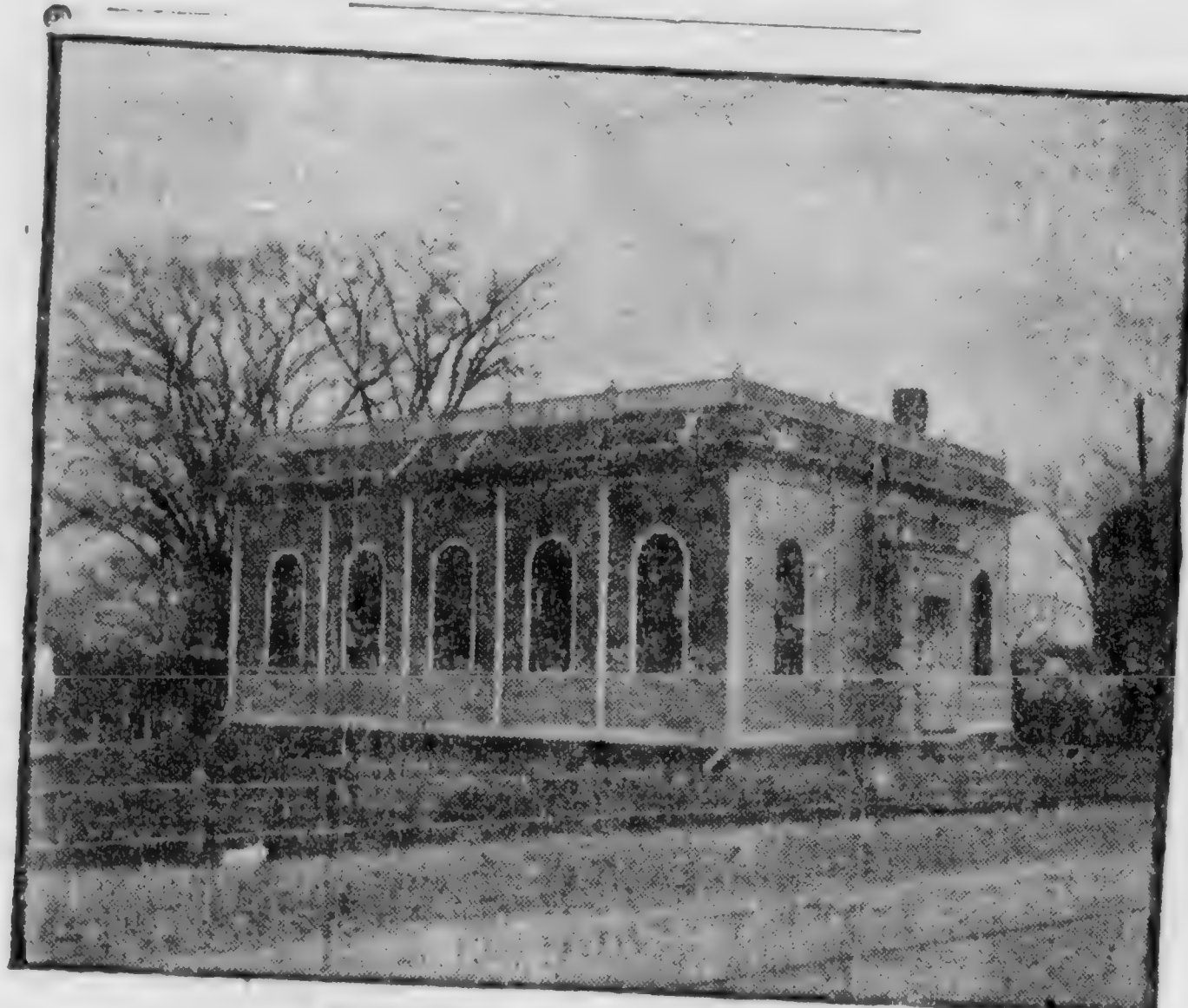
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STON GLOBE—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1900.

MEETS A LONG-FELT WANT.

Roslindale's New Branch of the Public Library to be Opened
Tomorrow Afternoon.



ROSLINDALE BRANCH LIBRARY

Tomorrow the patrons of the public library in Roslindale, will turn their steps to a new place when getting their books, as the new branch library will be opened at 2 o'clock.

The location, in the one-story building in the triangle formed by Washington, South and Ashland sts, is an ideal one, and the residents are much pleased with its selection.

For some years the books have been kept in and delivered from the store of W. W. Davis, in what has been known as station B.

About two years ago the matter of a branch library was taken up by the Citizens' association, and the association put it out for referendum in favor of the project. It was believed that a section of 11 000 persons should have a branch library instead of a mere delivery station. No criticism in any way had been found with the custodian of station B, Mr Davis and his assistants or the service rendered by them, but it was felt that the size of the community warranted a branch library, such as is located in other sections.

The matter was referred to the committee on schools and public buildings, John Chellman chairman. Since that time the work has been pushed vigor-

ously and constantly, until at last the library of the committee have been rewarded with the accomplishment of their intent. After the establishment of the public library had been sufficiently interested in the project, the matter of providing the necessary funds came up. An appropriation of \$300 last spring for the purpose of a branch of the public library, which the city had just established, was the step coinciding with the selection of a location was next considered. A number of places were examined and proposals considered. It was finally decided that the best of all was to build the building known as Taft's tavern, the triangle formed by Washington Street and the railroad.

ington, South and Ashland sts. It is a famous structure and many years ago was used as a tavern. Originally it was a two-story structure, but some

thoroughly renovated, and is painted in colonial yellow, with trimmings in white. The walls of the interior are painted an apple green, and the base sheathing and other finish in a darker shade of the same color. The building contains but a single room, about 50x90, and is well lighted by 14 windows.

The books will rest in wall cabinets, finished in white enamel paint, which are set against the walls between the windows on three sides of the room. There are six heavy oak library tables for reading purposes, which are lighted by low-hanging four-light brass chandeliers. The building is heated by a furnace.

The library will have 28 periodicals and nearly 2000 books, including a good collection of reference works.

The reading room will be open from 6 to 7 and 7 to 9 p m every day except Sundays and holidays. The custodian will be Miss Grace Murray, who has hitherto been employed at the West Oxbury branch library.

that Roslindale has such a fine library largely due to the efforts of the committee on schools and public buildings the Roslindale citizens' association. Who, with the aid of city officials, have been able to obtain that which was acutely needed.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1901.

NOT A DOLLAR OF INSURANCE.

Editor Barrett Says the Advertiser and Record Loss Will be \$100,000—Reasons Why He Was Not Insured.

Hon. William F. Barrett, pres. James W. Dunphy, business manager, and H. S. Underwood, managing editor, three of the four stockholders of the Advertiser newspaper company were in court after the fire, in the Globe office, and were asked to state the loss and insurance. Speaking for himself and associates, Mr. Barrett said:

"I would place our loss in round figures at \$100,000. This includes the machinery and other appurtenances of the paper. Our loss, of course, is mainly on the machinery of our plant. The intense heat and the water has practically ruined the type machines, the stereotype machinery and the press.

"Our files are soaked and probably will be a partial loss, but that can only be told when they have been dried out and examined. Fortunately, there are other full files of the Advertiser in the city, so that it will be possible to find a full file. At the request of the public library management a full file of the paper was sent there about a year ago, and another is on the shelves at the Boston Athenaeum.

"Our loss on the machinery will be total, as it has been my policy not to insure, so we did not carry a dollar of insurance.

"I am speaking of the Advertiser and Record plant. The building was insured by the owners. I have never carried any insurance because I figured this way: We had a building in which men were working day and night, and were next to the clock building in which men were also working day and night.

"Then we ran through from Washington to Devonshire st. and for these reasons considered the chances of a bad fire were very small. Consequently it seemed to me to be folly to pay premiums on insurance.

"Even now that we have met with loss I am not sorry that there was no insurance."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901

BOOK MATTERS DISCUSSED

Meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in Somerville

A large number of the members of the Massachusetts Library Club were present at the morning session of a meeting held in Unitarian Hall, Highland avenue, Somerville, at 11 A. M. today. The meeting opened with a talk by H. L. Koopman upon plans for the means of collecting in the future. W. I. Fletcher, librarian of the Amherst College library, delivered an address upon the A. L. A. Publishing Board's new scheme for printed catalogue cards, also upon new bibliographical work.

Dinner was served at half-past twelve. In the lower hall of the Unitarian Church, following the dinner, Sam. Walter Foss escorted the members over the Somerville Public Library. Another visit was made at four o'clock to the children's room, which was then in full operation. The afternoon session began at two o'clock, when addresses were delivered upon "Fiction of the Season" by Mrs. W. L. Parker of the fiction committee of the Boston Public Library; Miss C. H. Garland of the Dover (N. H.) Library and Lindsay Swift. The meeting closed with a discussion upon library work.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1901.

USE OF FRANKLIN FUND.

Robert A. Woods Tells of One of Plans Favored.

Special Provision Should be Made for Workingmen and Women.

Something on the Lines of the People's Palace in London.

Mr. Robert A. Woods of the South End house spoke on "The Franklin Fund and Its Proposed Uses" to the members of the citizenship class in the parlors of the South Congregational church, at the close of the morning service yesterday.

He was introduced by Rev. Mr. Cummings with a reference to the problem of the society and the class in the proper disposal of the Franklin fund. Mr. Cummings said that Mr. Woods had knowledge probably superior to that of all others of the needs of the people in general at the South End and very extensive knowledge of the wants and requirements of the people in all sections of Boston. Such a man could not fail to impart information on the Franklin fund and its use which would profit them all.

Mr. Woods began by noting the two elements which contribute almost exclusively to the population of the South End section in the field which Parker memorial has covered. East of Shawmut av. or Tremont st. it is of the tenement house character; to the west it is of the lodging house sort.

There is little in common, he said, between these two classes. He regards the needs of the lodging house community as greater than those of the tenement house people. The former have not, in any like degree with the latter, the tie and restraint of family life, nor neighborhood influences for good.

"We know," said Mr. Woods, "that character and religion have a firm basis in family and neighborhood life. Jesus used these types in his teachings. Let us use these types in our work."

Mr. Woods said the purpose of Franklin was to assist young artisans. The lodging house population is made up mostly of persons engaged in other employments. But then the young artisan, graduated from apprenticeship service, is the exception today.

For six years now the fund, amounting to \$750,000, has been available for public use. Mr. Woods gave a brief sketch of the legal difficulties which had delayed progress to some extent and expressed the hope that a nonpartisan spirit would govern and direct to the greatest possible extent whatever proceedings should be taken, this both for economy in time and in money.

He explained how the once prevalent idea of the establishment of a trade school had declined in favor, so that it is not now approved by the labor union people or scarcely any others.

He said Col. Auchmuty in the trade schools in New York had been unreasonably prejudiced against organized labor and had used the school against the trades unions. As a result the trades unions antagonized him and his institution. "In fact, as the situation exists," Mr. Woods said, "trade schools can help only in a small measure." He insisted the division into specialties of the parts comprising an entire trade, and also the fact of machine manufacture having brought about a transformation. Indeed, Mr. Woods said it would be hard to devise a trade school to be carried on in a satisfactory way. The trustees of the Franklin fund did pass such an order, but afterward the measure was rescinded.

He told how next the project of a Franklin institute was broached—some thirty on the plan and lines of the Cooper Institute of New York, with educational training, social training and elementary mechanics and art.

Mr. Woods remarked that many of the trades union people looked favorably on this plan, as they remarked that many among their leaders had been trained in some such institute. He also commented on the success that the Lowell institute classes in mechanics carried on at Wells memorial hall had achieved.

Another plan which the trustees considered was to devote the \$750,000 to the establishment of a Franklin institute, which would provide a special library, with literature along trade and technical lines, and which would have two or three reading rooms distinctively for working people. It should be a place that the ordinary workman could resort to in his oldest clothes, and where he could smoke his pipe if he wished.

This freedom and hospitality, he thought, was one of the reasons of Wells memorial's success with working men.

There should be reading rooms for young women, too, separate from those used by the smokers. The institute should provide rooms for exhibitions of the industrial arts and the fine arts. There should be a large lecture hall and halls for concerts, and possibly for organ recitals, classrooms, laboratories, etc., should be provided. It should be something like the People's palace in London.

Mr. Woods said that something beside the deepening of the channel and harbor at an expense of millions was needed to have Boston assume and keep her right place among the cities of the nation.

In the last analysis the productive capacity of the great mass of the people was the real dependence. Something in the nature of a Franklin institute, such as this under consideration, must be provided here in Boston, which is not in the center of a great producing country.

Mr. Woods favors the old Franklin schoolhouse site. It is accessible by street cars from all parts of the city. Should it be taken, of course new quarters would be provided for the G. A. R. posts. He is opposed to taking part of Franklin park or any other public reservation. No precedent should be set for taking away the few open grounds the people now possess.

"An institution of this kind," he said, "should be situated in the busy center of the city—a beacon of hope, light and cheer. There are those who think this should be but the first of several such institutions established in various parts of the city."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. VOL. CIX, NO. 10.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1901.

LIBRARY CLUB MEETING.

Large Attendance at the Quarterly Meeting, Held in Somerville Yesterday.

There was a large attendance at the quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held yesterday in Unitarian Hall, Somerville. Among the number were many persons well known throughout the state for their interest in public libraries.

President H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, presided, and at the morning session read a paper on "Collecting for the Future." He was followed by W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, who explained the new scheme of the publishing board of the A. L. A. for printed catalogue cards and other new bibliographical work.

At the dinner hour a visit was made to the Somerville Public Library under the escort of Sam. Walter Foss, the librarian.

During the afternoon session was devoted to "Fiction of the Season." Papers were read by W. L. Parker of the fiction committee of the Boston Public Library; Miss C. H. Garland, librarian of Dover, N. H.; and Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library.

The East Boston Argus

Central Square, East Boston, Mass.

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday

TELEPHONE 45-3.

ADVERTISING

inserted at reasonable prices. Liberal rates to permanent advertisers.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year, in advance

J. B. MACCARE, Editor.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1900.

THERE is about as much need for a new branch public library building in East Boston, costing \$75,000, as there is for a file and drum in a snow bank. There is, however, an honest demand, for a suitable building; but this can be secured when the new High school building is occupied.

But Mr. Jackson wants \$75,000 notwithstanding.

It will be remembered that the recent loan bill, which was defeated, contained among other objectionable features a \$75,000 appropriation for the purchase of the Unitarian Church building as an East Boston branch of the Public Library. It will also be remembered that, at last week's session of the Common Council, immediately following the defeat of the bill above referred to, Mr. Jackson introduced an order in favor of a \$75,000 Public Library branch in East Boston. Apropos of Mr. Jackson's order the following communication, to Mayor Hart from the Public Library Trustees, may prove interesting:

"The need of a new building for the East Boston Branch is great. It has been the subject of communications between the Trustees and the City Government, and has been frequently urged in reports of the Librarian and the Examining Committee. Suitable provision for the East Boston Branch Library could probably be made for a sum much smaller than that suggested in the Loan Order, that is to say, \$75,000. If on the other hand, the city desires to erect a municipal building, a part of which shall be devoted to the Library, of course the cost of such a building would be much larger. The Trustees express no opinion upon the matter of the erection of a municipal building."

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, DEC. 30, 1900.

ROSLINDALE BRANCH LIBRARY.

Opened Yesterday Afternoon and Visited by a Goodly Number.

The Roslindale branch library opened yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The books and library equipment in use at station B in the store of W. W. Davis, were removed in the morning, and everything in the new building, and the function of Washington, South and Ashland sts. put in shape for the opening. Miss Grace L. Murray of West Roxbury, the custodian of the new branch, was on hand when the doors were thrown open to the public.

The books, about 2000 in number, are scattered about the room on shelves placed between the windows. Around the room are tables for the use of the readers. The branch attracted quite a number of visitors. Among them were a large number of children.

During the afternoon and evening patrons of the library went into the old place in Davis' store to change their books, only to be sent to the new place. Quite a number came between 5 and 7 o'clock, but when they went to the new place they found it locked up, for it did not open again until 7 o'clock.

They will find that the accommodation of having their books exchanged at any time of the day from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night will be a thing of the past. As the station was a thing of the past, the new branch was a store open from those hours the patrons received the benefit of that accommodation. Now, however, there will be only six hours in the day, from 2 to 6 in the afternoon and 7 to 9 in the evening, that they can use the library.

A large number visited the library during the evening.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. VOL. CIX, NO. 2.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1901.

A NEW READING ROOM.

A new reading room of the Public Library will be opened in the basement of the John A. Andrew school, Dorchester street, South Boston, on Saturday. The hours will be from 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays. This reading room will have reference books and periodicals, besides a collection of several hundred books for general reading. There will be a daily delivery from the central library.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. VOL. CIX, NO. 1.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1901.

LIBRARY'S NEW BOOKS.

Annual List Shows That the Policy in Regard to Current Novels Is More Generous.

The annual list of new and important books added to the Boston Public Library during the past year appears with its usual promptness on Jan. 1. It is nearly 40 pages larger than the corresponding list of the preceding year, and an examination of the titles shows that an accretion of books has been of late, more symmetrical than for some time past, and that more books are actually being purchased.

Almost one-fifth of all these additions are under the division of social science and public documents—a testimony to the immense relative growth of these departments of human interest, and also to the attention which they are receiving at the hands of the library.

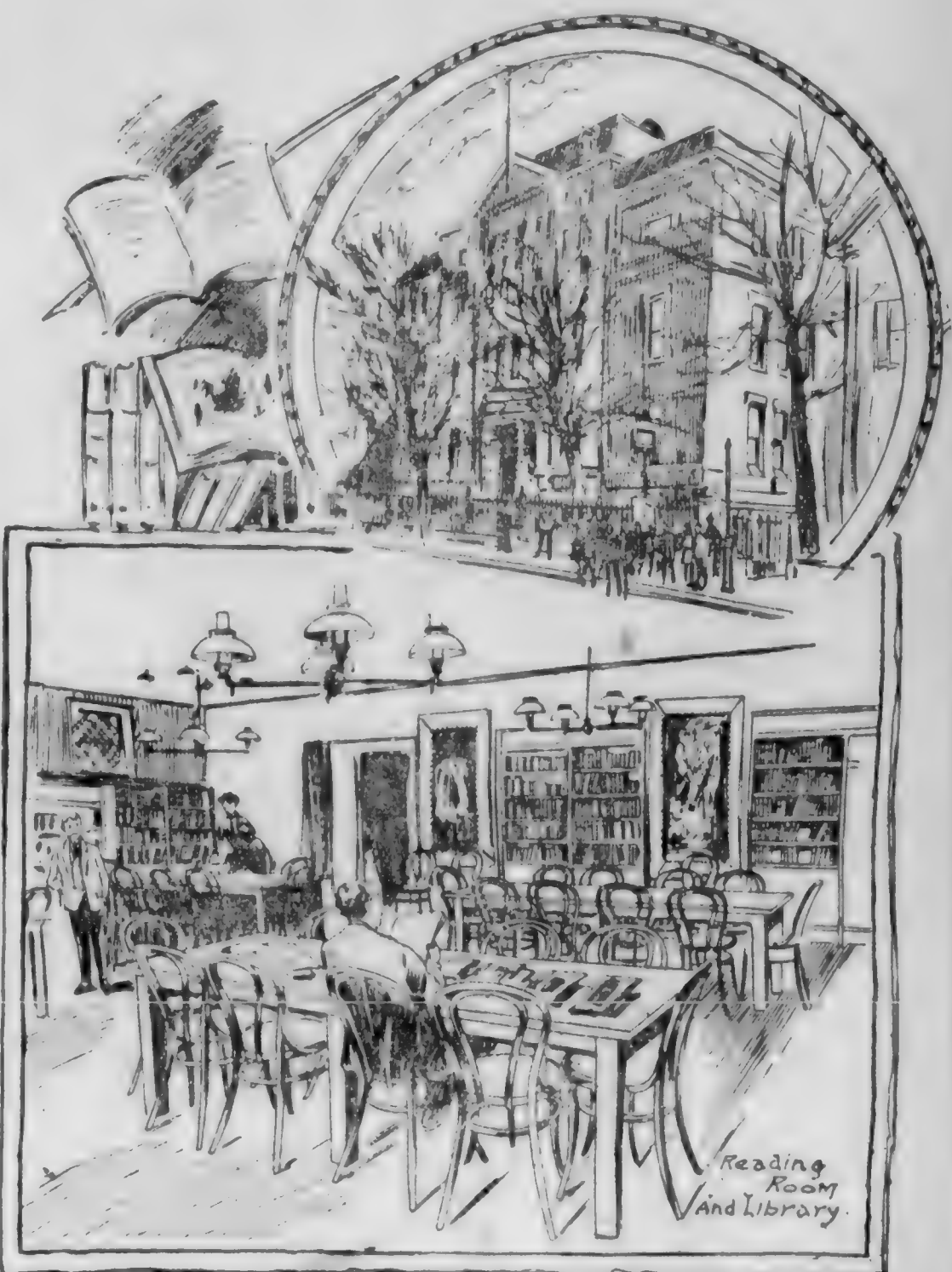
In the sphere of fiction the purchases of the past year are 448, and for the year previous 228, a fact which would seem to show that the policy in regard to current novels is more generous and less paternalizing of late.

The January Bulletin, besides its usual complement of fresh accessions, prints from a manuscript in the library the first instalment of a journal of a survey across Cape Cod in 1791. In the interests of a proposed canal. This journal was written by James Winthrop, at one time Librarian at Harvard. Other interesting news is given in this number of the bulletin, which is issued free.

BOSTON GLOBE—FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

BRANCH LIBRARY IN SOUTH BOSTON.

It Will be Opened Tomorrow in the Basement of John A. Andrew School and Will be Known as Station Y.



SOUTH BOSTON READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The new public branch library for the John A. Andrew school, South Boston, will be opened tomorrow in the basement of John A. Andrew school. For a long time the citizens of the neighborhood had been trying to have a branch library established within easy reach of the big square, and after much discussion the

Board of Trustees of the Public Library—the citizens of the vicinity of Andrew sq. district, Dorchester av., Dorchester st. Boston at South at and Preble st. do hereby petition your honorable board to establish at Andrew sq. district a public reading room and branch delivery station of the Boston public library. We feel that this location would command itself to you as a proper and important place for such an educational institution. It is a school center, a church center, a business center, and naturally a convenient point for the ever-growing population to assemble.

When it looked as though the library would not be established for a long time at least, Mayor Hart was interviewed on the matter by Rev. Mr. Raymond and Mr. C. P. Flynn, and shortly afterward the following resolution was started and signed by hundreds of residents in the neighborhood:

"The Board of Trustees of the Public Library—The citizens of the vicinity of Andrew sq. district, Dorchester av., Dorchester st. Boston at South at and Preble st. do hereby petition your honorable board to establish at Andrew sq. district a public reading room and branch delivery station of the Boston public library. We feel that this location would command itself to you as a proper and important place for such an educational institution. It is a school center, a church center, a business center, and naturally a convenient point for the ever-growing population to assemble."

Rev. James de Normandie also took much interest in the movement at the time, and extended through Rev. Mr. Langston a vote of thanks to the citizens of Andrew sq. district, who were essaying to procure the library, adding that, if the sum of money required was furnished by the city, the trustees would be pleased to provide the library at their convenience, in the most desirable location in the district.

In the library are four large heavy oak tables eight feet long and three feet wide. Over each table is one large chandelier with four lights. The room is 30 feet square and entrance will be through the schoolyard on Dorchester st. In the yard is a large door which opens into a small vestibule, and within are two swinging doors to the library. The portion of the basement where the reading room is was formerly utilized on election days as a voting booth, but will never be recognized as such. The floor of the library and cloakroom is hard pine.

To start with there will be 400 books at the library, and these will be kept on the 50 shelves which are conveniently arranged. There will also be a large number of reference books of general character and 10 periodicals, and the library trustees are in hope that the city government will grant them a further small appropriation later so that 2000 other books can be added to the library.

There will be a daily delivery from the main public library, and those who request a certain book will be able to procure it within 24 hours. The library trustees are going to send monthly copies of the leading paintings all framed, which will be hung up in the reading room. It will be known as station Y, and will be opened every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 2 to 6 in the afternoon and from 7 to 9 at night. Tomorrow the public will be allowed to inspect the quarters.

THE PROPOSED SUBJECT-INDEX TO THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir.—In *Literature* of September 29 last, and in various other papers, the studious public of this country and Europe in general have been surprised by the news that the authorities of the British Museum seriously contemplate the compilation of a subject-index to the vast collection of printed books in that library. At the first blush it must be confessed that news seems to be highly welcome. On further investigation, however, the idea of such a subject-index appears to be one beset with difficulties so great, and subject to objections so serious, as to render its execution neither desirable nor possible. For brevity's sake I crave permission to clothe my remarks in language apparently too peremptory to be likely to please the originators of that indexing scheme. I trust this, a mere matter of form, will not induce a belief that the present remarks are dictated by a spirit of carping criticism on an institution that can be admired by nobody more than by the writer.

A subject-index to the printed books of the British Museum (over 2,000,000 "numbers") is an undertaking at once (a) superfluous, (b) misleading, (c) impossible, and (d) a waste of public money and of the time of public servants.

(a) Superfluous.—There exist at present over ten thousand bibliographies of as many special subjects; and the number of such special bibliographies is constantly being increased by the scholars of all countries. With the aid of these bibliographies (themselves conveniently arranged in H. Stein's "Bibliographie Générale" (1897) and other well-known works) any student accustomed to bibliographical research can easily hunt up all the books, articles, &c., ever published on a given subject. The British Museum is especially rich in bibliographies, and could, at the expense of a sum less than £500, be made absolutely complete in works of that kind. In practice the matter comes to this:—Either a "reader" does know how to handle bibliographies or he does not. In the first case, he will always find his way through ever so many bibliographies; in the latter, no kind of bibliography will ever help him. It is a daily experience in the British Museum that a certain class of readers are even at a loss how to find books of biography that have simply to be looked up in the extant catalogue of the British Museum under the name of the person. Bibliographical skill is chiefly a matter of power of rapid classification. He who can at once classify the subject on which he wants a list of books will easily "spot" the bibliography needed. Suppose a reader desires a list of books on bridal customs, or, again, on the technical uses of a certain Indian plant. The first of these subjects evidently belongs to folklore; the latter to vegetable technology—a subdivision, that is, of applied botany. Once this classification is made, it is the easiest thing in the world to get at the bibliographies needed. The power of classification, however, has to be acquired; there is no royal road to it, and a vast index of several hundred folio volumes (as the proposed index of the British Museum would necessarily be) is the last thing that would aid a reader without power of classification.

(b) Misleading.—The subject-index, as proposed, could give lists of such books only as are in the British Museum. Now, while the British Museum has a wonderful collection of books, it is, of course, very far from having every good or necessary book ever published on any given subject. A comparison of the fairly complete subject-indices of important works published in France, Germany, and Italy (in "Lorenz" in "Georg's" and Ost's *Schlagwortcatolog*; and in the index *per soggetti* to the *Catalogo collettivo della libreria italiana* respectively) with the books extant in the British Museum will convince any one in a very short time of the truth of this statement. *Exempla sunt odiosa*. The student of the proposed subject-index to the British Museum could therefore in no case trust that index for completeness; and consequently he would be obliged, as heretofore, to have recourse to the extant general and special bibliographies of his subject. Take, e.g., English municipal institutions. Mr. Gomme has long stated that the British Museum is deficient in that line. The

student will therefore be compelled to refer to Professor Gross's special bibliography of that subject. Moreover, the proposed index could not (as it is not meant to) be a critical bibliography, and would thus, in very many cases, indicate far too many books on a subject, one-half of which is totally misleading, because obsolete incomplete, or dilettantish. Already in the case of Ulysse Chevalier's non-critical bio-bibliography to the whole of the Middle Ages, the hue and cry raised by scholars misled by his "lists" has been very considerable. One shudders to imagine the storm of indignation raised by disappointed students of a non-critical subject-index to over two million works.

(c) Impossible.—Every one attempts at compiling a subject-index to books in general (not to books on one subject) has hitherto completely failed. The most comprehensive of such absolutely general indices is that of Fr. Martoulli of the last century, entitled "*Mare magnum omnium scripturarum*," in 112 folio volumes. It has never been printed and has never been found satisfactory. Even national subject-indices, such as that of A. Bliedener to all the books published in Germany from 1750 to 1832, are, for all practical purposes, of very little use. As a matter of fact the student loses very much more time in tracing his "authority" in such general and artificially-arranged indices than by referring at once to some special bibliography. In fact, the cause of the impracticability of the proposed index is the impossibility of finding a good working system of bibliographical arrangement suitable for most readers. In England mental education is very far from being uniform. Englishmen differ enormously in their mental "frames" and "categories." Even on the Continent, where more mental uniformity prevails, each new-comer to the libraries of Munich, Berlin, Göttingen, or Paris is obliged to recast his "classifications" before he can feel his way through the catalogue. The waste of time in running along shelves containing 20 to 300 volumes of indices in search of the heading under which the indexes of the proposed index pleased to house a certain subject could be enormous.

There is, however, a still more serious objection to the proposed subject-index. Most of the real contributions to science, physical, philosophical, legal, or historical, have been deposited in periodicals of all sorts, of which publications the British Museum possesses a very remarkable collection, probably the best in the world. Unless the proposed index comprises these periodicals too it will necessarily be very deficient. On the other hand, it lies on the cards that the proposed index cannot embrace the periodicals too. The labour would be too enormous.

From whatever standpoint, then, we may approach the problem, it turns out to be at once superfluous and impossible.

(d) A waste of public money.—It is, after the preceding remarks, superfluous to labour this point. The proposed index would entail an expense of at least £25,000, probably very much more; and, what is even more important, it would take up the time of the relatively small staff of the British Museum for many a year.

What is really needed is a subject-index to current literature, practically for the last three or four years. That, and that alone, is really needed. In Paris the readers are given means of using subject-indices nearly up to date, covering the publications of the "last" three or four years. Such an index alone is a really much-felt want, since bibliographies seldom cover the last two or three years preceding their publication. Instead of expending £25,000, or even £30,000, it would be very much more to the point to keep in the reading-room a trained bibliographer at the service of such readers as are unable to use extant bibliographies. It is no exaggeration whatever to say that a trained bibliographer is able to give bibliographical advice to students of any science. He who doubts that must be ignorant of the immense progress made by bibliography in the last two generations. I beg to adduce one example. The writer of this letter, who does not pretend to any other than a very superficial knowledge of physics, was asked by a student of the history of the lute whether, in the course of the last 30 or 40 years, experiments have been made on the influence of the material of the frame (wood or silver) on the timbre of the tone of the instrument. Within ten minutes after receipt of the inquiry the precise number and names of experiments and experimenters in the various countries of Europe were submitted. The riddle is easily solved. In the annual publication registering every contribution made to mathematical and physical sciences, *Annuaire* has a chapter and separate index. Glancing through 30 volumes or rather some 300 tables of books and essays on acoustics, reviewed and indexed in the annual, the required experiments were obtained without any further difficulty.

PHILIP HENRY SAVAGE

(For the Transcript.)

Mount Osepece stands lonely, old, and wild.
In fear she cries, "Where is my boy, my son?
No more I see him where the waters run."
The echoes low reply, "You have no child."
Great Mooselauke mourns in her thousand rills;
Her rooks no more shall feel his sturdy tread;
Her trees no more shall shade his loving head.
Upon her resting, mother of the hills!
The meadows to the uplands sadly cry,
"Our brother cometh not. Ah! Where is he?
One month ago he sang here lustily."
The uplands sob, "He never cometh nigh."
No more the Concord, in her wandering,
Shall feel him lengthened at her tufted side;
Shall feel his body fair within her tide;
Shall hear him laugh with perfect joy and sing.
Hill calls to hill and woodland to the field,
"Hast seen him whom we loved and cherished dear?"
The echoes answer, sadly, "We are drear."
The brooks deep sigh, "Our laughing lips are sealed."
Fair Nature to her children, one by one,
Calls sadly, "Lo! I sorrow: bow thy head.
The child of my own heart, my child is dead."
The feet of Death in my own paths have run."

M. SAVAGE

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CLX. NO. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 6, 1901.

NEW LIBRARY OPENED.

South Boston People Show
They Appreciate It.

An Agitation of Years Is
Crowned with Success.

Books and Periodicals in the
Reach of Thousands.

More Money Is Needed to
Add More Volumes.

Movement Was Started by
C. P. Flynn and Others.

YESTERDAY was the opening day of the new reading room and delivery station of the Boston Public Library, recently installed in the basement of the Andrew school, Dorchester street, South Boston.

The agitation for such an institution continued through several years, and if the presence of a throng yesterday afternoon and last evening is indicative of appreciation, both of the efforts of those interested and of the new reading room itself, it is needless to say that the people of the Andrew school district, both young and old, are delighted.

Mr. C. P. Flynn was the leader in the movement to obtain the branch library, and, after a consultation with the Rev. Charles A. Langston, the Rev. William S. W. Hammond, the Rev. E. R. Watts, he went ahead, receiving their indorsement and support in his project. School Committee E. C. Baldwin volunteered his assistance, and it was through his aid that the basement of the Andrew school was secured.

Mr. Flynn received the indorsement of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, and with the support of Alderman Joseph J. Norton and the other representatives from South Boston, as well as Dorchester, the necessary appropriation of \$200 was obtained.

When these things had been accomplished, it was an easy matter to secure the rest. In a short time the library trustees had an architect plan the new

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1901

The order was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An order offered by Councilman O'Hare of Ward 14 was referred to the mayor requesting his honor to direct the trustees of the Public Library to make the printing department of the library a union shop and to have the place conducted in accordance with the rules of the organized printers.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1901

Plans for the Franklin Fund

The Franklin Fund and its Proposed "Use" was the subject of a lecture by Robert A. Woods of the South End House before the Citizenship Class of the South Congregational Church yesterday. He described the various projects and told how they were antagonized by different interests, and of the difficulties encountered in trying to make these interests agree. He favored devoting the fund to the establishment of a Franklin institute, which would provide a special library, with literature along trade and technical lines, and which would have two or three reading rooms distinctively for working people. It should be a place that the ordinary workman could resort to in his oldest clothes, and where he could smoke his pipe if he wished. There should be reading rooms for young women, too, separate from those used by the smokers. The institute should provide rooms for exhibitions of the industrial arts and the fine arts. There should be a large lecture hall and halls for concerts and possibly for organ recitals, classrooms, laboratories, etc., should be provided.

Mr. Woods favors the old Franklin Schoolhouse site. It is accessible by street cars from all parts of the city. Should it be taken, of course new quarters would be provided for the G. A. R. posts. He is opposed to taking part of Franklin square or any other public reservation. No precedent should be set for taking away the few open grounds the people now possess. "An institution of this kind," he said, "should be situated in the busy centre of the city—a beacon of hope, light and cheer. There are those who think this should be but the first of several such institutions established in various parts of the city."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CLX. NO. 26.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1901.

PICTURES OF THE QUEEN.

The Public Library Has an Exhibit in the Fine Arts Room.

A collection of photographs and engravings of interest in connection with the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII. has been placed on exhibition in the fine arts room of the Public Library. There are about 100 pictures, the property of the library. About 30 of them are likenesses of the Queen at different periods of her reign. The rest represent the new King and other events.

Probably the exhibition will close at the first of next week.

BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

FREE LIBRARY LECTURE

A lecture, free to all, will be given in the lecture hall of the Public Library on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, on "Home and the Marble Hall," by the Rev. Henry O.



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY STATION.

last century, entitled "Museum of the History of the Human Mind," in 112 folio volumes. I have never seen it, and have never been able to find it. Even national subject-indexes, such as that of A. Biedner to all the books published in Germany from 1750 to 1832, are, for all practical purposes, of very little use. As a matter of fact the student loses very much more time in tracing his "authority" in such general and artificially-arranged indices than by referring at once to some one special bibliography. In fact, the cause of the impracticability of the proposed index is the impossibility of finding a good working system of bibliographical arrangement suitable for most readers. In England mental education is very far from being uniform. Englishmen differ enormously in their mental "frames" and "categories." Even on the Continent, where more mental uniformity prevails, each new-comer to the libraries of Munich, Berlin, Göttingen, or Paris is obliged to recast his "classifications" before he can feel his way through the catalogue. The waste of time in running along shelves containing 200 to 300 volumes of indices in search of the heading under which the indexes of the proposed index pleased to house a certain subject would be enormous.

There is, however, a still more serious objection to the proposed subject-index. Most of the real contributions to science, physical, philosophical, legal, or historical, have been deposited in periodicals of all sorts, of which publications the British Museum possesses a very remarkable collection, probably the best in the world. Unless the proposed index comprises these periodicals too it will necessarily be very deficient. On the other hand, it lies on the cards that the proposed index cannot embrace the periodicals too. The labour would be too enormous.

From whatever standpoint, then, we may approach the problem, it turns out to be at once superfluous and impossible.

(d) A waste of public money.—It is, after the preceding remarks, superfluous to labour this point. The proposed index would entail an expense of at least £25,000, probably very much more; and what is even more important, it would take up the time of the relatively small staff of the British Museum for many a year.

What is really needed is a subject-index to current literature, practically for the last three or four years. That, and that alone, is really needed. In Paris the readers are given means of using subject-indexes nearly up to date, covering the publications of the "last" three or four years. Such an index alone is a really much-needed want, since bibliographies seldom cover the last two or three years preceding their publication.

Instead of expending £25,000, or even £30,000, it would be very much more to the point to keep in the reading-room a trained bibliographer at the service of such readers as are unable to use extant bibliographies. It is no exaggeration whatever to say that a trained bibliographer is able to give bibliographical advice to students of any science. He who doubts that must be ignorant of the immense progress made by bibliography in the last two generations. I beg to adduce one example. The writer of this letter, who does not pretend to any other than a very superficial knowledge of physics, was asked by a student of the history of the flute whether, in the course of the last 30 or 40 years, experiments have been made on the influence of the tone of the flute (wood or silver) on the timbre of the tone of the instrument. Within ten minutes after receipt of the inquiry the precise number and names of experiments and experimenters in the various countries of Europe were submitted. The riddle is easily solved. In the annual publication registering every contribution made to mathematical and physical science, acoustics has its chapter and separate index. Glancing through 30 volumes or rather some 300 titles of books and essays on acoustics, reviewed and indexed in the annual, the required experiments were obtained without any further difficulty.

Bibliographical skill of the readers, not a general subject-index compiled by the authorities of the British Museum, is needed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
A SCHOLAR.

One month ago he sang here lustily.
The uplands sob, "He never cometh nigh."
No more the Concord, in her wandering,
Shall feel him lengthened at her tufted side.
Shall feel his body fair within her tide;
Shall hear him laugh with perfect joy and sing.
Hill calls to hill and woodland to the field,
"Hast seen him whom we loved and cherished dear?"
The echoes answer, sadly, "We are drear."
The brooks deep sigh, "Our laughing lips are sealed."
Fair Nature to her children, one by one,
Calls sadly, "Lo! I sorrow: bow thy head.
The child of my own heart, my child is dead:
The feet of Death in my own paths have run."
M. SAVAGE

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branch, and work was immediately commenced, and, as soon as it was finished, the books, periodicals, pictures, etc., were installed, and yesterday, under the supervision of Miss J. M. Marshall, the new branch opened its doors to the public. Though small, the reading room is well equipped. It is comfortably furnished, properly supplied with the necessary reading material, and, in fact, is a model branch. The room is about 30 feet square, high studded, well ventilated, and well lighted by six large windows. It is heated by steam, and is accessible from the schoolyard by a vestibuled entrance. The walls are fitted with cases for the books and racks for pictures. Four large black oak tables are surrounded by chairs, and a new pine floor and the tinted wall, and ceiling add to the neat appearance of the room. Ten periodicals are received weekly, and the pictures, reproductions of famous paintings, are changed every month. The library contains 400 books, 200 of which are reference books, atlases, etc., the balance being books for exchange. Those interested in the new branch will endeavor to secure an additional appropriation, to be expended in increasing the number of books. The branch is known as station Y of the Boston Public Library. Superintendent of Stations Ward and others visited the new branch yesterday, and expressed themselves as being much pleased with it, and with the large number in attendance. The station will be open from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock in the afternoon and from 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock every evening with the exception of Sundays and holidays.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1901

Uses for the Franklin Fund

"The Franklin Fund and Its Proposed Uses" was the subject of a lecture by Robert A. Woods of the South End House before the Citienship Class of the South Congregational Church yesterday. He described the various projects and told how they were antagonized by different interests, and of the difficulties encountered in trying to make these interests agree. He favored devoting the fund to the establishment of a Franklin Institute, which would provide a special library, with literature along trade and technical lines, and which would have two or three reading rooms distinctively for working people. It should be a place that the ordinary workman could resort to in his oldest clothes, and where he could smoke his pipe if he wished. There should be reading rooms for young women, too, separate from those used by the smokers. The institute should provide rooms for exhibitions of the industrial arts and the fine arts. There should be a large lecture hall and halls for concerts and possibly for organ recitals, classrooms, laboratories, etc., should be provided.

Mr. Woods favors the old Franklin Schoolhouse site. It is accessible by street cars from all parts of the city. Should it be taken, of course new quarters would be provided for the G. A. R. posts. He is opposed to taking part of Franklin square or any other public reservation. No precedent should be set for taking away the few open grounds the people now possess. "An institution of this kind," he said, "should be situated in the busy centre of the city—a beacon of hope, light and cheer. There are those who think this should be but the first of several such institutions established in various parts of the city."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 28.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1901.

PICTURES OF THE QUEEN.

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A collection of photographs and engravings of interest in connection with the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII. has been placed on exhibition in the fine arts room of the Public Library. There are about 100 pictures, the property of the Library. About 30 of them are likenesses of the Queen at different periods of her reign. The rest represent the new King and other sovereigns. Probably the exhibition will close at the first of next week.

BOSTON POST.
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

FREE LIBRARY LECTURE

An illustrated lecture free to all, will be given by the Rev. Henry O. Spaulding, on "The Bible in the Light of Science," on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, in the new branch of the Public Library, Dorchester street, South Boston.

ODD SYSTEM AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Secret Committee Accepts or
Rejects Books at Will.

DERISION IN OTHER CITIES.

Post Reporter Makes Inquiries and a
Test.

REMARKABLE RESULTS NOTED.

The Boston Public Library is being derided by newspapers in various parts of the country for its system of accepting and rejecting novels through a committee of society women. Some of the articles which have appeared lately betray ignorance of certain details in the Boston scheme, but all the writers state the fact, not denied at the library, that a committee is undertaking to "protect" the public against books which the committee consider harmful, and there is a unanimous chorus of jeers.

It is being said that books which ought to be in every library because they are literature and may outlast much of the stuff which the library furnishes in quantities to suit, are being thrown out on one pretext or another, and that, where the case is so flagrant that the administration dares not send the library down to posterity without the book, it is hidden away by omitting it from the special catalogue of fiction which is used by most card holders, who read novels. If the reader doesn't find the title in the fiction catalogue he thinks he can't get the book and lets it drop.

A reporter for the Post went to the library yesterday to find out what sort of results this committee system produces, and found that, at least by the test he made, the library is throwing out or covering up a large number of novels which supposedly competent authorities—recognized authorities, at any rate, have thought worth their notice.

The reporter selected as his authority the New York Nation, a weekly paper, the conservatism of which may be guessed from the fact that in the first six months of 1900 it reviewed only thirty-two novels out of the hundreds that went to its desk. All novels are read for the Nation, but notice is only given to the few that seem of the first importance. The first six months of 1900 were selected because at least six months have passed since the list of the books reviewed during that period were published, and the library would presumably have them now if ever.

Of the exhaustively selected thirty-two, the very pick of the field, the Boston committee threw twelve out of the fiction catalogue that were not put into the library general catalogue.

Here are the eight that didn't get in at all, and what the Nation said about them: "A Silent Singer," by Clara Morris. "It is difficult to read the book without mental reference to the author's fame as an actress, and it is almost impossible not to feel that, had she chosen letters, she would have been equally famous as a writer."

"Kennedy of Glenhugh," by David McCure. The story "is an original and good one."

"Jonah Willoughby," by James A. Nickerson. Nation praised the author particularly in that, though a Spiritualist writing a story which shows a contest between Spiritualism and Quakerism, he displays moderation and keeps his temper.

"The Greatest Gift," by A. W. Marchmont. "It is, on the whole, well told, and one or two scenes are dramatically effective from sheer naturalness."

"White Butterflies," by Kate Upson Clark. The author "is at home in the region of the supernatural, the historic and the realistic, and can reproduce the air and language of Wisconsin and Maine."

"The Soul and the Hammer," by Lina Barlett Dixon. Fair praise.

"The Immortal Garland," by Anna Brown. Long review, giving high praise for several qualities.

These are the four books which were deemed unsuitable for the fiction catalogue, and were allowed to glide into the general list:

"The Edinburgh Letters," by Sir Frederick Pollock and Ella Fuller Matland. "One of those infrequent contributions to 'light literature' which are delightfully bright and unquestionably literature."

"Little Novels of Italy," by Maurice Hewlett. "Tales of times when love and murder and art flourished afield, when life had but a precarious tenure, yet ran its course gaily unhampered by morals."

Mr. Hewlett appears not as one who trod the austere way of Dante or Savonarola, but as an accomplished associate of Boccaccio's merry company.

"The Voice of the People," by Ellen Glasgow. Story of the South. High praise.

"The Silver Wedding Journey," by William Dean Howells. Long review. High praise.

That is what the committee accomplished. As to who they are, nobody knows but the trustees and the employees, and they won't tell. All the public knows about it from the official reports, is that the members are all women, that May Morison of Marlboro street was formerly the chairman, and that her place has now been taken by Mrs. William L. Parker, likewise of Marlboro street.

Mrs. Parker the other day read a paper at a meeting of librarians in Somerville, in which she outlined the aims and

CENSORS OF THE LIBRARY.

Names of Those Who Read
That Others May Not.

SOCIETY LADIES ACT.

Cost of About \$1000 a Year
for Their Judgment.

VOLUMES HELD A LONG TIME.

A group of interesting and vivacious young women who left the car at Copley square and disappeared through the Plagden street entrance of the Public Library were discussing with animation and amusement the Post's article of Monday morning on the secret fiction reading committee of the Public Library. This committee, it is understood, watches over the innocent novel reader, who is obliged to depend upon the library for his light reading, and in a purely altruistic way protects him from his wayward tendencies therein.

The impression gathered from the freely expressed opinions of these ladies, and as all talked together and at once there was information spare—was that the work of this committee is regarded as the library, so far as its existence is known, as a well-developed idea that the library authorities would be more than willing to discharge the committee with thanks if it were not for wounding the susceptibilities of the zealous, hard-working and well-meaning members who are doing this missionary work.

Curiously thus being aroused, the Post man made inquiries, and found that the committee has existed in an unorganized way since Librarian Dwight's day. Librarian Putnam, to quote one of the chief officials of the library, thought fit to enlist the aid and influence of the social element of Boston, and constituted the committee somewhat more of an entity than it had been by inviting a number of persons prominent in Boston society to undertake the work of supervising the reading of the Boston masses.

Following out the theory advanced by former Librarian Putnam as to the desirability of secrecy, the library people are reticent, but so far as ascertainable the present composition of the fiction reading committee is:

Miss Mary Morison, permanent chairman. She is now about in Europe.

Mrs. William L. Parker, chairman pro tem. Mr. William L. Parker, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Wheelwright, Mr. Wellis, Mr. Frothingham, Miss Katherine Conway, Miss Chase, Miss Dewey, Miss Page, Miss Sever, Miss Ransom, Miss Adams and possibly Mrs. Mary B. Blake, who was a member until recently and may be so now.

Two years ago the librarian reported that for three years this service had been rendered anonymously, and "necessarily so." He did not explain the necessity for anonymity. The work is legitimate, if unnecessary.

Perhaps the committee desires to be spared the blushes of discovered good, done by stealth.

How They Read.

Its function is to read every work of current fiction, written in the English language—of course, it is understood only such as are offered to the library—and to report to the librarian whether it be suitable for a child or for an adult; whether it is a historical or purely romantic work, narrative, or dealing with contemporary social problems. If the book be historical, a relation of the period depicted, its merits and defects, its accuracy, temper, apparent sincerity, morality and style, together with an outline of the plot sufficient to render intelligible the information described.

Every book is read and reported upon independently by three persons.

In 1898 there were read 548 books, 180 of which were approved and accepted for the library. The amount expended for the copies of these accepted titles was \$346.

In 1899 it was reported that 467 titles were read. The figures of the rejected books are not given, but 238 copies of such as were accepted upon the recommendation of the committee and that of the library officials cost \$368.

The services of the committee are purely voluntary. It is not "an outside body without official responsibility substituted for the administration."

Reports Not Decisive.

Both former Librarian Putnam and present Librarian Whitney explain that it does not select books for the library; it merely furnishes information by which the books may more efficiently be selected by the librarian and trustees. It indicates also an opinion whether, on the whole, the book is worthy, but this opinion does not finally control.

It is said that some of the books disapproved by the committee have been bought later and put into circulation, the public demand for them being too strong to be withheld.

Information as to the make-up of the committee seems to be generally lacking at the library, mainly through indifference. An one of the employees expressed it. It is a laughing stock.

Amusement was expressed that there are so many members on this committee.

Cost of the Committee.

The number of books of fiction read by the committee is reported as 1013 for the past two years, 508 a year.

It is said that the labor expended in noting the reading out, in keeping the records, in receiving and redistributing, so that each book shall be read by three members, consumes a large portion of the time of the committee.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901

NO SECRET COMMITTEE

Charge That One Accepts or Rejects Books at Will at the Public Library Is Not True, Says Mrs. Parker

For those who are laboring under the delusion that there is at the Public Library a secret committee which accepts or rejects books ad libitum it will be a relief to know that there is not such a committee. Only the trustees themselves have the power to say what books shall be bought and public demand is in nearly all instances honored by them. It has been stated that Mrs. William L. Parker was the chairman of this committee, and a short talk with Mrs. Parker clears up a great many of the misstatements. It has been said that the so-called secret committee was composed of women only, and that the system merely gave a lot of women untrained in judging literature an opportunity to do a little campaigning for their particular brands of religion, politics, sociology, morals, and taste.

The facts are these. When Herbert Putnam was librarian the regular employees of the library had far more than they could possibly do to keep up with current publications and be able at all times to pass in the required summary. As there was scarcely time to read the great influx of books a watch was kept on all reviews and printed comments, but yet this did not give to the librarian the satisfaction that would have been afforded by a first-hand reading of the volume by one whose opinion he could trust. Accordingly he mentioned the matter to some of the ladies of the Women's Educational Association, of which Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer was the president for many years, and of which the dean of Radcliffe, Miss Irwin is now president. A number of well-known educators in this association offered to help out in the reading of the new publications. For one year the women of the association acted as readers, but at the end of that time it was found that there were so many readers necessary that if the association kept it up it would be necessary to add to the membership, as that was not desired the plan was not considered. Other self-sacrificing mortals who had known of the work done by the association were found who were ready to read, and in a short time some of the best known men and women in literary and educational circles signified their willingness to become readers for the Public Library. This means in nearly every instance a sacrifice of valuable time on their part, for rarely is the book what would have been chosen to read. That, however, does not enter into consideration, a careful reading is given, and then the merits and demerits are written out and passed in with the book. The reader has nothing further to do with the fate of the book, and its acceptance or rejection depends entirely with the trustees.

There is a large circle of readers, but only about twenty are actively engaged in reading at one time. No one makes a practice of reading more than three months at a stretch, as by that time fiction digest sets in and so warps the judgment that the opinion of the reader is worth nothing. No one would be a reader twice who allowed their "particular brands of religion, politics, sociology, morals, and taste" to be the measure. A book is commented on simply as to its merits or demerits.

That these readers are held in repute, and that their opinions are valued, is clearly evidenced by the fact that six cities have asked the librarian of the public library if he would not pass on to them the brief reviews that have been made by these cultivated readers. The librarian will not comply with this request for reasons plainly evident to those who think it over.

It has also been urged that fiction which has been approved by certain conservative papers is not to be found in the library. It is not possible to purchase every book as soon as it is published, as there is a limit to the funds of the library; but every book demanded by the public is furnished. A popular novel like "To Have and to Hold" is in such demand that twenty-three copies have to be purchased, and this naturally handicaps for a time the purchase of a novel less popular. A statement was made to the effect that eight new novels favorably passed on by a conservative paper were not to be found on the shelves of the Public Library, and this was offered as proof positive that the committee acted as an unwise censor. In looking over this list Mrs. Parker said that four of the books were in the library and that "Waiting demand" had stood against the title of nearly every one.

Mrs. Parker of 339 Marlboro street is acting chairman of the readers, as Miss May Morison, the chairman, has been away a great deal of late. The committee meets only once a year to give a report of the books read.

THE WORCESTER SPY.

TUESDAY,

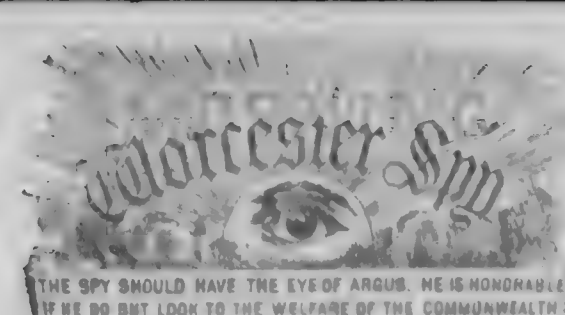
FEBRUARY 5, 1901

DAVID HARUM EXCLUDED

The list of books which the Boston Public Library has excluded, published yesterday morning in The Spy, calls for some explanation on the part of the officers of the Boston Public Library.

These books are in public demand and their exclusion is only additional advertising for them. David Harum is a fair sample of the list of excluded books. Any Public Library trustee who would exclude David Harum from the

list should not be further burdened with the cares of his position. It may be that he would make an excellent censor for the Philippine Islands or a Sunday School Library, but he must have at all sense of the purpose for which a public library is established and maintained.



MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901

Among the books that figure as "excluded" on the list at the Boston Library are Edward Noyes Westcott's "David Harum," George Ade's "Modern Fables," Winston Churchill's "The Whirlwind," Capt. Charles King's "A Wounded Name," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans," Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi," S. R. Crockett's "Lone Marsh," Max Pemberton's "Kromstadt," Robert Barr's "Tekla," Lillian Bell's "The Expatriates."

These books are excluded from the library by the examining committee. The cause may be one of many. The books may not be conducive to culture; they may be poorly written; below the standard usually maintained by the author; or other reasons may keep them off the list.

Of the exhaustively selected thirty-two, the very pick of the field, the Boston committee threw twelve out of the fiction catalogue that were not put into the library general catalogue.

Here are the eight that didn't get in at all, and what the Nation said about them: "A Silent Singer," by Clara Morris. "It is difficult to read the book without mental reference to the author's fame as an actress, and it is almost impossible not to feel that, had she chosen letters, she would have been equally famous as a writer."

"Kennedy of Glenbaugh," by David McKim. The story "is an original and good one."

"Enoch Willoughby," by James A. Nickerson. Nation praised the author particularly in that, though a Spiritualist writing a story which shows a contest between Spiritualism and Quakerism, he displays moderation and keeps his temper.

"The Greatest Gift," by A. W. Marchmont. "It is, on the whole, well told, and one or two scenes are dramatically effective from sheer naturalness."

"White Butterflies," by Kate Upson Clark. The author "is at home in the region of the supernatural, the historic and the realistic, and can reproduce the air and language of Wisconsin and Maine."

"The Soul and the Hammer," by Lina Barlett Ditson. Fair praise.

"The Immortal Garland," by Anna Robinson Brown. Long review, giving high praise for several qualities.

These are the four books which were deemed unsafe for the fiction catalogue, but were allowed to glide into the general list.

"The Etchingham Letters," by Sir Frederick Pollock and Ella Fuller Matland. "One of these infrequent contributions to 'light literature' which are delightfully bright and unquestionably literary."

"Little Novels of Italy," by Maurice Hewlett. "Tales of times when love and murder and art flourished greedily, when life had but a precarious tenure, yet ran its course gayly unhampered by morals."

Mr. Hewlett appears not as one who trod the austere way of Dante or Savonarola, but as an accomplished associate of Boccaccio's merry company.

"The Voice of the People," by Ellen Chesnut. Story of the South. High praise.

"The Silver Wedding Journey," by William Dean Howells. Long review, high praise.

That is what the committee accomplished. As to who they are, nobody knows but the trustees and the employees, and they won't tell. All the public knows about it from the official reports, is that the members are all women, that May Morison of Marlboro street was formerly the chairman, and that her place has now been taken by Mrs. William L. Parker, likewise of Marlboro street.

Mrs. Parker the other day read a paper at a meeting of librarians in Somerville, in which she outlined the aims and methods of the committee. Some of those who would like to discharge the committee with thanks give as their reason that the system merely gives a lot of women untrained in judging literature an opportunity to do a little campaigning for their particular brands of religion, politics, sociology, morals and taste.

So during the Somerville meeting one gentleman remarked: "I fear some of us are too anxious for the maintenance of the existing order."

One of the mistakes made by newspapers in other cities is in confusing the fiction committee with the examining committee. The examining committee is an entirely different body of citizens, appointed each year to go over the various departments of the library and report on its condition. It is understood the examining committee, which is to report in a few days, has looked into the fiction matter with some closeness.

REMARKABLE RESULTS NOTED.

The Boston Public Library is being derided by newspapers in various parts of the country for its system of accepting and rejecting novels through a committee of society women. Some of the articles which have appeared lately betray ignorance of certain details in the Boston scheme, but all the writers state the fact, not denied at the library, that a committee is undertaking to "protect" the public against books which the committee consider harmful, and there is a unanimous chorus of jeers.

It is being said that books which ought to be in every library because they are literature and may outlast much of the stuff which the library furnishes in quantities to suit, are being thrown out on one pretext or another, and that, where the case is so flagrant that the administration dares not send the library down to posterity without the book, it is hidden away by putting it from the special catalogue of fiction which is used by most card holders, who read novels. If the reader doesn't find the title in the fiction catalogue he thinks he can't get the book and lets it drop.

A reporter for the Post went to the library yesterday to find out what sort of results this committee system produces, and found that, at least by the test he made, the library is throwing out or covering up a large number of novels which supposedly competent authorities—recognized authorities, at any rate, have thought worth their notice.

The reporter selected as his authority the New York Nation, a weekly paper, the conservatism of which may be guessed from the fact that in the first six months of 1900 it reviewed only thirty-two novels out of the hundreds that went to its desk. All novels are read for the Nation, but notice is only given to the few that seem of the first importance. The first six months of 1900 were selected because at least six months have passed since the last of the books reviewed during that period were published, and the library would presumably have them now if ever.

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SOCIETY LADIES ACT.

Cost of About \$1000 a Year for Their Judgment.

VOLUMES HELD A LONG TIME.

A group of interesting and vivacious young women who left the car at Copley square and disappeared through the blagden street entrance of the Public Library were discussing with animation and amusement the Post's article of Monday morning on the secret fiction reading committee of the Public Library.

This committee, it is understood, watches over the innocent novel reader, who is obliged to depend upon the library for his light reading of purely delightful way protects him from his wayward tendencies therein.

The impression gathered from the freely expressed opinions of these ladies—and as all talked together and at once there was information to spare—was that the work of this committee is regarded in the library as a cause for laughter, also that there is a well-developed idea that the library would be more than willing to discharge the committee with thanks if it were not for wounding the susceptibilities of the zealous, hard-working and well-meaning members who are doing this missionary work.

Closely thus being aroused, the Post man made inquiries, and found that the committee has existed in an unorganized way since Librarian Dwight's day.

Librarian Putnam, to quote one of the chief officials of the library, thought fit to enlist the aid and influence of the social element of Boston, and constituted the committee somewhat more of an entity than it had been by inviting a number of persons prominent in Boston society to undertake the work of supervising the reading of the Boston masses.

Following out the theory advanced by former Librarian Putnam as to the desirability of secrecy, the library people are reticent, but so far as ascertainable the present composition of the fiction reading committee is:

Miss Mary Morison, permanent chairman. She is now absent in Europe. Mrs. William L. Parker, chairman pro tem; Mr. William L. Parker, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Wheelwright, Mr. Wells, Mr. Frothingham, Miss Katherine Conway, Miss Chase, Miss Dewey, Miss Page, Miss Sever, Miss Raine Adams and possibly Mrs. Mary E. Blake, who was a member until recently and may be so now.

Two years ago the librarian reported that for three years this service had been rendered anonymously and "necessarily so." He did not explain the necessity for anonymity. The work is legitimate, if unnecessary.

Perhaps the committee desires to be spared the business of discovered good, done by stealth.

How They Read.

Its function is to read every work of current fiction, written in the English language—of course, it is understood only such as are offered to the library—and to report to the librarian whether it is suitable for a child or for an adult; whether it is a historical or purely romantic work, narrative, or dealing with contemporary social problems.

If the book be historical, a relation of the period depicted, its merits and defects, its accuracy, temper, apparent sincerity, morality and style, together with an outline of the plot sufficient to render intelligible the information described.

Every book is read and reported upon independently by three persons.

In 1898 there were read 548 books, 180 of which were approved and accepted for the library. The amount expended for the copies of these accepted titles was \$442.

In 1899 it was reported that 467 titles were read. The figures of the rejected books are not given, but 248 copies of such as were accepted upon the recommendation of the committee and that of the library officials cost \$180.

The services of the committee are purely voluntary. It is not an official body without official responsibility substituted for the administration.

Reports Not Decisive.

Both former Librarian Putnam and present Librarian Whitney explain that it does not select books for the library, it merely furnishes information by which the books may more efficiently be selected by the librarian and trustees. It indicates also an opinion whether, on the whole, the book is worthy, but this opinion does not finally control.

It is said that some of the books disapproved by the committee have been brought later and put into circulation, the public demand for them being too strong to be withheld.

Information as to the make-up of the committee seems to be generally lacking at the library, mainly through indifference. As one of the employees expressed it, it is a laughing stock.

Amusement was expressed that there are so many members on this committee.

Cost of the Committee.

The number of books of fiction read by the committee is reported as 1015 for the past two years, \$98 a year.

It is said that the labor expended in noting the sending out, in keeping the records, in receiving and redistributing, so that each book shall be read by three members, consumes a large portion of the time of one clerk, who receives a salary of \$100 a year.

Adding to this the printing and transportation a sum is reached which nearly \$1000 a year for rendering a verdict upon the books.

The reading committee, it is said, often does not make its first report upon the books committed to it until the lapse of from one to three months, according to the season of the year and its social occupations.

Books, it is said, are frequently sent out of town to the members at their places of summer abode during the vacation season.

books only, and that the system merely "gave a lot of women untrained in judging literature an opportunity to do a little campaigning for their particular brands of religion, politics, sociology, morals, and taste."

The facts are these. When Herbert Putnam was librarian the regular employees of the library had far more than they could possibly do to keep up with current publications and be able at all times to pass in the required summary. As there was scarcely time to read the great influx of books a watch was kept on all reviews and printed comments, but yet this did not give to the librarian the satisfaction that would have been afforded by a first-hand reading of the volume by one whose opinion he could trust.

Accordingly he mentioned the matter to some of the ladies of the Women's Educational Association, of which Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer was the president for many years, and of which the dean of Radcliffe, Miss Irwin is now president. A number of the well-known educators in this association offered to help out in the reading of the new publications.

For one year the women of the association acted as readers, but at the end of that time it was found that there were so many readers necessary that if the association kept it up it would be necessary to add to the membership, as at that time was not desired the plan was not considered. Other self-sacrificing moralists who had known of the work done by the association were found who were ready to read, and in a short time some of the best known circles signified their willingness to become readers for the Public Library. This means in nearly every instance a sacrifice of valuable time on their part, for rarely is the book what would have been chosen to read. That, however, does not enter into consideration, a careful reading is given, and then the merits and demerits are written out and passed in with the book. The reader has nothing further to do with the fate of the book, and its acceptance or rejection depends entirely with the trustees.

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That these readers are held in repute, and that their opinions are valued, is clearly evidenced by the fact that six cities have asked the librarian of the public library if he would not pass on to them the brief reviews that have been made by these cultivated readers. The librarian will not comply with this request for reasons plainly evident to those who think it over.

It has also been urged that fiction which has been approved by certain conservative papers is not to be found in the library. It is not possible to purchase every book as soon as it is published, as there is a limit to the funds of the library; but every book demanded by the public is furnished. A popular novel like "To Have and to Hold" is in such demand that twenty-three copies have to be purchased, and this naturally handicaps for a time the purchase of a novel less popular. A statement was made to the effect that eight new novels favorably passed on by a conservative paper were not to be found on the shelves of the Public Library, and this was offered as proof positive that the committee acted as an unwise censor. In looking over this list Mrs. Parker said that four of the books were in the library and that "waiting demand" had stood against the title of nearly every one.

Mrs. Parker of 380 Marlboro street is acting chairman of the readers, as Miss May Morison, the chairman, has been away a great deal of late. The committee meets only once a year to give a report of the books read.

*A Committee of Nineteen Reads
Current Works of English
Fiction and Reports Upon
Each Are Made.*

Miss Mary Morison, permanent chairman.	
Mrs. William L. Parker, chairman pro tem.	
Mrs. L. Parker,	Mrs. Wells.
Mrs. Sprague,	Mrs. Frothingham.
Mrs. Coleman,	Miss Katherine Conway.
Mrs. Robbins,	
Mrs. Cabot,	Miss Chase.
Mrs. Barrett	Miss Dewey.
Wendell,	Miss Page.
Mrs. Wheelwright,	Miss Sever.
Mrs. Mary E. Miss Ranney,	
Blake,	Miss Adams.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Journal.
Boston, Mass., Feb. 7.—When Mr. Putnam, who is now Librarian of Congress, was in charge of the Boston Public Library, he enlisted the services of prominent women to pass upon all works of fiction before the books were put on the library shelves.

The library people are secretive, but so far as can be ascertained the Reading Committee is composed of the following nineteen well-known women: Miss Mary Morison, Mrs. William L. Parker, Mrs. L. Parker, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Wheelwright, Mrs. Mary E. Blake, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Frothingham and the Misses Katherine Conway, Chase, Dewey, Page, Sever, Rauney and Adams.

The function of this committee is to read every work of current fiction, written in the English language, and to report to the librarian the character of the book, whether it be suitable for a child or for an adult, etc. Every book is read and reported upon independently by three persons. Although the members of the committee receive no pay, their labor costs the city about \$1,000 per year.

They have peculiar notions in Boston about libraries, as about "imperialism" and other things. It would be more exact to say that the notions of a few Bostonians are peculiar on this subject, but the minority has succeeded in enforcing its ideas in such a way that the whole city must take the credit or discredit of its action. Boston has a large and fine public library supported by taxation and free to all comers. The library is one of the glories of the town and its effulgence hardly pales at the mention of the Common or the State House. Beside a large corps of librarians, whose business it is to keep the library supplied with books, and, of course, to exclude those which are immoral in their tendencies, the Boston library has an examining and reading committee, whose function seems to be to select books selected and to exclude those which they think detrimental to the Bostonians. The standard of

to the eastern taste. The standard of this committee has not been published. But the work of its blue pencil shows that it has ideals unknown in public libraries elsewhere. For example, this committee has excluded three novels each by Maria Louise Pool, Gertrude Atherton and Robert W. Chambers; two each by Lillian Bell, Amelia E. Barr, W. Pett Ridge, Robert Barr and Joseph Hutton, and single books by such morally irreproachable authors as Laura E. Richards (a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe), Paul Leicester Ford, Henry James (the ban in this case was not against "What Maisie Knew," which was quite too much for a girl of her tender years, but against "The Two Magicians"), Edith Wharton, Arlo Bates, John Kendrick Bangs and a dozen or more others. It declines to catalogue "The White Butterflies," by Kate Upson Clark, perhaps for fear that the demand for it would compel the purchase of the whole edition; "A Silent Slinger," by Clara Morris, and "The Immortal Garland," by Anna Robeson Brown. There is one bit of humor in the committee's regulations for the sake of which much is to be forgiven. It has declined to admit Mr. Howells' "Their Silver Wedding" to the catalogue of fiction, but allows it to be entered in the general catalogue, possibly under the head of "biography or travel.

It will be seen by these examples that the standard of the Boston committee is not one of morals but of taste. It is such a standard, in fact, as careful and intelligent parents frequently set up for their children, to guide their reading until they acquire a taste of their own which may be depended upon to reject trash. For a private library such discrimination is admirable. The peculiarly Bostonese assumption, in extending this personal standard to a public library, is that there are any dozen or twenty persons in any town who are entitled by reason of superior taste and virtue to stand in loco parentis to the whole community. The public library of Boston is supported by taxpayers. Its patrons are taxpayers or the children of taxpayers. Anywhere outside of Boston the taxpayer insists that if he wants a book from a library for which his representative in the aldermen votes funds, he has a right to it; that is what he votes funds for. If any committee of private citizens told him personally that the reading of George Ade or Dooley, or Jules Verne or Stanley Waterloo was a mark of bad taste, he would be apt to treat the critic very much as he would a man who objected to his eating with a knife in his own house—as an impertinent meddler.

But in Boston there is no commotion. The public seems willing to be guided by the taste of the superior few. The cradle of liberty does not seem to have kept alive the desire for liberty to read such books as seem good to the people in less enlightened regions. This atrophy of the individual judgment will yet leave Boston in a parlous state. It opens the way for a tyranny at home vastly greater than any practiced in the Philippines. The anti-Imperialists should see to it. There may not be enough of them to make an even match with the reading committee, but as the great majority of the reading committee are women the anti-Imperialists would not be at a serious disadvantage. When they have preserved the liberty of their townsmen to read such books as they see fit, they will be in a better position to argue for the rights of the down-trodden Filipino.

Public Library Profits by Generosity of
B. F. Keith, A. A. Brown and an Un-
named Friend

Through the generosity of B. F. Keith, who contributed \$330, A. A. Brown \$95, and an unnamed friend of the library, the following very valuable full scores of operas were secured for the library by Lionel Mapleson of the Maurice Grau opera company:

Daniel François Esprit Auber—"Diamans de la Couronne."
Vincenzo Bellini—"I Puritani," "La Sonnambula."

David Félicien—"Lalla Roukh;" opéra comique en 2 actes.
Gaetano Donizetti—"Don Pasquale," "La Favorita," "La Favorita del Reggimento," "Linda di Chamounix," "Lucrezia Borgia."
Friedrich von Flotow—"Marta."

Giacomo Meyerbeer—"Il Crociato in Egitto"; dramma serio in due atti; "L'Etoile du Nord."
Gioachino A. Rossini—"Generevntola," "Semiramide"—opera seria.

Giuseppe Verdi—"Un Ballo in Maschera."

"These scores were originally owned by Sir Michael Costa and were used by him at Her Majesty's Theatre. At his death they came into the possession of Colonel J. H. Mapleson. Mr. Mancinelli, the famous conductor, was most anxious to purchase them, but as Mr. Mapleson had

chase them, but as Mr. Mapleson had given me the first chance, he was obliged to refuse what possibly might have been a better offer. As to their scarcity and value in such a collection as ours there can be no question. The greater part of them exists only in manuscripts, and such publishers as Ricordi, Choudens and Henkel steadily refuse to sell them, preferring to loan them upon the payment of such royalties as would seem large to our American publishers.

I know that for the loan of the 'Carmen' alone they demand in Europe £150 per night. Such a chance as this seldom occurs, and in my long experience of forty years I have never seen a copy of the full scores of 'Puritani', 'Bommasibula' or 'Semiramide' offered at such a price. I have seen some of the works I have tried to obtain and am still trying to purchase copies of the 'Aids' and the 'Requiem.' I also know that my efforts in foreign markets especially in London, to purchase such works as these, have stirred up the authorities at the British Museum to do much for their musical collection, and find it so narrow that they have anticipated me in many a purchase I had hoped to make.

"The possession of this last lot of scores practically completes our list of all Meyerbeer's operas, all of Bellini that are ever given, and all of Rossini that ever had any marked success. It will be a long time, in my opinion, before a similar lot of scores is offered for sale, and I feel satisfied that in making the purchase we made no mistake. Each year they are harder to find and higher in price."

SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1901.
GIFTS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Through the Interest and Generosity
of A.A. Brown, E. F. Keith and Another.

The music department of the Boston public library has received some valuable additions within the past week through the interest and generosity of Mr B. F. Keith, Mr A. A. Brown and an unknown person.

The new acquisitions include the full scores of some of the most famous operas—operas which it is very difficult to obtain the scores of. Among them are Aubert's "Diamant de la Couronne," "I Puritani" and "La Sonnambula," by Bellini; "Lalla Rookh," an opera comique in French, by Halévy; Donizetti's "L'Esquale," "La Favorita," "La Fille du Regiment," "Linda di Chamounix," and "Lucrezia Borgia," by Gaetano Donizetti; "Martha," by Flotow; "Il Crociato in Egitto" and "L'Etrole du Nord," by Meyerbeer; "Generazione del 1830," "Samson et Dalila," Rossini's "The Golden Legend," by Sir Arthur Sullivan; and "Un Ballo in Maschera," by Verdi.

It is to Mr Brown's generosity and interest that Boston owes the splendid music collection in the public library; and it is to his efforts and Mr Keith's generosity that the library has been able to add these scores to the collection. In speaking of the acquisition of these scores Mr Brown says:

"These scores were originally owned

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"I know that for the loan of the 'Carmen' alone they demand in Europe \$150 per night. Such a chance as this seldom occurs, and in my long experience of 40 years I have never seen a copy of the full scores of Puritana, Sonnambula or Semiramide offered for sale. As for the scores of Verdi's works, I have tried in vain, and am still trying, to purchase copies of the Aida and the Requiem.

"I also know that my efforts in foreign markets, especially in London, to purchase such works as these have stirred up the authorities at the British Museum to do as much for their music collection, and find, to my sorrow, that they have anticipated me in many purchases I had hoped to make.

"The possession of this last lot of scores practically completes our collection of all Meyerbeer's operas, all of Bellini that are ever given, and all of Rossini that ever had any marked success. It will be a long time, in my opinion, before a similar lot of scores is offered for sale, and I feel satisfied that in making the purchase we made no mistake. Each year they are harder to find and higher in price."

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RTY-FOUR PAGES.

AMONG THE BOOKS OF PARIS. City Has No Library to Compare with Boston's.

Many Special Libraries and Collec-
tions of Rare Volumes—The Mod-
ern Bibliothèque St. Genevieve—
Historical Halls—The Bookshops
and Their Patrons.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1901.
BOSTONIANS do not be-
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treasure they have in
their Public Library sys-
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Let me tell you about Paris libraries.

One of our first duties upon settling
in Paris was to apply to our ambassa-
dor for a letter to the National Library
for permission to read there—permission
to take out books is never granted to a
stranger. Armed with these credentials,
we went to the Bibliothèque Nationale,
which occupies a building on the rue
Richelieu, where once the Cardinal's
Palace stood. We found it a stuffy, in-
convenient building, bound up in red
tape, and patronized by two classes
of people, dry brains who loitered
in the newspaper room, making it unfit
for women and unattractive to decent
men, and in the reading room, crabbied,
dry-as-dust bookworms with their
pages in old tomes. A half a dozen
magazines, all of the most crude kind,
furnished the "reading table," and to
complete our disillusion, we found our
tickets of admission would serve us
only three months, at the end of which
time application must be made for a
renewal.

Having solved the problem of finding
and culling for the books we wanted,
we waited as calmly as possible for
something like an hour before they
were handed to us at the desk, tormented
with a request to return them ourselves
to the custodian when we were through
with them. Shades of Hades Hall! Was
this the public library of Paris! Being
neither tramps nor bookworms to spend
our days there, we shook the very ex-
istent dust of the place off our feet,
never to return for bookish purposes.

We set about investigating the library
question, for surely French people
must read—where and how did they do
it? We find Paris rich, so rich in libra-
ries, but the people do not read there,
one library has anything of the air
of a popular library, and that one is pat-
ronized especially by the men students
of the Latin quarter. The others are
special libraries, scholarly places, some
of them full of the old-world atmosphere
of books and bookmen, each with its
own history and its own special habits.
Every public building, every college,
the Opera House, the Comédie-Française,
still the populace is unaccounted for. Its
womankind evidently read only what
their own homes contain, which means
that in the middle and lower classes they
do not read at all. Frenchmen, who are
rather idlers, nor scholars, read in
the cafes, where they spend a certain
part of each day, either at noon, late
evening, or at night, and where the
French and foreign papers and weeklies
are to be had for the asking. Newspa-
pers are cheap, most of them being only
a cent, and it is the custom to buy books
in paper covers. The publishers bring
out all their books in this way, the
paper and type being good, and the bind-
ings with the purchaser. The educa-
tional literature of the day may thus
never come to be bound; the classics
and the chosen favorites of each collec-
tor are done up according to his own
fancy and at a very reasonable price by
the bookseller or at a bindery.

At the bookshops one sees only a lim-
ited number of bound books displayed.
All bookshops have sidewalk counters,
where the newest publications are dis-
played, and there is always a line of
men standing before them, reading bits
or simply browsing, and perhaps not
purchasing at all. The most character-
istic book counters of this sort are those
inside the arcades of the Odéon Theatre
in the Latin quarter—an institution that
is as old at least as the oldest French
literature. These arcades are lined
with open shelves and counters, where
pulp-covered books, new and old, the
latest and the latest sensation, music,
dramas, prints and what not are ex-
posed to the examination of any one
who will walk through. The line of men,
principally students and Latin quarter
bachelors, that throngs the counters,
seems never to move, so long does it
stand there over a book, the reader's
soul cutting

uscript scores and autographs of musi-
cians.
One of the most scholarly libraries in
Paris is the Mazarin in the Collège de
France. The cardinal collected books
from his earliest days, and he was very
fond and proud of his collection, and
generous, withal, for, after he became
prime minister, he opened his library to
the public once a week. During the
troubles of the Fronde, Parliament or-
dered the cardinal's library to be dis-
persed, and the books were scattered
broadcast. Upon his return to power,
only two years after, he left no stone
unturned to find them, every one. His
task was made the easier because the
bindings bore his arms. He finally gave
the library to the college he founded,
and which is today occupied by the In-
stitut de France. The library is still
called by his name, although many
books have been added to it, principally
from the confiscations of the revolu-
tion, when religious houses and the
palace of royalty and nobility were rai-
sed. These books include those of
let, Veuve Capet and Ade-

in library has a delightfully
narrow salon lined with
bookshelves, and a large
illuminated map of France
and with many
paintings to enrich the
long narrow green bal-
cony. Its centre are used by a
king class of Frenchmen,
men and men of culture
and leisure, some of them seeming to
be simply wearing away the morning
over a book as though in their own li-
brary.

In the centre of the vestibule, also
book-lined and resplendent with the fra-
grance of leather bindings there stands
a large and beautiful copper globe,
which we stopped to admire on our way
out—it was made for Louis XIV., and
he is said to have worked at it with his
own hands.

Another public library of Paris, which
was acquired by confiscation during the
revolution, is that of the Bibliothèque de
Paulmy, housed in the old Arsenal
building, which has many a history.
Paulmy was governor of the Arsenal,
but he cared nothing for cannons, and
devoted his whole time and fortune to
collecting a magnificent library, which
comprised 100,000 printed books and 300
manuscripts. Just before he died he
sold his library to the Comte d'Artois,
who added to it by purchase that of
the Prince de Soubise. The revolution
caused the whole collection to be seized
and made a public library, but at the
restoration, when urged to claim what
was his own, the Comte d'Artois re-
fused to do so, only desiring that the
library should be called "Bibliothèque de
Monsieur." I do not know that this was
ever done. The library has a good
many theological books, and is especially
rich in early French poetry and in rare
bindings.

The building in which this library still
rests, the old Arsenal, was the home
of the master of artillery, which post was al-
ways given to one of the greatest por-
sonages of the court. Sully, who held
it during the reign of Henri IV., was a
great favorite of the king, and a charm-
ing chamber with an oratory attached,
still reserved in the building, was built
by Sully for his royal master as a sum-
mer pavilion that overlooked the Seine.
The king was murdered one day while
on his way to visit his favorite at the
Arsenal, before the rooms were deco-
rated, and they were completed by the
wife of the next grand master, Marie
de Croisse-Brissac. The walls and cell-
ings of the two rooms are entirely cov-
ered with paintings done on the panel-
ings, and very rich and warm they look
today, despite the little air of a mellow
golden hue. Those decorations surround-
ing the niche where the bed stood, the
niche itself, and the alcove, are all
subjects representing sleep and pleas-
ant dreams. Another part of the room
shows the thousand of the Duchesse
Marie in a series of allegories setting
forth his valor on the field, and which
establish the date of the paintings at
about 1640. Another panel shows the
entrance into Paris of Henri IV., an-
other a grandiose monument of the Duchesse
Marie's family, for it was the Duc de
Brissac who owned the gates to the
king. The little oratory with its re-
ligious decorations, has, among others,
a frieze representing the brave woman
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RTY-FOUR PAGES.

AMONG THE BOOKS OF PARIS.

City Has No Library to Compare with Boston's.

Many Special Libraries and Collections of Rare Volumes—The Modern Bibliothèque St. Genevieve—Historical Halls—The Bookshops and Their Patrons.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)



PARIS, Feb. 1, 1901. — PARISIAN do not begin to understand the treasure they have in their Public Library system until they get beyond reach of it. That to complete a library of books, old and new, is open to every man, woman and child in the metropolis, with practically no formalities, is only the simplest of regulations, with such a complete list of magazines actually under their hands, and representative newspapers from all over the world to be had for the walking in, is too often overlooked when one is near it, and appreciation becomes fretful criticism. Democratic in the extreme, it has yet the aristocracy of a private library in the orderliness and beauty of its care and its housing. Let me tell you about Paris libraries.

One of our first duties upon settling in Paris was to apply to our ambassador for a letter to the National Library for permission to read there—permission to take out books is never granted a stranger. Armed with these credentials, we went to the Bibliothèque Nationale, which occupies a building on the rue Richelieu, where once the Cardinal's Palace stood. We found it a stuffy, inconvenient building, bound up in red tape, and patronized by two classes of people, dirty tramps who loitered in the newspaper room, making it unfit for women and unattractive to decent men, and in the reading room, crabs, dry-as-dust bookworms with their noses in old tomes. A half a dozen magazines, all of the most crude kind, furnished the reading table, and, to complete our discomfort, we found our tickets of admission would serve us only three months, at the end of which time application must be made for a renewal.

Having solved the problem of finding and circling for the books we wanted, we waited as calmly as possible for something like an hour before they were handed to us at the desk, together with a request to return them ourselves to the custodian when we were through with them. Shades of Hades! Here was this public library of Paris! Being neither tramps nor bookworms to spend our days there, we shook the very odorous dust of the place off our feet, never to return for bookish purposes.

We set about investigating the library question, for surely French people must read—where and how did they do it? We find Paris rich, so rich in libraries, but the people do not read there. Only one library, anything of the kind of a popular library, and that one is patronized especially by the men students of the Latin quarter. The others are special libraries, scholarly places, some of them full of the old-world atmosphere of books and bookmen, each with its special habits. Every public building, every college, the Opera House, the Conservatoire, have special libraries, but still the populace is unaccounted for. Its womenkind evidently read only what their own homes contain, which means that in the middle and lower classes they do not read at all. Frenchmen, who are neither students nor scholars, read in the cafes, where they spend a certain part of each day, either at noon, late afternoon or evening, and where the French and foreign papers and weeklies are to be had for the asking. Newspapers are cheap, most of them being only 1 cent, and it is the custom to buy books in paper covers. The publishers bring out all their books in this way, the paper and type being good, and the binding rests with the purchaser. The ephemeral literature of the day may thus never come to be bound; the classics and the chosen few of each collection are done up in their own fancy and at a very handsome price.

At the bookshops one sees a limited number of bound books displayed. All bookshops have sidewalk counters, where the newest publications are displayed, and there is always a line of men standing before them, reading bits or simply browsing, and perhaps not purchasing at all. The most characteristic book counters of this sort are those inside the arcades of the Odéon Theatre in the Latin quarter—an institution that is as old at least as the oldest French literature. These arcades are lined with open shelves and counters, where paper-covered books, new and old, the classics and the latest sensation, music, drawings, prints and what not are exposed to the examination of any one who will walk through. The line of men, principally students and Latin quarter Bohemians, that forms the counters seems never to move, so long does it stand there. One sees a book, the reader sometimes even sniffs the pages, perhaps. If the publisher has been in

useript scores and autographs of must-class.

One of the most scholarly libraries in Paris is the Mazarin in the Collège de France. The cardinal collected books from his earliest days, and he was very fond and proud of his collection, and generous, withal, for, after he became prime minister, he opened his library to the public once a week. During the troubles of the Fronde, Parliament ordered the cardinal's library to be dispersed, and the books were scattered broadcast. Upon his return to power, only two years after, he left no stone unturned to find them, every one. His task was made the easier because the bindings bore his arms. He finally gave the library to the college he founded, and which is today occupied by the Institut de France. The library is still called by his name, although many books have been added to it, principally from the confiscations of the revolution, when religious houses and the palace of royalty and nobility were run-down. These books include those of "Louis Capet, Veuve Capet and Adélaïde Capet."

The Mazarin library has a delightfully bookish atmosphere. The reading room is a lovely long narrow salon lined with books, with a parquet floor waxed to a mirrorlike brilliancy and with many marbles and paintings to enrich the vista. The long narrow green baize tables down its centre are used by a very fine looking class of Frenchmen, professional men and men of culture and leisure, some of them seeming to be simply wearing away the morning over a book as though in their own library.

In the centre of the vestibule, also book-lined and redolent with the fragrance of leather bindings there stands a large and beautiful copper globe, which we stopped to admire on our way out—it was made for Louis XIV., and he is said to have worked at it with his own hands.

Another public library of Paris, which was acquired by confiscation during the revolution, is that of the Bibliothèque de Paulmy, housed in the old Arsenal building, which has many a history. Paulmy was governor of the Arsenal, but he cared nothing for cannons, and devoted his whole time and fortune to collecting a magnificent library, which comprised 100,000 printed books and 300 manuscripts. Just before he died he sold his library to the Comte d'Artois, who added to it by purchase that of the Prince de Soubise. The revolution caused the whole collection to be seized and made a public library, but at the restoration, when urged to claim what was his own, the Comte d'Artois refused to do so, only desiring that the library should be called "Bibliothèque de Monsieur." I do not know that this was ever done. The library has a good many theatrical books, and is especially rich in early French poetry and in rare bindings.

The building in which this library still rests, the old Arsenal, was the home, the magazines and foundry of the grand master of artillery, which post was always given to one of the greatest personages of the court. Sully, who held it during the reign of Henri IV., was a great favorite of the king, and a charming chamber with an oratory attached. In preserving in the building, was built by Sully for his royal master as a summer pavilion that overlooked the Seine. The king was murdered one day while on his way to visit his favorite at the Arsenal, before the rooms were decorated. The next grand master, Marie de Croise-Brissac, the walls and ceilings of the two rooms are entirely covered with paintings done on the panels, and very rich and warm they look today, giving the little suite a mellow golden hue. These decorations surrounding the niche where the bed stood, the suite as it is called, are allegorical subjects representing sleep and pleasant dreams. Another part of the room lands the husband of the Duchesse Marie in a series of allegories setting forth his valors on the field, and which establish the date of when the painter has taken the liberty, or has been prompted by the modest Duchesse Marie, to include the Maid of Orleans, a portrait of the Duchesse herself, which portrait, upon the death of her husband, later, was reduced to mourning by being partially veiled with widow's robe and can. Another later occupant of the suite has added her portrait over the mantle of the chamber. Anne Louise de Bourbon-Condé. Van der Meulen painted the allegorical scene, after the Arsenal was rebuilt during the times of the Regent d'Orléans, the walls of the new building (which is the library of today) enclosing the little "cabinet de Henri IV.," the more faithfully to preserve it.

From this little suite we were taken down staircases built in the thickness of the stone walls, to see some of the lovely treasures belonging to the library itself. Its rare bindings of Grolier, and of the time of Louis XV., and were even allowed to touch over so tenderly some illuminated manuscripts of the time of St. Louis, of beauty-loving 12th century. How precious they are, these velvet, yellow pages, mosaiced with rare letters and rarer blossoms and scattered leaves, and dotted with exquisitely painted little battle scenes with boundless vistas of battlements and towers and open country, in treatment exquisitely artistic, in color brilliant and soft as a jewel.

A certain small special library is

ST NEW PLAN FOR THE LIBRARY

It Is Expected to Choose Fiction on Critics' Reviews.

SAME AS ON OTHER BOOKS.

It was learned yesterday that what some of the Boston Public Library reformers are driving at in the present agitation over the method of choosing new novels is to abolish the fiction committee altogether and return to the system which was in vogue before the ladies began their ministrations.

"We hold that the purpose of a public library," said the Post's informant, "is the advancement of learning. That is the very phrase of the dedication cut into the outside frieze of our library. That doesn't mean half-learning or denominational learning, or polite learning. It means all learning; and so far as general English literature is concerned, there can be only one thing for a library to do—buy one copy at least of every book published which has any claim to be considered literature."

"Now, how is that test to be applied? Who is to decide which of the new books is literature and which is not? Obviously it must be some person or persons accustomed to looking at books from an absolutely unprejudiced point of view, to judging books as books, and to choosing, imperfectly at best, but as broadly as possible, which books are likely to be of use to our children and grandchildren and remote posterity. The fads and follies of today will be forgotten; then, customs, views, taste, perhaps morals, will change. The selection of books should be in the hands of persons who are not influenced by temporary considerations, and look only at the ultimate importance of the piece of writing as a part of the history of English literature."

"It is always infinitely better to let a weak book in than to shut a strong book out."

"Now, I submit that there is nothing to show the taxpayers of Boston, or the private benefactors who have endowed and are to endow the institution, that the present committee is composed of such persons. We all know who the professional judges of books are. They are the critics for the leading magazines and newspapers. Are these critics, or any of them, on the committee? Nobody knows. One thing is certain, however, and that is that neither Miss Mary Morison, the chairman, nor Mrs. William L. Parker, the acting chairman, is such a critic. Moreover, I read in an interview with Mrs. Parker that the members did not read all the time, but only for a given number of consecutive months. Then they rest. That looks as if they were not professional critics, doesn't it? And one other point—they serve without pay. Would critics?

"Is it not a fair supposition, then, that the members of the committee are persons not trained for the work, and does not this explain, as prejudiced, narrow, provincial and temporary verdicts, the rejection of so many books about which there is at least a doubt? Isn't it itself a confession of bad mental balance for the committee to throw out any book which even one reputable and intelligent person thinks ought to go in?"

"As to the showing in the catalogue, we won't talk about books involving sex problems; but let's consider a book which does not raise that question or any other disturbing issue, except the simple matter of plain speech and some expressions which by certain standards of taste would be considered 'vulgar.' I mean 'A Local Habitation.' It is a novel with a Boston scene, by a Boston author, Leon W. Sawyer, and published by a Boston house. It is an exceedingly interesting story, and has no less healthful a theme than that a few months spent by a stranger in such a region as the South End of Boston will not suffice to give him any but the merest superficial understanding of the place and its people. The book is a study in Boston history. Why isn't it in the library? It isn't, that's all, and it ought to be."

"What would you suggest as a reorganization?" was asked.

"Restore the old method. Buy the books reviewed by the leading magazines. You don't need actual readers of your own when thousands of dollars a week are being paid to professional critics to do it for you. Members of the library staff formerly read the reviews for lists of novels, just as now they read them for other books. That is what ought to be done, again, and it looks as if it would be."

When, then, you read of Boston Hall was this the public enemy of attacks? Being nothing more than a common man, I did not care to fight. We know that very violent dust of the war on our feet, never to return for the purpose.

At the same time, considering the library as a place where all French people may find what they want, it is to be regretted that the collection is not so rich as it might be. Only one library, that of the Duke of the Orléans, is the library of a noble family, and that one is particularly rich in the study of the history of the League. The others are special libraries, scholarly places, some of them full of old and new studies, of books and bookmen, each with its special habits. Every public building, the Grand Palais, the Conservatoire, the Académie, the various libraries, has accounted for its own collection. The libraries of the women-kind evidently have not taken their own homes into account, which means that in the middle and lower classes they do not read at all. Every day, however, not a student nor a scholar, read in the cafes where they spend a certain part of the day, and in the evening, after dinner or supper, and where the French and foreign papers and weeklies are sold at a low price. The newspapers are cheap, most of them being only 1 cent, and it is the custom to buy books by the paper covers. The publishers bring out all their books in the paper covers, and type and type being good, and the binding material with the purchaser's name never came to be bound, the classics and the chosen favorites of each collection are bound in leather, and the library is fancy and at a very reasonable price.

ted number of bound books displayed, where the newest publications are displayed, and there is always a line of people standing along the shelves, or simply browsing, and perhaps purchasing at all. The most characteristic feature of these bookshops is inside the arcade of the Odeon Theatre in the Latin quarter—an institution that has been built into a sort of literary literature. These arcades are lined with open shelves and counters, where the books are arranged in old classics and the latest sensation, music, paintings, prints, and so on. The purpose of the examination of any one who will walk through. The line of men and women, who are mostly bohemians, that fringes the counters seems never to move, so long does the time pass. The bookseller sometimes even cutting the pages painfully, if the publisher has been in this popular resort uncut. I am sure many of the line of people who walk through in two or three visits novels and essays he could never have purchased. No one important to take, indeed, the browser sometimes has difficulty in finding any one to take away.

Frenchwomen of the better class do not read so omnivorously as is the habit in America, and the books they read are of a more select and well-chosen description. A library of a form of intellectual activity that is very popular among students will do little to attract students as well as among those who do, and even among the fashionable to a large extent. The lectures of the courses given at the Sorbonne on literary, historical and scientific subjects are free, there is very little formality in connection with attendance, and the students are free to be scrambling for places, such as accompanies our Lowell lectures. The lectures are given in the plainest of French, and times, and his audience is sometimes very large. The lectures are of a popular, sometimes entirely of men, sometimes with a single woman braving the opposition of the men. I have attended an unusually learned and erudite lecture by Dechnal, the aristocratic, old-school Frenchman, of the Chamber of Deputies, is a popular lecturer, and his lectures on literary and historical subjects are popular with women, and always bring

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

A certain small special library is found in the old, but lovely Gothic buildings left us from the 13th century; it is indeed, considered one of the masterpieces of the industrial revolution. It is a technical one, belonging to the "Conservatoire des arts et Metiers," which was the first industrial museum in Paris, and where have been gathered a very large and carefully arranged collection of all sorts of mechanical apparatus pertaining to mechanical sciences, and which is the property of the Government and of a certain elegance of design and arrangement, having many inner rooms, and a fine staircase. The church is an ancient priory, that of S. Martin des Champs, founded by Henry I, and which was our first church of the town, and thus had strong walls and towers. It was the first church of the new town, at the corner of the new buildings. The old cloister, which was described by the old chroniclers as being the most beautiful of its columns, has vanished, but the choir, the apse, and the tower of its church and its refectory, still it is a world of sight upon the interior of the church, and of all ecclesiastical furniture, and its place taken by huge pieces of machinery, for it is used as a store of storeroom for objects in progress to be taken from the exhibition room, and not for the course of being restored, for one transept and the bell tower have been completely destroyed, and with its roof of wooden beams was rebuilt in the 13th century. But a beautiful and a very interesting building, radiating chapels in of the 11th, and a

The library of the museum is installed in the refectory, a masterpiece of early 18th-century architecture. It is a long, narrow and lofty apartment, is divided into two parts by a row of columns of slender stone pillars. At one end it is a hall, where the shelves fill the alcoves and the niches. At the other end, where once there were paintings of the life of the Virgin, are windows of stained glass that almost cover the side walls, bookcases have been added to form a balcony on one side here today. Young technicians and black-handled mechanics bend studiously over the tables, the tables are cluttered over the repeat, while one of their number, a pleasant and profitable the reinforced silhouette of a young man sits post in the pupil up against the carved wood of a finely arranged in the stained glass behind him, with a niche

[illegible]

professional critics, doesn't it? And on another point—they serve without pay. Would critics?

"Is it not a fair supposition, then, that the members of the committee are persons not trained for the work, and do not thus explain, as prejudiced, narrow provincial and temporary verdicts, the rejection of so many books about which there is at least a doubt? Isn't it itself a confession of bad mental balance for the committee to throw out any book which even one reputable and intelligent person

"As to the showing in the catalogue, we won't talk about books involving race problems; but let's consider a book which does not raise that question or any other disturbing issue, except the simple matter of taste. I mean *A Local Habitation*, which by certain standards of taste would be considered 'vulgar.' I mean 'A Local Habitation.' It is a novel with a Boston scene, by a Boston author, Leon W. Sawyer. It is a novel about Boston. It is an exceedingly interesting story, and has no less heartfelt a theme than that of months spent by a stranger in such a region as the South End of Boston with its people. It is a book that gives a superficial understanding of the place and its people. The book is a study in Boston history. Why isn't it in the library?"

"What would you suggest as a reorganization?" was asked.

"Restore the old method. Buy the books reviewed by the leading magazines. You don't need the huge salaries of your own people when thousands of dollars a week are being paid to professional critics to do it for you. Members of the library staff formerly read the reviews for lists of novels just as now they read them for other books. That is what ought to be done again, and it looks as if it would be."

CURRENT EXPENSES		1966
Dependent		
Living Department		100.00
Living Department		44.99
Department of Children		116.00
Larlee	\$21.00	
Outgoing Expenses	5.00	
Living Department		20.50
Living Department		2.00
Living Department		2.50
Living Department		65.00
Living Department		50.00
Council		
Council	\$5.00	
Council	20.00	
Total Expenses		25.10
Living fund	\$1,730.00	
Interest	2,080.00	
Living fund		\$3,810.00
Living fund		50.00

The report was ordered to be read, and assigned to the next meeting of the council. I

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Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901

BOOKS TABOOED IN BOSTON

[From the Chicago Evening Post]
They do strange things in Boston, as

well as in Kansas, and they do them in a more peculiar way at the Hub. For instance, the Public Library of that centre of learning and culture has an examining committee which is supposed to say which books may and which may not be read by the irresponsible public. This committee, be it understood, is intended to be composed of representative, learned and most respectable individuals, but its reports are often no less astonishing to publishers and authors than to patrons of the library.

It is instructive, not to say amusing, to scan the lists of tabooed books made by this exceedingly learned committee of censorship. Under the head of "Rejected" is found "David Harum," three of "Pansy's" innocuous works, George Ade's "Don Horne" and "Modern Pables," Winston Churchill's "The Celebrity," Lillian Bell's "The Instinct of Stupidity," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "God Americans," Mary Harwell Catherwood's "Spanish Peggry," three books by Gertrude Atherton, Robert Herrick's "Love's Dilemma," Stanley Waterloo's "The Seekers," another novel by Lillian Bell, "The Expatiates," and Oyle Read's "In the Alamo."

As a number of Chicago's best known writers have fallen under the ban of these censors, it may be interesting here to refer to W. D. Howells's estimate of the Western metropolis as a literary centre. In an interview printed yesterday Mr. Howells said Chicago was more of a literary centre than New York, and he particularly mentions George Ade as one of the younger writers of the West who are doing more to develop a distinctly American literature than is being done in New York. But then, Mr. Howells does not happen to be on the examining committee of the Boston Public Library.

It is just possible that this august committee is assuming too much. A public library is supposed to be for all the people, and it may be inferred that the common folk of the Hub have as much right to show

their appreciation of "David Harum," for instance, as have the general readers of any other city. We cannot see that it would demoralize the Bostonians if they were to spend an hour or so with "Modern Pables" or while away a spare hour with "Spanish Peggry." Boston is not a provincial city and there is supposed to be room in its Public Library for most of the new novels that are issued, but the examining committee in its superior wisdom does not seem to take this view of the matter.

After all, should not the public be the best judge of what it wishes to read? Are we all grown children, and must we be fed brain pap because we are incapable of choosing proper mental food? Boston may submit to such coddling, but can one fancy Chicago or St. Louis or San Francisco saying "please" to such censorship and gratefully accepting what it is graciously pleased to offer?

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901

ANNUAL MUNICIPAL ESTIMATES

Mayor Hart Sends to the City Council a Communication Outlining Probable Expenditures by City Departments for 1901—Total Called for Is Less Than Last Year—Mayor Asks for Prompt Action by the City Government

The annual estimates of municipal expenditures for the financial year beginning with Feb. 1, were sent to the Board of Aldermen by Mayor Hart, yesterday, and without debate the communication was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The estimates are based on figures submitted to him by department heads.

The estimates call for a total of \$10,680,940, against \$10,673,443 last year, being a reduction of \$4,247. It is possible, however, that the City Council may increase the amount to the full sum available under the law, \$10,877,721, or \$248,775 more than the mayor's estimates call for. Last year's appropriations were the largest for many years, as after the Legislature passed the bill increasing the tax limit of the city from \$9 on \$100 to \$10.50, which allowed the tax rate to be increased from \$13.10 to \$14.70, a supplemental appropriation bill was passed calling for \$1,761,710, giving the departments about as they demanded.

In his communication the mayor says: To the Honorable the City Council: Gentlemen—For the first time since 1885, it is in the power of the City Council to make full and final appropriations, early in the year, for the regular annual department expenses, without any reliance upon loan orders for maintenance or ordinary requirements. Critics of municipal home rule are almost unanimous in the belief that the city council are not disposed to make good use of this power, and apt to engage in dilatory debates or log-rolling. It is for the City Council of 1901 to disprove this charge by prompt action and good judgment.

I may add that the annual appropriation order cannot be treated as an arbitrary measure, which we are free to change very much. It deals almost wholly with what may be called fixed charges, or fixed requirements. Every item is best illustrated by the corresponding appropriation and expenditure in the preceding year, an allowance being made for the usual increase.

In the entire city household, which includes state taxes and payments to metropolitan boards, we may count on an annual increase of about five per cent. In the present year it is likely that the war-ran from the State House will be unusually large, especially for metropolitan parks and water. They will add to the tax rate for 1901, and make it desirable that our own appropriations be kept below the limit set by law. It is desirable, also, to leave a margin for emergency appropriations, should such become necessary. You are therefore requested not to appropriate every dollar in sight.

The estimated income of the city, except from taxes, will be somewhat reduced, as we have abolished street watering assessments and the payment of water rates by the departments. Last year the income from corresponding sources was estimated at \$576,000. In former years the surplus income from water was used to help out other departments.

We are now on a proper basis, meeting current expenses from current income and taxes. Your appropriation for interest and sinking funds will be less than in 1900, and further relief is within reasonable expectation. On the other hand, we may issue considerable loans for schoolhouses and other public works. But not since 1885 has the City Council been called upon to deal with estimates and maintenance orders as satisfactory as those now submitted.

Thomas N. Hart, Mayor

The estimates are as follows:

CURRENT EXPENSES	
Art Department.....	180,000
Assessing Department.....	100,000
Auditing Department.....	100,000
Bath Department.....	115,000
Board of Aldermen.....	221,000
Relating.....	8,000
Contingent expenses.....	20,000
Building Department.....	100,000
Board of Appeal.....	2,000
Cemetery Department.....	62,000
City Clerk Department.....	10,000
City Council.....	25,000
Incidental expenses.....	25,000
City Council proceedings.....	25,000
City Debt Requirements.....	1,730,800
Sinking funds.....	2,000,000
Interest.....	8,810,800
City Messenger Department.....	25,000

Gold st., B. st. to D. st., paving and regulating.....	7,700
Howen st., C. st. to B. st., paving and regulating.....	7,700
Tudor st., C. st. to D. st., paving and regulating.....	3,700
Silver st., B. st. to C. st., paving and regulating.....	7,700
Athens st., C. st. to D. st., paving and regulating.....	8,900
Copley sq., streets bounding, paving and regulating.....	42,100
Massachusetts ave., north side of Beacon st., across Huntington ave., paving and regulating.....	79,400
Boylston st., Tremont st. to Arlington st., paving and regulating.....	34,000
Arlington st., Beacon st. to Beacon st., paving and regulating.....	31,000
Beacon st., Massachusetts ave. to Raleigh st., including bridge at Charlestown, paving and regulating.....	42,000
Sanitary division.....	640,000
Sever division.....	375,000
Street cleaning division.....	280,000
Watering division.....	175,000
Street Laying Out Department.....	3,520,500
Treasury Department.....	45,000
Weights and Measures Department.....	35,000
Wire Department.....	60,000
County of Suffolk.....	574,000
House of Correction, Deer Island.....	100,000
House of Correction, South Boston.....	90,000
Office expenses, probate, insolvency commissioners.....	22,500
County debt requirements: sinking fund and interest.....	60,403
Interest.....	120,100
Water Department, to be paid by water income.....	10,630,940
Estimated expenses.....	10,680,940
Debt requirements (interest).....	536,037
.....	11,410,037

BASIS OF ESTIMATE	
1900-1901.....	1901-1902
Estimated income.....	\$8,182,905
.....	4,117,023
.....	3,065,232
City debt for sinking fund.....	\$12,018,428
Interest.....	11,852,280
County for sinking fund.....	1,730,800
Interest.....	2,213,067
County.....	33,014
Interest.....	30,100
Appropriation.....	1,002,506
.....	1,028,035
.....	\$17,245,232
.....	\$16,877,721

In addition to taxation the city has an interest of \$3,960,232. It will be applied to current expenses. The income and its sources are as follows:

Cemetery Department.....	23,824
Collecting Department.....	5,000
Fire Department.....	18,000
Health Department.....	2,000
Hospital Department.....	6,500
Institutions.....	65,000
Children's Institutions Department.....	2,000
House of Reformation.....	2,000
Parental School.....	2,000
Pinching and office division.....	10,000
Insane Hospital Department.....	10,000
Pauper Institutions.....	1,500
Interest.....	24,075
Lamp Department.....	10,000
Library Department.....	1,200
Market Department.....	5,000
Overseeing of the Poor Department.....	14,000
Park Department.....	2,000
Police Department.....	22,200
Public buildings, armories.....	10,000
Rent.....	100,000
Street Department.....	3,000
Street cleaning division.....	2,500
Weights and Measures Department.....	252,000
County of Suffolk.....	574,000
Corporation tax.....	350,000
Liquor license revenue.....	1,100,000
Street revenue.....	400,000
Cash in treasury Jan. 31, 1901.....	240,701
.....	\$5,000,292

In the table of "basis of estimate" the revenue from taxation is given as \$7,900,000, though the rate under the law is \$10.50. The difference between the figures is accounted for by the fact that from the \$10.50 the School Board is allowed \$2.00 for school department maintenance.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CIX, No. 41.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10, 1901.

The report of the fiction committee of the Public Library is mighty interesting reading. It abounds in good sense and good humor, epigrammatically expressed. For instance, it defines the society novel as a story in which people fail to keep their own heads above water at the height of blue seas and to be reached by an impromptu party where they eat ice cream on the stairs.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10, 1901.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901

RENEWALS AT THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:
I wish to heartily endorse Mr. Arthur March Brown's plea for renewals at the Boston Public Library.

Since living in Boston I have almost had to relinquish any kind of serious reading for the reasons which he states. New York city has little to boast of in the way of library privileges in comparison with Boston, yet during a residence there of some years I found it possible, in my busy life, to read many rather voluminous works taken from the Apprentices' and New York Free Circulating Libraries, because by renewing I could always count on having a book for four weeks.

The Boston Public Library is a noble institution, but by refusing renewals it is encouraging superficial reading and is practically denying the more solid class of books to busy people.

CAROLINE A. POWELL

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I write to endorse most emphatically every word of Mr. Brown's plea for the renewal of books at the Public Library in issue of Feb. 9. I myself used exactly the same arguments in a letter to the trustees of the library written some years ago, and I know that I am not the only person who has thus appealed for a change of rules.

If the trustees were willing to try the renewal system for a single year, and this could be made known to the busy public who have felt compelled to give up the use of the library for serious reading, I believe that the record for the year would show a striking change in the proportion of fiction and abridged biography to the more solid works called for by the people of Boston.

HARRIET E. PAINE

1 Oxford Terrace, Feb. 10.

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Course to be Given this Spring Announced by Trustees.

The course of public lectures which were in a sense experimentally tried at the Boston public library during the spring of last year, met with such success that the trustees have decided to continue and extend this educational function of the library.

This year they announce a course of lectures on "Methods of Municipal Administration," illustrated as far as possible by the experiences of some of the principal cities of the world. The lectures are to be delivered in the lecture room of the library on the second floor, Boylston st. entrance, at 8 p. m., on the dates mentioned:

Monday, March 11—Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, on "The position of permanent officials in English municipal government."

Friday, March 22—Mr. George L. Fox, on "The London county council and its work."

Monday, March 25—Prof. E. Emerton, on "Municipal experiments in Florence."

Monday, April 1—Prof. Kuno Franke, on "Public life in medieval German cities."

Monday, April 8—Prof. F. G. Peabody, on "Modern city government under the German plan."

Monday, April 15—Mr. X. Henry Good, on "The water supply of cities."

Monday, April 22—Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, on "Sanitary aspects of the construction and care of city streets."

Monday, April 29—Mr. George G. Crocker, on "Transportation in cities."

This is certainly one of the ablest series of lectures on the vital subject which has ever been presented to the city of Boston.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901

No Chicago paper should complain because a Boston library committee taboos "Doc Horne," "David Harum," and "Spanish Peggry," for it may be done simply to gain more time to read "The Merchant Prince of Cornville."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CIX, No. 46.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1901.

A report was received from the trustees of the Public Library that \$10,000 will be sufficient for the erection and equipment of a new library building in East Boston adequate to the requirements of the district, but that \$50,000 will be sufficient if a building shall be leased. The report was ordered to be printed and assigned to the next meeting of the trustees.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1901

Says the Chicago Evening Post: "They do strange things in Boston, as well as in Kansas, and they do them in a more peculiar way." Then follows an article on censorship at the Boston Public Library.

An "august committee," it would appear, decides which books may and which books may not be read by the irresponsible public." The Post bewails the exclusion of books by several Chicago authors. The Post denounces the exclusion of "David Harum." The Post sneers at the superior wisdom of the censors. The Post even becomes fiery and frantic, declaring that Chicago or St. Louis or San Francisco would never say "please" to such censorship. Boston alone "submits to coddling."

Boston alone allows itself to be treated like a community of "grown children," and wants to be fed with "brain pap" because it is incapable of choosing proper mental food." Now the fun of it is, the Chicago Evening Post bases its editorial on a myth we exploded a week ago. There isn't any censorship at the Boston Public Library. There isn't any discrimination against Chicago authors. "David Harum" was never excluded; the library has thirty-five "David Harums." The myth amounts to nothing more nor less than a misrepresentation.

Because our library does not and cannot buy all the novels that are printed, and because a committee decides which novels it is best to buy; there goes forth a ridiculous story about "censorship." We have traced the myth to its promulgators. A New York syndicate put forth that fantastic tale, and got it published all over America. The Chicago editor, detesting censorship and never presuming to decide which myths "might or might not be" by his thoroughly responsible public, gave them this charming legend and preached a very pretty homily about it. A guileless folk are those Chicagoans—a guileless and a glibbie; they "make culture hum," but they haven't yet cultivated a talent for discrimination between fact and humbug.

"They do strange things" in Chicago, "as well as in Kansas, and they do them in a more peculiar way."

BOSTON POST. I LIBRARY BOYS' HOURS.

Correspondent Thinks Elevator Lads Unjustly Treated.

The editor of the Post has received the following letter:

Sir—Being a constant visitor to the Public Library, I know most of the employees by sight, and I also noticed the same familiar faces every evening. While in the elevator the other evening I learned from one of the elevator boys the cause, and it is needless to say that I was most surprised. He said that they worked thirteen hours five days in a week and nine hours two days each week. Think of it. Why this injustice to those boys when the city departments work only eight hours of the city day? The elevator boys work six days a week for the small salary of \$10 per week. I learned from the young man that he has been working there such hours for three years. I think the public should investigate. It seems a flagrant case of injustice to cause those boys to work so many hours each day. Can't something be done to change this state of affairs? I, R. E. A constant reader of the Post; also a constant visitor to the library.

Henry Niedermaier, chief engineer at the library, who has charge of the elevator boys, said yesterday:

"I don't think the boys have a hard time at all. During the six winter months they work from 9 to 12 (or 11) from 1 (or 2) to 5 (or 6) and from 8 (or 9) to 10 (or 11) for four days a week. That is eleven hours, instead of thirteen, as your correspondent has it, and never five days a week. Two days a week they have the night off, and work from 8 to 12 (or 11) and from 1 (or 2) to 6. That is eight hours. On Sundays they work from 2 to 6 (or 9) and from 8 to 10. That is seven hours. But they have every third Sunday off. So, taking the whole three weeks and averaging up, they work 94-7 hours a day in the winter.

In the summer, from May 1 to Oct. 1, when the coal room is closed, the coal room man takes his turn, and the library closes at 9 p. m. The average is reduced to a little less than eight hours. Certain holidays they have off, and if the library opens at 2, as was the case for instance on Washington's Birthday, the boys get extra pay."

In my book of applications are many boys who are now in positions running down town and who want to come to the library. One boy was a clerk in a shoe store and another only a boy. These fellows are doing only 9-10 hours a day and are getting a reputation for treating the library boys well."

The prisoners included in this bill are not the only ones who will be affected. The bill will also affect the prisoners who are not included in the bill. Such a principle who are not included in the bill.

I may add that the annual appropriation order cannot be treated as an arbitrary device, which we are free to change very much. It deals almost wholly with what may be called fixed charges, or fixed requirements. Every year the corresponding appropriation and expenditure in the preceding year, an allowance being made for the usual increases in the entire city household, which includes State taxes and payments to metropolitan boards, we may count on an annual increase of about five per cent. In the present year, the Illinois State House bill for the State House will be unusually large, especially for metropolitan parks and water. They will add to the tax rate for fire and make a considerable amount for appropriation, but be kept below the limit set by law. It is desirable, also, to leave a margin for emergency appropriations, should such become necessary. The bill is now regarded as not to appropriate every dollar in eight.

The estimated income of the city, except from taxes, will be somewhat reduced, as we have abolished street watering assessments and the payment of water rates by the departments. Last year the income from corresponding sources was estimated at \$775,000. In former years the surplus income from water was used to help out other departments.

We are now on a proper basis, meeting current expenses from current income and taxes. Your appropriation for interest and sinking funds will be less than in 1900, and further relief is within reasonable expectation. On the other hand, we may issue considerable loans for schoolhouses and other public works. But not since 1885 has the City Council been called upon to deal with estimates and maintenance orders as satisfactory as those now submitted.

Thomas N. Hart, Mayor
The estimates are as follows:

Children's Institutions	1	1952
Home of Deafness	1	1952
Parental Memory	1	1952
Placing out and other	1	1952
Reform Hospitals	1	1952
Reform Institutions	1	1952

Interest	100.00
Lamp Department	1.00
Library Department	1.00
Market Department	1.00
Post Office	1.00
Park Department	1.00
Police Department	1.00
Public buildings, armories	1.00
Wages	1.00
Street Department	1.00
Bridge	1.00
Police	1.00
Daving division	1.00
Sanitary division	1.00
Revenue division	1.00
Street cleaning division	1.00
Weights and Measures	1.00
County of Suffolk	1.00
Corporate tax	1.00
Liquor license revenue	1.00
Street railways	1.00
Public treasury	1.00

In the basis of estimates the revenue from taxation is given as \$1,000, though the rate under the law is \$10.50. The difference between the figures is accounted for by the fact that from the \$10.50 the School Board is allowed \$2.00 for school department maintenance.

dedicated giving more attention to art in the public schools; especially should have other thoughts than and he thought art education greatly in attaining this end. Essential that art education be a regular place in the public school.

He said it was undeniable that open cities excelled American style of architecture and the speaker answered many asked by the audience and the

Feb. 12.

BOSTON POST.
PUBLIC LIBRARY EXAMINATION
Examination for grade E of
service will be held at the Pu-
blic Library, special library floor,
Monday at 3:30 p. m.

Monday, April 16—Mr X. Henry Good-nough, on "The water supply of cities."
Monday, April 22—Prof. W. I. Scow-
wick, on "Sanitary aspects of the con-
struction and care of city streets."
Monday, April 29—Mr George G.
Crosby, on "The pollution of cities."
This is certainly one of the ablest
series of lectures on the vital subject
which has ever been presented to the
public.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901

No Chicago paper should complain because a Boston library committee tabooed "Doc Horne," "David Harum" and "Spanish Peggy," for it may be done simply to gain more time to read "The Merchant Prince of Cornville."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX., NO. 46.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1901.

A report was received from the trustees of the Public Library that \$100,000 will be sufficient for the erection and equipment of a new library building in East Boston adequate to the requirements of the district, but that \$50,000 will be sufficient if a building shall be leased. The report was ordered to be printed, and assigned to the next meeting of the board.

—Being a constant visitor to the Public Library, I know most of the employees by sight, and I have been told that the elevator men are the best paid in the city. One evening, while in the elevator, I learned from one of the elevator boys the reason for their high wages. He told me that he was surprised to find out that he was making thirteen hours five days in a week and nine days each week. Think of it. Why thirteen hours a day? He said that the elevator men in every other branch of the city work only eight hours six days. The elevator men, however, just as other day laborers, are paid just as much for the usual salary of \$10 per day as for the long hours. He has been working thirteen hours for three years. I think the public should know that it is wrong to be so full of injustice to those who have to work so many hours each day. Can't something be done to make the elevator men get paid the same as a constant reader of the Post; also a regular

"I don't think the boys have a hard time at all. During the six winter months they work from 1 to 12 (or 1), from 1 to 2 to 6 (or 1), from 6 to 10 (or 1) for four days a week. That is eleven hours, instead of thirteen, as your correspondent has it, and never five days a week. Two days a week they have the night off, and from 1 to 12 (or 1) and from 1 (or 2) to 8. That is eight hours. On Sundays they work from 2 to seven both days, and from 6 (or 7) to 10. That is Sunday off. So, that is the whole three weeks and averaging up, they work 94 hours a day in the winter.

When the summer, from May 1 to Oct. 1, when the room is closed, the coat room man takes his books and the library closes at 9 p. m., so that the hours are reduced to a little less than eight hours. Certain holidays they have off, and if the library opens at 2, as it will for instance on Washington's Birthday, the boys get extra pay.

In my book of applicants are many boys who are now in penitentiary training centers down here, and who want to get their books. But boys get \$10 a week, and the books are getting only \$6 and \$7. The constant applications make me think the library is a reputation for treating the boys well.

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ARY 16, 1901. ST.

HEAT NEEDED AT LIBRARY.

Another Costly Change in View
in Bates Hall.

INSPECTION OF THE PIPES.

Lighting Arrangement Coming In
for Criticism.

MR. WHITNEY'S DETERMINATION

Librarian James L. Whitney has determined to heat Bates Hall at the Boston Public Library on cold days. If the piping has to be reset throughout. Every year the cold days have found the young women attendants shivering, and there has been complaint from a few visitors. Yesterday morning Mr. Whitney on reaching the library found that the thermometer in Bates Hall registered 58, and decided it was time to ask for a new method. Last Sunday wood fires were built in the big brick chimney places, but the flues were not in working order and the smoke came out into the room so that the windows had to be opened and the fires put out.

In expectation of considerable more cold weather, Mr. Whitney sent for John A. Fox of Fox, Jenney & Gale, who represent in Boston the interests of McKim, Mead & White of New York, architects of the library.

Mr. Fox, who has superintended the other extended alterations which have been made since the building was put up, called at the library later in the day and went over the hall with Mr. Whitney. The trouble with the heating system is that the radiators are placed higher in the side wall than the level of a man's head. The pipes are suspended behind the quadrangular green spaces over the shelves. The spaces are made of some thin plaster substance, pressed to resemble ox hide. There is no way of forcing the heat downward, and at the floor the temperature is sometimes polar when a few feet above a man's head it may be fairly comfortable. Mr. Whitney said yesterday that he hadn't got so far as to decide just what the new scheme would be.

If an appropriation is necessary, this alteration will only add one more to the list of patches which the city has had to pay for on the new building. First, the whole department of giving out books was remodelled, partitions knocked out, new rooms built and new machinery installed. This cost \$100,000.

Then it was decided that the library must give free lectures, and the space formerly used as a newspaper reading room was given over to be used as a hall about twenty times a year. By the way, this charge was another expense.

Another change was the recent removal of the public convenience stations from the front to an inner part of the building. Already one new set of heating pipes has been put into one of the galleries which on cold days could not be used.

Not much has been said about it yet, but it is asserted that the next discovery will be that Bates Hall is inadequately lighted. Instead of a great series of cluster lamps hung high and diffusing throughout the whole room a glow resembling sunlight, there is a single sixteen-candle power bulb for each seat—or rather four to each long table—an arrangement which makes almost every reader who has been asked about it reply that his eyes ache after a short time of study.

It is recalled that when the late Judge Mellen Chamberlain was librarian in the old building, and the new one was already in course of construction, he made a speech at a dinner of librarians. It was a short speech. About all he said was: "It will be an architect's library." By which he meant that neither he nor any other librarian had been consulted by the trustees about the plans. The several alterations since the building was occupied are pointed to as a remarkable fulfillment of Judge Chamberlain's prediction.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1901.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHILDREN.

A collection of photographs of children by famous painters is being arranged by Otto Fleischner in the Fine Arts room of the public library, in connection with the exhibition of pictures of "Fair Children," which is to be opened Wednesday next, in Copley Hall. The aim has been to gather such pictures of children as the library possessed. They are divided into groups, principally according to the nationality of the artists.

One particularly interesting group, however, is that of pictures of royal children, mainly French and English, and including the work of the well-known court painters of the two countries.

Among the artists represented are Vandyke, Porbus, Clouet, Valasquez, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Peter Lely, Grauze, and Franz Hals. Gainsborough is represented by both the "Pink Boy" and the "Blue Boy." The latter, it will be remembered, belonging to J. A. Hearn of New York, is to be one of the noteworthy canvases to be shown next week.

In an adjoining room a number of books of reference, including monographs on the painters who are to be best represented at the coming exhibition, have been laid out for convenient consultation. The books will be available during the whole exhibition.

Feb. 20.

BOSTON POST, 1

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Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1901.

The newspaper men of Boston will, some time next month, have an opportunity of viewing the work of Mr. John Elliot, the well-known artist, who is now making Boston his home. Mrs. Elliot is the daughter of venerable Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who, by the way, is just recovering from a severe attack of the grippe.

Mr. Elliot's decorations at the public library are warmly praised by those fortunate enough to have seen them, and I expect to meet a representative gathering of enthusiasts at Mr. and Mrs. Elliot's private reception for the newspapermen.

The first works of John Elliot to be brought to America were the decorations in Mrs. Potter Palmer's Chicago home. They were painted in Rome.

BOSTON HERALD.

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VOL. CIX, NO. 53.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1901.

BIG LIBRARY SCHEME.

Mr. Putnam Here to See Mr. Whitney
About a Plan to Distribute
Card Catalogues.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, came to Boston yesterday for a stay of two or three days on professional business—for the most part, it seems, to talk with Librarian James L. Whitney of the Public Library. Mr. Putnam was chief of the Public Library from February, 1895, till March, 1899.

Mr. Putnam said to a Herald man that he came to Boston to attend to some purchases and exchanges for the Congressional Library and to talk over with Mr. Whitney a system of cooperative cataloguing whereby public and private libraries all over the country may have the advantage of receiving duplicate title cards from the Washington Institution. The idea is to distribute to libraries that subscribe a sum to pay the expense of printing duplicates of Congressional Library catalogue cards. As Mr. Whitney is among the foremost catalogue experts in the world his advice is needed.

In regard to his work at Washington Mr. Putnam said that he is about to reclassify the entire collection of 1,000,000 books and pamphlets in the national library, 46 persons being employed now at cataloguing. By July next year 84 persons will be engaged exclusively on this important work. Also it is the intention of the librarian to have a ready reference library of 30,000 or more books and catalogues placed in the Capitol. The reorganization of the Congressional Library is going on successfully. Within half a dozen years the immense task of cataloguing should be completed, and then the institution will be serving its highest purposes.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1901.

Commenting on the Boston public library's black list, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks: "It will be seen that there is extreme strictness in Boston in regard to books as in everything else. The literary lines are drawn as sharply and perhaps arbitrarily as the social ones. Yet this New England trait of severe selection is a blessing to the country, and has leavened its earnestness from one ocean to the other. While unpleasantly prominent where it originates, if it were not for it, there would no doubt be too little of the backbone of propriety throughout the states to the south and west of New England. The younger boys and girls need an old maid sister to quell their hoydenish and boisterous impulses. Sitting on her bleak hills, Puritanism has been more or less of a critic of the rest of us, but the criticism has done good; and when Boston undertakes to point out the defective work of authors whose reputations are established, there is doubtless good reason for the rejections made."

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1901.

Phillips Exeter Academy will soon receive its first installment of books for the valuable library which is to be given that institution by Edwin F. Rice of this city as soon as a suitable building is erected for its use.

Mr. Rice, it will be remembered, is the head of the catalogue department of the Boston Public Library. His private collection numbers several thousand volumes, and all of this will go eventually to Exeter.

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Feb. 24.
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BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.
LECTURE ON FLORENCE AND ROMOLA
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under the auspices of the Unity Art Club,
will be given on Thursday next at 8
o'clock in the lecture hall of the Library.
Subject, "Florence and Romola," by the
Rev. Henry G. Shaulding.

N.Y. SUN
FEB 24
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CENSORS STIR UP BOSTON.

FAMOUS NOVELS REJECTED AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" Among Them—"David Harum" Once a Victim, but Rescued—A Club Woman's Notions of Famous Books—A Reform in Methods Called For.

Boston, Feb. 23.—Literary Boston is now experiencing a novel sensation owing to the discoveries that have just been made about the censorship at the Boston Public Library. The list of the famous novels, the peculiarly successful books and the books highly praised by professional literary critics which have been rejected by the examining, or reading, or supervisory committee has amazed the public. The revelations have astonished the authors themselves and not a few of the publishers quite as much as the general public. If the decisions of the committee have surprised people, the methods of censoring have proved fully as interesting.

The storm has been brewing for some time. Many months ago rumors were floating around that "David Harum" had been rejected by the Boston Library. Since then, protests have been made with reference to certain other successful works of fiction which were rejected by the strenuous criticism of the library's reading committee. These, however, were as gentle zephyrs compared to the storm that has broken out since the discovery of the names of dozens of other books of wide fame and sale which have been as relentlessly put on the rejected list.

That is why at club gatherings, at the "Sunday afternoons" for which Boston has lately developed a liking, at "Monday" and "Tuesday" and other "days," one is apt to find little groups discussing the question of whether the reading committee acted circumspectly in rejecting some particular novel. Some of the questions asked are whether a body of society women make the best possible court of inquiry on the merits of a new book; whether personal predilections could possibly influence the decisions of such a group of society and club women; whether they would be as apt, for instance, to favor a new book by a writer like Judge Grant, who is noted for the humorous and ridiculous things he can see at a society function or a club meeting, as they would the work of a man with many feminine admirers, like Prof. Griggs; whether the censoring of new novels is really a grave responsibility resting on the finest special preparation that can be had?

Thus, with vim and vigor the subject is being debated. The library has its zealous supporters, and the reading committee has its defenders, male and female, for it is an unwritten law that clubwomen shall rally to the aid of sister clubwomen when the latter are attacked. And of critics the library is not lacking. Those disposed to carp have even gone so far as to call for opinions from the librarians of other large cities and quote with zest the drastic comments of some of these officials.

Inasmuch as something like six or seven hundred novels come forth each year and knock for admission at the doors of the Boston Public Library, it is not doubted, of course, that there are scores of books which are manifestly unworthy of a place on the library shelves. It must also be remembered that there are at present no especial restrictions or rules for the censoring of new books. The Reading Committee can give any one of the following or, for that matter, any one of fifty other reasons for rejecting a book:

It is not up to the author's usual standard.
It is poorly written.
It is immoral.
It does not tend to promote culture.
It is too sensational.
It is a pity.
The motive—old he better expended, &c.
Be the reason what it may, it is a fact, nevertheless, that on Dec. 19, 1898, Edward Norton Westcott's novel, "David Harum," was included under the head of novels reported to the Boston Public Library for rejection. The tremendous popular success of the book resulted in so powerful a clamor for the book at the library that it had to be heeded, and to-day if you ask if "David Harum" is in the library, you are told: "Oh, yes, indeed!" But the mention of the incident of the rejection of "David Harum" does not seem to be halloed with delight by members of the Reading Committee. They appear to find a greater pleasure in informing the questioner that "there are thirty-five copies of the book in the library."

But "David Harum" is not the only famous book upon which the reading committee has somewhat differed with the verdict of the people. One of the other authors whose books have had a large sale and who yet have had to submit to doses of rejection at the hands of the reading committee is Mrs. Isabella M. Alden, better known as "Penny." One of the best-known writers of children's stories, her books have been tremendously popular and ordinarily, she is supposed to be the very pink of perfection for the little folks. Nevertheless, her "Reuben," "Hindrance," "As in a Mirror" and "A Modern Sacrifice," were listed as rejected by the conscientious reading committee.

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The name of Parker is a popular
one on both committees, for William L. Parker is a member of the examining committee and Mrs. William L. Parker is chairman pro tem. of the reading committee. The other members are at present understood to be Mrs. L. Parker, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Wheelwright, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Frothingham, Miss Katherine Conway, Miss Chase, Miss Dewey, Miss Pace, Miss Sever, Miss Ranney, Miss Adams.

In the make-up of these committees, it has been said, every effort has been made to secure the names of representative people in Boston's business, professional, social and literary life. There are business men, professional men, literary men, society women, club women and literary women. The novelist, Sara Orne Jewett, is a member of the examining committee as is William F. Apthorp, the music critic. Miss Katherine Conway, the writer, is a member of the reading committee.

The reading committee has just presented its annual report to the library trustees. The report was made out by Mrs. Parker in the absence of the permanent chairman, Miss Morrison. That Mrs. Parker sets much store by this report and regards it as a thing of some moment to the intellectual public is shown by the fact that she has been recently employing it as a club lecture. She strives to show in her report how dangerous and non-analytical the public can become unless it has some subtly-wrought reacting power to restrain its wild impulses. She includes criticisms of books in her report. This is how the mighty Tolstoi fares in Mrs. Parker's lecture and report. Speaking of his "Resurrection," she says:

"It is a powerful but incomplete work, giving a photographic picture of the mental, moral and physical filth believed by the author to exist in all classes of society in Russia, from the nobility to the peasant."

Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold" is thus disposed of: "A story with a strong, bright beginning, a heroine that you first wish to trounce and then adore, and some fine scenes scattered throughout. But it would have been much stronger and would have kept much more of its early dignity if some of the agency had been reserved for another occasion."

Robert Grant, who has had so much fun and made so much literary profit out of sarcastic comment upon the ways of women is nicely toasted in the reading committee's report, thus: "The 'Unwept Bread' is a very disagreeable and excellent story against women's clubs, written with the intense purpose that self-deception should be unmasked; a severe indictment of political manipulations and private interests."

And to the followers of Henry James, the report is almost causing suspension of breath, for, after deprecatingly remarking that "however one may feel about Henry James, a set of his books must be complete and there are many who still find interest in them," the story "The Bostonians" is described as "an interesting puzzle for one who cares to see how a clever writer can hide plot, expression, style, clearness and force under a rubbish heap of senseless words. Mr. James's recent work has dealt with an unworthy society, the class which makes one constantly doubtful of their intentions to fill their moral contracts and obligations. They are people one gains nothing by knowing and one feels disgust at the waste of so much literary skill, while admiring the ability which makes the characters themselves show forth their world qualities. It is not diamond cut diamond. It is rather a flashing diamond used to cut muddy crystals which are full of flaws."

It has been suggested regarding the reading committee's estimate of Brother James that if the committee's comment is to be taken according to the words used, the late Charles Dickens would have been completely wiped out of the library map had he ventured to submit one of his novels to the reading committee of the Boston Public Library. Marie Corelli's "Master Christian" is said

Boston Sunday Globe. SUNDAY, FEB. 24, 1901.

YACHTING LITERATURE.

Much Interest in the Sport Shown at the Library.

This is Explained by Large Number of Yachts Owned Near Boston.

Demand Begins the First of January and Lasts Through the Season.

That the interest in yachting affairs is not confined in Boston solely to those who are immediately identified with cup defenders or the larger craft is evinced by the eagerness with which the general public of this vicinity seizes upon the literature on the subject placed at their disposal in the public library.

Assistant Librarian Swift states that each year, commencing about the first week of January, there comes a demand for all of the works on yachting, which reaches its height as spring approaches, and continues throughout the regular season of the sport.

There are such urgent calls for some of the works that it is not deemed expedient to let them go out of the building, they becoming of most value to the greatest number by reason of this rule. The cards used for indexing the subject of yachting are in themselves almost reminders of their constant use. They are well thumbed and worn, and stand out in sharp distinction from their neighbors in the Y's, whose square white edges show none of the effects of such assiduous seeking.

The library on this subject practically contains all of the best works published in all of the various branches, and the demand seems slightly greater for the volumes on construction, yet none are so easily accessible.

Commencing with "Yacht Etiquette," the little index contains these: "Yachtsmen of New England," "Yacht Songs," "The America Cup," "Boats and Boating," "Histories of the Various Yacht Clubs of America," "Navigation," "Steam Yachts," "Model Yachts," "Individual Yachts," "The Single-Handers," canoeing, under this head, "Camping," "Voyaging," and the construction of canoes of canvas, birch bark and staple woods; yachting cruises to all parts of the world, yacht building for amateurs and yacht sailing for the same, construction in a broader sense, practical yachtmanship, both English and American; yacht architecture, a treatise on laws governing resistance, and many others.

Perhaps no book is more called for than Edward Burgess' "American and English Yachts," the most famous now selling (1895) in the waters of the respective countries. This also contains a treatise on yachts and yachting by that well-known designer, together with 20 full-page illustrations of a high order.

"Kemp's Yacht Designing," an English work, bears marks of much use, and the several collections of yachting photographs receive a large share of attention. The French works are also well studied.

It is extremely doubtful if any maritime city in this hemisphere can show such an interest among its inhabitants for the literature of this sport. Yet this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that one-third of all the monies invested in the yacht fleet of the continent are controlled within a circle whose circumference is not more than 20 miles from the state house.

And this is an increase. Although the sport in America did not receive its first impetus in this vicinity, yet New England, whose waters are the ideal cruising and racing ground, has taken it up with remarkable success. Although the great cup defenders are sailed on the waters near the empire state, yet New England furnishes the brains that produces the elegance and fineness of the model, and New England again turns out the successful finished winner. The yacht is manned by a New England crew.

Boston has, however, a still greater claim to the furtherance of the sport when one stops to consider how Edward Burgess developed the science of yacht construction. It was he (and this fact is attested to by one of his most noted rivals) who first placed his yacht's lines upon paper, and from this the wooden model was constructed. In fact, applying practically to yacht construction the fundamental rules of naval architecture.

Now all yacht designers of note, work out their problems in this manner, and the wooden model, which at one time was the first and great essential thing, now has become but an application in wood of the lines of the yacht designer's plans, and he knows how it will look ere it is begun.

formed by nine yacht owners, who appear to have comprised the entire yachting interests at that date. When, in 1851, the "America" was held by a syndicate, yachting had not held of our people as a national sport, and its interests were concentrated in a small number of persons. About a small number of the New York yachts comprised the New York yacht squadron, of which the sloop *Marietta* owned by Com J. E. Stevens, excelled everything in speed. The American's success gave the prompt impulse to yachting, and it has gone on until today an enormous fleet is maintained. The sport calls for alertness, vision, the best nautical training, and manliness. Whether in the indolent cruiser or the nerve-testing racer, the interest is constant. To those on shore, the literature on the subject, whether in the columns of the daily press, or in the heavier volume of the library shelf, is their only solace. By this means the interest is maintained until it reaches far inland, where the schoolboy sails his shingle boat in the nearest pool. Yachting, the elegance of marine existence, offers much assistance to the huge scheme now contemplated to make the United States the leading maritime nation of the world.

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Subject, "Florence and Romola," by the
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N.Y. SUN
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BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Literary Boston is now experiencing a novel sensation owing to the discoveries that have just been made about the censorship at the Boston Public Library, particularly in regard to works of fiction. The list of the famous novels, the peculiarly successful books and the books highly praised by professional literary critics which have been rejected by the examining, or reading, or supervisory committee has amazed the public. The revelations have astonished the authors themselves and not a few of the publishers quite as much as the general public. If the decisions of the committee have surprised people, the methods of censoring have proved fully as interesting.

The storm has been brewing for some time. Many months ago rumors were floating around that "David Harum" had been rejected by the Boston Library. Since then protests have been made with reference to certain other successful works of fiction which were rejected by the strenuous criticism of the library's reading committee. These, however, were as gentle zephyrs compared to the storm that has broken out since the discovery of the names of dozens of other books of wide fame and sale which have been as relentlessly put on the rejected list.

That is why at club gatherings, at the "Sunday afternoons" for which Boston has lately developed a liking, at "Monday" and "Tuesday" and other "days," one is apt to find little groups discussing the question of whether the reading committee acted circumspectly in rejecting some particular novel. Some of the questions asked are whether a body of society women make the best possible court of inquiry on the merits of a new book, whether personal predilections could possibly influence the decisions of such a group of society and club women; whether they would be as apt, for instance, to favor a new book by a writer like Judge Grant, who is so popular at the doors of the Boston Public Library, as they would be of a man with many feminine admirers, like Prof. Griggs; whether the censoring of new novels is really a grave responsibility requiring the finest special preparation that can be had?

Thus, with vim and vigor the subject is being debated. The library has its zealous supporters, and the reading committee has its defenders, male and female, for it is an unwritten law that clubwomen shall rally to the aid of sister clubwomen when the latter are attacked. And of critics the library is not lacking. Those disposed to carp have even gone so far as to call for opinions from the librarians of other large cities and quote with zest the drastic comments of some of these officials.

Inasmuch as something like six or seven hundred novels come forth each year and knock for admission at the doors of the Boston Public Library, it is not doubted, of course, that there are scores of books which are manifestly unworthy of a place on the library shelves. It must also be remembered that there are at present no especial restrictions or rules for the censoring of new books. The Reading Committee can give any one of the following or, for that matter, any one of fifty other reasons for rejecting a book:

- It is not up to the author's usual standard.
 - It is poorly written.
 - It is immoral.
 - It does not tend to promote culture.
 - It is too sensational.
 - It is a plagiarist.
 - The motive is bad.
 - It is better expended, &c.
- Better reason what it may, it is a fact, nevertheless, that on Dec. 19, 1898, Edward Noves Westcott's novel, "David Harum," was included under the head of novels reported to the Boston Public Library for rejection. The tremendous popular success of the book resulted in so powerful a clamor for the book at the library that it had to be heeded, and today if you ask if "David Harum" is in the library, you are told: "Oh, yes, indeed!" But the mention of the incident of the rejection of "David Harum" does not seem to be hailed with delight by members of the Reading Committee. They appear to find a greater pleasure in informing the questioner that "there are thirty-five copies of the book in the library."

But "David Harum" is not the only famous book upon which the reading committee has somewhat differed with the verdict of the people. One of the other authors whose books have had a large sale and who yet have had to submit to doses of rejection at the hands of the reading committee is Mrs. Isabella M. Alden, better known as "Pansy." One of the best-known writers of children's stories, her books have been tremendously popular and read widely, she is supposed to be the very pink of perfection for the little folks. Nevertheless, her "Rouben's Hindrances," "As in a Mirror" and "A Modern Sacrifice," were listed as rejected by the conscientious reading committee.

Charles F. Donnelly, James W. Dunphy, the Hon. J. D. Fallon, Thomas J. Gargan, Francis L. Higginson, the Rev. E. A. Horton, Sarah Orne Jewett, the Rev. Robert F. Johnson, Frank S. Mason, John Noble, William L. Parker, George Putnam, Henry R. Reed, the Rev. W. D. Roberts, Mrs. H. H. Sprague, Miss Francis Turner, B. B. Updike, Horace G. Wadlin, Mrs. Darwin E. Ware, Samuel Wells and Miss Maria F. Wood.

The reading committee is described as an organization endowed with certain elements and prerogatives of elasticity. In the first place, the committee receives no salary and the work is entirely voluntary. Its personnel is subject to frequent changes, the reason for this being, so it is said, that while many a society or club woman is anxious to get on the committee, feeling that it would give her a literary standing in society, yet when she gets the coveted place and discovers how hard it is to read with cast-iron firmness a stated list of literature within a stated time, her zeal for literary standing is apt to become enfeebled.

The exact membership of the reading committee at a particular period is therefore a difficult thing to ascertain. Miss Mary Morison of Marlboro street is the permanent chairman. The name of Parker is a popular one on both committees, for William L. Parker is a member of the examining committee and Mrs. William L. Parker is chairman pro tem. of the reading committee. The other members are at present understood to be Mrs. L. Parker, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Wheelwright, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Frothingham, Miss Katherine Conway, Miss Chase, Miss Dewey, Miss Page, Miss Sever, Miss Ranner, Miss Adams.

In the make-up of these committees, it has been said, every effort has been made to secure the names of representative people in Boston's business, professional, social and literary life. There are business men, professional men, literary men, society women, club women and literary women. The novel-club women and literary women are a member of the examining committee as is William F. Apthorp, the music critic. Miss Katherine Conway, the writer, is a member of the reading committee.

The reading committee has just presented its annual report to the library trustees. The report was made out by Mrs. Parker in the absence of the permanent chairman, Miss Morison. That Mrs. Parker sets much store by this report and regards it as a thing of some moment to the intellectual public is shown by the fact that she has been recently employing it as a club lecture. She strives to show in her report how dangerous and non-analytical the public can become unless it has some subtly-wrought reasoning power to restrain its wild impulses. She includes the names of books in her report. This is how the mighty Tolstoi fares in Mrs. Parker's lecture and report. Speaking of his "Resurrection," she says:

"It is a powerful but incomplete work, giving a photographic picture of the mental, moral and physical filth believed by the author to exist in all classes of society in Russia, from the nobility to the peasant."

Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold" is thus disposed of: "A story with a strong, bright beginning, a heroine that you first wish to trounce and then adore, and some fine scenes scattered throughout. But it would have been much stronger and would have kept much more of its early dignity if some of the agony had been reserved for another occasion."

Robert Grant, who has had so much fun and made so much literary profit out of sarcastic comment upon the ways of women is nicely toasted in the reading committee's report, thus: "Unrelieved Bread" is a very disagreeable and excellent story against women's clubs, written with the intense purpose that self-deception should be unmasked; a severe indictment of political manipulations and private interests."

And to the followers of Henry James, the report is almost causing suspension of breath, for, after deprecatingly remarking that "however one may feel about Henry James, a set of his books must be complete and there are many who still find interest in them," the story "The Soft Slide," is described as "an interesting puzzle for one who cares to see how a clever writer can hide plot, expression, style, clearness and force under a rubbish heap of senseless words. Mr. James's recent work has dealt with an unworthy society, the class which makes one constantly doubtful of their intentions to all their moral contacts and obligations. They are people one gains nothing by knowing and one feels disgust at the waste of so much literary skill, while admiring the ability which makes the characters they show forth their scordid qualities. It is not diamond cut diamond. It is rather a flashing diamond used to cut muddy crystals which are full of flaws."

It has been suggested regarding the reading committee's estimate of Brother James that if the committee's comment is to be taken according to the words used, the late Charles Dickens would have been completely wiped off the literary map had he ventured to submit one of his novels to the reading committee of the Boston Public Library. Marie Corelli's "Master Christian" is said

with. The feelings of some of these patrons of the library are not soothed much by the comments that come from other cities. Librarian Frederick H. Hild of the Chicago Public Library in speaking of the Boston affair says:

"It is the opinion of many persons collected into a mosaic. The Boston reading committee has gone to extremes and condemned books which are really harmless and which the public has stamped as among the most readable additions to modern literature. Three years ago, while in Boston, I was told that they sent the new novels to various club women and received their opinions upon slips of paper. I imagine a good dinner would have something to do with such reports."

As to what will be done toward solving the present difficulty of determining what is safe reading for the public, it may be said that the examining committee has undertaken to consider from all viewpoints the present condition of affairs and to do its utmost toward reaching a satisfactory solution.

It is believed that the Reading Committee of the Boston Public Library is doomed to become a past institution.

Week of January, there comes a demand for all of the works on yachting, which reaches its height as spring approaches, and continues throughout the regular season of the sport.

There are such urgent calls for some of the works that it is not deemed expedient to let them go out of the building, they becoming of most value to the greatest number by reason of this rule. The cards used for indexing the subject of yachting are in themselves silent reminders of their constant use. They are well thumbed and worn, and stand out in sharp distinction from their neighbors in the Y's, whose square white edges show none of the effects of such assiduous seeking.

The library on this subject practically contains all of the best works published in all of the various branches. The mind seems slightly greater for the volumes on construction, yet none are so extensive. Commencing with "Yacht Etiquette" the titles listed contain such books as these: "Yachting of New England," "Yacht Sailing," "The American Cup," "Boats and Boating," "History of the Various Yacht Clubs of America," "Navigation," "Storing Yachts," "Model Yachts," "Individual Yachts," "The Single-Handers," "Cruising, under this head, "Camping," "Yachting and the Construction of canoes of canvas, birch bark and staple woods; yachting cruises to all parts of the world, yacht building for amateurs and yacht sailing for the same, construction of a broader canvas, practical yachting, both English and American, yacht armaments, a treatise on laws governing yachting, and many others.

Perhaps no book is more called for than Edward Burgess' "American and English Yachts," the most famous now sailing (1890) in the waters of their respective countries. This also contains a treatise on yachts and yachting by that well-known designer, together with 60 full-page illustrations of a high order. "Kemp's Yacht Designing," an English work, bears marks of much use, and the several collections of yachting photographs receive a large share of attention. The French works are also well studied.

It is extremely doubtful if any mariner in this hemisphere can show such an interest among the inhabitants for the literature of this sport. Yet this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that one-third of all the monies invested in the yacht fleet of the continent are controlled within a circle whose circumference is not more than 20 miles from the state house. And this is on the increase. Although the sport in America did not receive its first impetus in this vicinity, yet New England, whose waters are the ideal cruising and racing ground, has taken it up with remarkable success. Although the worst and deplorable case sailed on the waters near the empire state, yet New England furnishes the brains that judiciously manage the affairs of the coast, and New England learn from the successful finished product. The yacht is manned by a New England crew.

Boston has, however, a still greater claim to the furtherance of the sport, which she helps to nourish how Edward Burgess developed the science of yacht construction. It was he (and this fact is attested by one of his most noted rivals) who first placed his yacht's lines upon paper, and from that the wooden model was constructed. In fact applying practically to yacht construction the fundamental rules of naval architecture.

Now all yacht designers of note work out their problems in this manner, and the wooden model, which at one time was the first and great essential thing, now has become but an application in wood of the lines of the yacht designer's plans, and he knows how it will look ere it is begun.

It is gratifying to know of Boston's continuing prestige, which is maintained by all from the largest of the white-winged fleet down to the smallest half-rig.

With the millions of dollars invested in the sport, it is strange that literature on the subject is lacking. With the exception of the New York yacht club, no yachting club possesses a proper yachting library, and this club has only the literature now existing, which, as a prominent official of the club recently remarked, is woefully incomplete. It is perhaps interesting for the reader to know that the subject of yachting is an old one, for we find in the oldest Dutch records on marine matters figures which the nautical man must concede are clearly determined as pleasure craft, or "yachts."

In 1614, an early English designer, one Plineus Pitt, built a yacht for Henry of Wales. The Dutch East India company

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formed by nine yacht owners, who appear to have comprised the entire yacht club at that date. When, in 1851, the "America" was built by syndicate, yachting had not yet held of our people as a national sport, and its interests were concentrated in a small number of persons. About 10 yachts comprised the New York yacht squadron, of which the sloop Maria, owned by Com. J. E. Stevens, called everything in speed. The America's success gave the proper impulse to yachting, and it has gone on until today an enormous fleet is maintained. The sport calls for alertness, vigor, the best nautical training, and many things, all the bravery of true manhood. Whether in the indolent cruiser or the nerve-testing racer, the interest is constant. To those on shore, the literature on the subject, whether in the columns of the daily press, or in the heavy volume of the library shelf, is their only solace. By this means the interest is maintained until it reaches far inland, where the schoolboy sails his shingle boat in the nearest pool. Yachting, the elegance of marine existence, offers much a stimulus to the huge scheme now contemplated to make the United States the leading yachting nation of the world.

is noted for the humorous and ridiculous things he can see at a society function or a club meeting, as they would be the work of a man with many feminine admirers, like Prof. Griggs. Whether the comparing of new novels is really a grave responsibility requiring the finest special preparation that can be had?

Thus, with vim and vigor the subject is being debated. The library has its zealous supporters, and the reading committee has its defenders, male and female, for it is an unwritten law that clubwomen shall rally to the aid of sister clubwomen when the latter are attacked. And of critics the library is not lacking. Those disposed to carp have even gone so far as to call for opinions from the librarians of other large cities and quote with zest the drastic comments of some of these officials.

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It is not up to the author's usual standard. It is poorly written. It is immoral. It does not tend to promote culture. It is too sensational. It is a pile of rubbish. The motto, "let us be better expended, do better what it may, it is a fact, nevertheless, that on Dec. 19, 1938, Edward Noyes Westcott's novel, "David Harum," was included under the head of novels reported to the Boston Public Library for rejection. The tremendous popular success of the book resulted in so powerful a clamor for the book at the library that it had to be heeded, and to-day if you ask if "David Harum" is in the library, you are told: "Oh, yes, indeed!" But the mention of the incident of the rejection of "David Harum" does not seem to be hailed with delight by members of the Reading Committee. They appear to find a greater pleasure in informing the questioner that "there are thirty-five copies of the book in the library."

But "David Harum" is not the only famous book upon which the reading committee has somewhat differed with the verdict of the people. One of the other authors whose books have had a large sale and who yet have had to submit to doses of rejection at the hands of the reading committee is Mrs. Isabella M. Alden, better known as "Pansy." One of the best-known writers of children's stories, her books have been tremendously popular and ordinarily, she is supposed to be the very pink of perfection for the little folks. Nevertheless, her "Rouben's Hindrances," "As in a Mirror" and "A Modern Sacrifice," were listed as rejected by the conscientious reading committee.

And at divers times and places, under the heading of "rejected" appear: Mary E. Wilkins' "The People of Our Neighborhood," Maria Louise Pool's "Friendship and Folly," "A Golden Stream" and "Land 'N' Bushes," George Ade's "Doc. Home" and his latest book, "Mors Fabrice," "Amidst Churchills," "The Celebrity," Paul Bourget's "Domestic Drama," Sir Walter Besant's "The Change-lings," Lillian Bell's "The Instinct of Step-Fatherhood," William Le Queux's "Scribes and Pharisees," Capt. Charles King's "A Wounded Name," Cutcliffe Hyne's "The Adventures of Captain Kettle," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans," Paul Leicester Ford's "The Tattle Tales of Cupid," Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi," Amelia E. Barr's "Trinity Bells," S. R. Crockett's "Tone March," Edgerton Castle's "Young April," Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Spanish Peggy," W. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State," Jesse Lynch Williams' "Adventures of a Freshman," Max Pemberton's "Kronstadt," Laura E. Richards' "Love and Rocks," W. Pett Ridge's "By Order of the Magistrate," Gertrude Atherton's "The Californians," "Senator North," and "A Daughter of the Vine," R. W. Chambers' "In the Quarter," "Outdoors" and "The Conspirators," Molly Elliot Seawell's "The Loves of the Lady Arabella," Henry James's "The Two Magics," Robert Barr's "Tekla," "Marten," "Magdalen's," "H. Memory," Julia Marguerite's "Straun," Jules Verne's "An Antarctic Mystery," Zola's "Stories for Nipon," Robert Barr's "Jennie Baxter," "Journalist," E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Crackman," "Robt. Herriek's," "Love's Dilemma," Amelia E. Barr's "Was It Right to Forgive?" E. W. Hornung's "Dead Men Tell No Tales," Shan F. Bullock's "The Barren," Joseph Hutton's "When Rogues Fall Out," and "The White King of Manon," Edward S. Van Zile's "With Sword and Crucifix," Stanley Waterloo's "The Seekers," Edith Wharton's "The Touchstone," Arlo Bates's "Love in a Cottage," Lillian Bell's "The Expatriates," John Kendrick Baur's "The Idiot at Home," and Ople Read's "In the Alps."

Now, in the administration of affairs literary at the Boston Public Library, there are really two committees, namely, what is known as the examining committee, which is supposed to keep a discerning and critical eye on the general administration of library interests and the reading committee. The latter is expected to read and examine the tales of new novels, children's books and general works of an imaginative or literary nature, and report daily and properly those accepted and rejected. The members of the examining committee are: William F. Apthorp, Thomas M. Babson, Mrs. Mary E. Blake, Alfred Bowditch, M. D. Francis H. Brown, the Very Rev. William Byrne, John H. Colby, Mrs. W. G. Collier, James C. Davis,

its annual report to the library trustees. The report was made out by Mrs. Parker in the absence of the permanent chairman, Miss Morison. That Mrs. Parker sets much store by this report and regards it as a thing of some moment to the intellectual public is shown by the fact that she has been recently employing it as a club lecture. She strives to show in her report how dangerous and non-analytical the public can become unless it has some subtly-wrought reasoning power to restrain its wild impulses. She includes criticisms of books in her report. This is shown by the fact that in Mrs. Parker's lecture and report, speaking of his "Reurrection," she says:

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Marie Corelli's "Master Christian" is said to be written in "a turgid literary style interlarded with poor French and Italian." D'Annunzio's "The Flame of Life," is "glorified sensuality and ecstasy on every page, until one is weary of rhapsodies."

The report says that the committee disapproves of books which treat too literally of tramps, detectives, police and the criminal classes. "The Powers That Be," the committee declares, ought to be curtailed in general circulation.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" is put out of time with: "It is full of uncertain notes, because it comes out of an unsettled mind. It would not be good for girls. They would be casting about for Manly, as girls of a bygone time looked for Rochester."

And so on. The reading committee undertakes to arouse the public to the error of its ways in buying these famous books of famous authors.

It is interesting to note how the criticism of the reading committee compares with that of a standard journal of literary criticism. The *Nation*, for instance, is commonly credited with reviewing only novels. Taking the case of the first importance. Taking the showing of this authority for the first six months of the year 1900, it appears that of the hundreds of books that came to its desk, the *Nation* reviewed only thirty-two novels. But the Boston Public Library's reading committee took the palm for careful criticism, entirely away from the *Nation*, for of those thirty-two novels, the Reading Committee threw out twelve from the fiction catalogue and eight didn't get into the library at all. The names of these eight are well worth giving. They were: "A Silent Singer," by Clara Morris, "Kennedy of Glenbauch," by David McClure, "Enoch Willoughby," by James A. Nickerson, "The Greatest Gift," by Arthur W. Marchmont, "White Hatter Lee," by Kate Upson Clark, "The Soul and the Hammer," by Lina Bardlett Dison, and "The Immortal Gariand," by Anna Robeson Brown.

Here are the four books which were deemed unsafe for the fiction catalogue, but were permitted to cross into the general catalogue: "The Birmingham Letters," by Sir Frederick Pollock and Ella Fuller Mastland, "Little Novels of Italy," by Maurice Hewlett, "The Voice of the People," by Helen Glasgow, and "Their Silver Wedding," by William Dean Howells.

The revolution in regard to the methods of censoring novels and kindred works and the peculiar showing the labors of the reading committee makes as compared with the verdict of the public or the views of professional literary critics have aroused in some quarters a demand that this kind of reading committee business be summarily dispensed

with. "Individual Yachts," "The Single-Handers," canoeing, under this head "Camping," "Voyaging," and the construction of canoes of canvas, birch bark and staple woods, yachting cruises to all parts of the world, yacht building for amateurs and yacht sailing for the same, construction in a broader sense, practical yachtmanship, both English and American; yacht architecture, a treatise on laws governing resistance, and many others.

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It is extremely doubtful if any maritime city in this hemisphere can show such an interest among its inhabitants for the literature of this sport. Yet this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that one-third of all the monies invested in the yacht fleet of the continent are controlled within a circle whose circumference is not more than 20 miles from the state house.

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With the millions of dollars invested in the sport, it is strange that literature on the subject is lacking. With the exception of the New York yacht club, no sporting club possesses a library, and this club has only a few books now existing, which, as a prominent official of the club recently remarked, is woefully incomplete.

It is, perhaps, interesting for the reader to know that the subject of yachting is an old one, for we find in the oldest Dutch prints on marine matters, the figures which the nautical man must consult are, loosely designated as pleasure craft, or "yachts."

In 1661, an early English designer, one Phineas Pett, built a yacht for Henry of Wales. The Dutch East India company in 1669 presented the cutter or ship "Mars," to Charles II, and according to Samuel Pepys, Esq., P. R. S., secretary to the admiralty, a minute recorder of the modes and fashions of the times, on Jan. 1, 1661, secured the first yacht race, the first to be recorded in history, to say the least. At this time King Charles had evidently owned his pleasure craft some seven months, and he and his brother, the duke of York, had had time to build others.

The vessels were about 60 feet in length, 20 feet beam and 7 feet draft of water, and of about 100 tons. The three built last by Pett, by the excellent will of that day, "I yachts" were not known among us until the Dutch East India company presented a ship called "Mars" to the king. Since that time the other new pleasure boats built resemble the and one of the duke of York's for a wager of £100.

The race was from Greenwich to Gravesend and back. The king lost by being the wind in returning. There were divers noble persons and lords on board. This is really the first start given to yacht racing as a pastime, and Charles II and the Duke of York being men of leisure, however, and an evening by themselves in their own boats, they were the first to start a yacht race.

Charles II thoroughly entered into the sport and in the interval between 1661 and 1669 he had built 14 vessels, some over 50 ft. in length. We are next informed that in 1688 William III landed in England from Holland, in a "yacht," and the interest in the sport increased.

In 1720 Irish noblemen and gentlemen adopted the pastime, and formed the Cork Harbours Yacht Club, and the Royal Cork Yacht Club, and although the vessels were small, very elaborate rules were drawn up to regulate their sailing in squadron formation. The racing consisted of chasing the "admiral," who was given a start, and when he hoisted these colors the others had to start.

It was in 1823 that the "Yacht Club" was formed at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, and when William IV joined the club its name was changed to the Royal Yacht Club.

Thus the sport has grown in Great Britain until it has now reached its highest point. In 1887, the Royal Yacht Club, in the case of building of which, in round numbers, amounting to over £100,000.

In America the name of John J. Smith was famous as the "father of yacht racing." Living in Hoboken, N. J., with two brothers, and possessing somewhat the spirit or love of sport, the brothers were that crossing to New York by the slow-going ferryboats was too tiresome for them, so in 1829 the "Diver," 20 feet long, was built.

A more pretentious craft came out in 1836, a "brig," named "Trouble." She was 55 feet long, had two masts, a little aft of midships, and was without bowsprit or rib.

It was not until 1830 that the "Diver" was built, and she was the only one of the kind to enter into the racing.

Then the sport progressed in a small way, and in 1831, on board the "Diver," the New York yacht club was

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BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

CRITICS FALL OUT OVER "THE BLUE BOY."

Most Famous and Costliest Gem of This Week's Art
Exhibition at Copley Hall.



GAINSBOROUGH'S PAINTING, "THE BLUE BOY," TO BE SHOWN IN THE
EXHIBITION OF "FAIR CHILDREN" AT COPLEY HALL THIS WEEK.

One of the most interesting paintings among the "Fair children" which will be seen in the art exhibit at Copley Hall later this week is Grace A. Hearn's "The Blue Boy," by Gainsborough. A print of it is among the copies now hanging in the fine arts room of the Public Library in anticipation of the exhibition, and at table No. 8 in the reading room on the same floor may be found an account of how "The Blue Boy" came to be painted. In 1770, the date assigned it, the president of the Royal Academy was Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was fond of laying down dogmas. One of the pronouncements he made was that no "cold" color should predominate. The "Blue Boy" owned by Mr. Hearn of New York has also been claimed as the original. It was undoubtedly painted by Gainsborough himself, but there is doubt whether it or the other was done first. Mr. Hearn's replica, if replica it is, was put up at the Fuller sale, when Charles A. Dana's china were sold, and \$50,000 asked. Nobody bid. Mr. Hearn is said to have told a person in England offering him \$50,000 that "\$50,000 would not buy it."

Boston Journal.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1901.

The Reading Committee of the Boston Public Library is laboring strenuously and indefatigably to make a noble institution ridiculous throughout this country.

The Evening Standard.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1901

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Unwisdom of Purchasing a New Library Site.

To the Editor of the Standard:

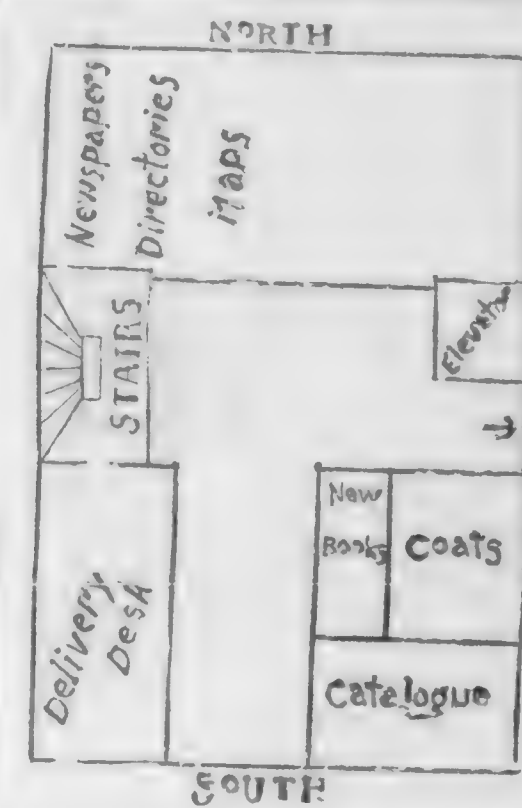
It is with a feeling of mingled regret and trepidation that I feel obliged to oppose the plans of the excellent people who are now endeavoring to raise money for a new library site. That the present quarters are inadequate is too manifest to be questioned, but that the remedy is a new site at the head of William street is open to serious doubt. The present library is on an excellent business site. It is hard to conceive a place more readily accessible to the multitude that daily go up and down town on various businesses, and who spare a few extra minutes to run in and exchange a book at the library. These busy people, whether well off or poor, would not find time to climb up William street, a quarter of a mile out of the way, merely to get a new book, any more than they would go down William street a quarter of a mile to buy a package of writing paper. And what is the library for, if not to secure as general a diffusion of books as possible? Has not the large circulation of books in proportion to the number of our inhabitants long been one of the sources of our pride in the library? And shall we sacrifice this proud record

remotest part of the building, and drinking fountains. There is an elevator to the upper reading rooms, but it is so carefully made inconspicuous that its usefulness is materially lessened.

I consider that the Boston public library, whether by design or accident, is getting out of sympathy with the masses of the people, although a ill friend to any very persistent seeker of books, that it is for students and leisure persons rather than for busy or poor people: in short, that it is becoming undemocratic.

Thus, having for guidance and warning our own useful past and the good and bad examples of others, and bearing in mind the straitened financial condition of our city, I believe that we should not seek new fields, but make the best of our own, that we should not erect an expensive structure in an out-of-the-way, though beautiful place, but should build a large, well-arranged library on the present site, where it can be of the most good to the greatest number.

A. H. Everett,
New Bedford, Mass., 1901, 2, 23.



to replace it by a club house for people of leisure at the head of William street? Our neighboring city of Fall River has shown better judgment in placing its new library on the main street next to the stores.

Another reason for objecting to the site is found in the question means. Our present library, with barely enough money for running expenses, is one of the best in the country, excepting neither Boston nor any other wealthy well-housed library; for our library brings the books and the people together. With more money for books, for magazines, for pictures, for music, our library could keep at the head of all. It needs more stack room, and a quieter, larger reading room. The needed space can be obtained by pulling down the present building, and putting in its place a five or six story building covering the entire lot. The lot with its present small building is like a two-horse dray for carrying a box of crackers, or a freight car for shipping a cord of wood. It is underloaded. There is no necessity for buying new land. Let the city put up a new building, and any money raised by public subscription go to endowing the different departments of the library, to the purchase of new books, current magazines, new pictures, new music, a piano, and an organ—there should be a room in which to read music as well as a room for reading ordinary literature. If there should be any space on the upper floor not immediately needed for library purposes city offices might be put in; but it would be better to build a new City hall rather than to have the workings of the library interfered with in any manner.

Perhaps it would be well for me to outline the plans of a building for the library business. As one enters the street door, there should be on the one hand a coat and parcel room, and on the other hand a large passenger elevator to the other floors. Next should come the delivery desk and seats for book-takers, and then the card catalogue. The rest of the space on this floor should be devoted to newspapers, directories, maps and a few books.

As the present delivery of books is the one essential to which all other functions of the library must be subordinated, the book stacks must be on the second, third and possibly a portion of the fourth floor, and in a portion of the basement, so as to be near the delivery desk. The rest of the basement will be occupied by heating apparatus, storage room, and a work shop.

The top, or fifth floor, with skylight and side windows, should be the general reading room, and should have bookcases open to all readers. On the fourth floor, remote from all come those to the general reading room, and in a well lighted position should be one or more music rooms, with piano or organ, and with open stacks also.

The lower rooms should be very near the reading room.

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A print of it is among the copies now hanging in the fine arts room of the Public Library in anticipation of the exhibition, and at table No. 5 in the reading room on the same floor may be found an account of how "The Blue Boy" came to be painted.

In 1779, the date assigned it, the president of the Royal Academy was Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was fond of laying down dogmas. One of the pronouncements he made was that no "cold" color should predominate.

Allowing a period to pass long enough so as not to seem to be deliberately attempting a reputation, Gainsborough exhibited "The Blue Boy," which nobody doubts now was intended as a challenge.

There is some difference of opinion as to how well he succeeded. Some critics hold that Reynolds was put to rout, while others have pointed out that the browns and warmer tints in the folds of the boy's clothing really predominate over the blue, and that the painting is really an argument to support the Reynolds proposition. Those who take the latter view say that some of Gainsborough's other paintings, notably that of Mrs. Siddons, the actress, much better prove the possibility of letting "cold" colors predominate, and have the advantage of having been done spontaneously, not as a trick to confute a rival.

At any rate, "The Blue Boy" is Gainsborough's most famous painting.

There is still another dispute as to the canvas which Bostonians will see this week. Hanging at Grosvenor House, London, the property of the Duke of Westminster, is what the duke claims is the original "Blue Boy."

The "Blue Boy" owned by Mr. Hearn of New York has also been claimed as the original. It was undoubtedly painted by Gainsborough himself, but there is doubt whether it or the other was done first. Mr. Hearn's replica, if replica it is, was put up at the Fuller sale, when Charles A. Dana's china were sold, and \$50,000 asked. Nobody bid.

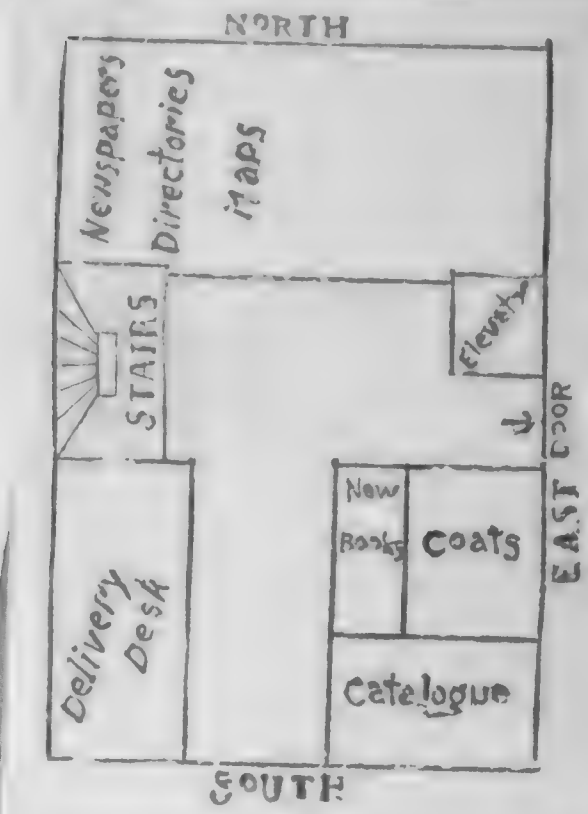
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remotest part of the building, and striking fountain. There is an elevator to the upper reading room, but it is so carefully made inconspicuous that its usefulness is materially lessened.

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Thus, having for guidance and warning our own useful past and the good and bad examples of others, and bearing in mind the straitened financial condition of our city, I believe that we should not seek new fields, but make the best of our own, that we should not erect an expensive structure in an out-of-the-way, though beautiful place, but should build a large, well-arranged library on the present site, where it can be of the most good to the greatest number.

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to replace it by a club house for people of leisure at the head of William street? Our neighboring city of Fall River has shown better judgment in placing its new library on the main street next to the stores.

Another reason for objecting to the site is found in the question of means. Our present library, with barely enough money for running expenses, is one of the best in the country, excepting neither Boston nor any other wealthy well-served library, for our library brings the books and the people together. With more money for books, for magazines, for pictures, for music, our library could keep at the head of all. It needs more stack room, and a quieter, larger reading room. The needed space can be obtained by pulling down the present building, and putting in its place a five or six storied building covering the entire lot. The lot with its present small building is like a two-horse dray for carting a box of crackers, or a freight car for shipping a cord of wood. It is underloaded. There is no necessity for buying new land. Let the city put up a new building, and any money raised by public subscription go to enlarging the different departments of the library, to the purchase of new books, current magazines, new pictures, new music, a piano, and an organ—there should be a room in which to read music as well as a room for reading ordinary literature. If there should be any space on the upper floor not immediately needed for library purposes might be put in; but it would be better to build a new City Hall rather than to have the working of the library interfered with in any manner.

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As the prompt delivery of books is the one essential to which all other functions of the library must be subordinated, the book stacks must be on the second, third and possibly a portion of the fourth floor, and in a portion of the basement, so as to be near the delivery desk. The rest of the basement will be occupied by heating apparatus, storage room, and a work shop.

The top, or fifth floor, with skylight and side windows, should be the general reading room, and should have bookstacks open to all readers.

On the fourth floor, remote from all connections to the general reading room, and in a well lighted position, should be one or more music rooms, with piano or organ, and with open stacks also.

The toilet rooms should be very near the reading rooms.

For the sake of comparison, I will describe a badly located and badly arranged public library, and it is none other than the magnificent building of which Boston is so proud. This building is located a mile away from the business centre, and a special trip is necessary to secure books, costing needless consumption of time and extra street car fares. Branch libraries are only a palliative remedy. It is but fair to say that the business community expect the business center to come to their public libraries.

The building reached, one walks across the broad piazza into the marble and wide entrance hall, up the magnificent staircase, along the long, ornate corridor, and at length reaches the delivery room and the card catalogue beyond. The delivery room ought to be directly across the street, not necessarily at the street corner, but near the street. It is a busy executive department and a place for retired study.

Entered in one's card and asked a question, one sits down and waits while various ingenious arrangements are made to get the books or information that is wanted. After the expiration of between fifteen and twenty minutes, back comes the messenger. How would New Bedford people stand that? I never saw and in only five minutes in the New Bedford library for a look of any kind.

Come to the lower side of the fifth floor, there are a quiet room, a room for book stacks, a coat room, toilet room—the latter unfortunately new in the

Feb. 27
RECORD WEDNESDAY
SCHOOL BOARD

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS
Mr. McDonough, for the Committee on Accounts, offered:
Ordered, That the Committee on Accounts be authorized to guarantee the Trustees of the Public Library against any loss of books that may be incurred in the pursuance of the plan of supplying books from the Public Library to the public schools.
Accepted. Passed.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1913.

The Official Paper of the State

The Official Paper of the City.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1901.

FRANKLIN FUND MANAGERS
WILL APPROVE THE PECK BILL.

The board of managers of the Franklin fund met at city hall yesterday afternoon and organized several months ahead of the usual time. The board of managers consists of the entire board of aldermen and Rev. C. H. Duane of Christ Church, Rev. James Ellis of the First Congregational Church and Rev. Alexander MacLennan of the First Presbyterian. The meeting yesterday established a precedent in the management of affairs in connection with the fund.

For years the board of managers has organized late in autumn, given a hearing, formulated plans for disposing of the fund and then turned the whole matter over to the next city government. The fund has now accumulated until it amounts to about \$375,000.

Last year's board of managers made a brave showing, so far as getting to work and laying down plans were concerned, but the Franklin sq. site which was selected on which to erect the proposed Franklin Institute was opposed on the ground that the city, by an old agreement with the property owners in the vicinity had promised that the square should not be built upon, and that it should be preserved as a public breathing place for all time.

At the meeting yesterday resolutions of former boards were rescinded. A committee was appointed, consisting of Aldermen Doyle and Dyer and Rev. C. H. Duane, to appear before the legislature and oppose the passage of the bill introduced by Rep. Peck of wd. 12 relating to the fund. Another committee, consisting of Aldermen Doyle, Gerry, Stew-

art, Lomasney and Bowen, was appointed to prepare a plan for the disposition of the fund.

The Peck bill provides for the establishment of a Franklin Institute dept. in the city of Boston, to be in the control of a board of seven trustees to be appointed by the mayor. They are to be selected from lists of three persons submitted to the mayor, one list by the board of trustees of the public library, one by the trustees of the Institute of Technology, one by the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, one by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Central Labor Union, one by the Building Trades Council and one by the Master Builders' Association.

These trustees are to have charge of the institute, and shall erect a building thereon on Franklin sq. between Brookline and Newton sts., according to plans and changes therein approved by the managers of the fund. The bill specifies that the building shall have reading rooms, a hall and rooms, shops and laboratories, to be furnished and used for the promotion of education, especially the general education of adults by classes and lectures in history, political and social science and theoretical and practical instruction in such of the applied arts and sciences as shall be deemed by the trustees best calculated to stimulate and broaden the intelligence, cultivate the taste, enhance the skill and increase the efficiency of the people of Boston and vicinity, giving special regard to such as will benefit artisans.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1901

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OPPOSED

Managers of the Franklin Fund Appoint a Committee to Appear Before the Legislature and Oppose a Bill Now Before It—Fund Now Amounts to \$375,000

The managers of the Franklin Fund for 1901, comprising the thirteen Boston aldermen, Rev. Charles H. Duane of Christ Church, Rev. James Ellis of the First Congregational Church and Rev. Alexander K. MacLennan of the First United Presbyterian Church, held their first meeting of the year at city hall yesterday afternoon. Their first act was to rescind all previous orders of other boards which related to the disposition of the fund, which now amounts to about \$375,000.

A committee, consisting of Chairman Doyle, Aldermen Dyer and Rev. Charles H. Duane was appointed to appear before the legislature and oppose the bill introduced by Representative Peck of Ward 12 which provides for the creation of a Franklin Institute.

The bill provides for the establishment of a Franklin Institute Department in the city of Boston, to be in the control of a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the mayor. They are to be selected from lists of three persons submitted to the mayor, one list by the board of trustees of the Public Library, one by the trustees of the Institute of Technology, one by the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, one by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Central Labor Union, one by the Building Trades Council, and one by the Master Builders' Association.

These trustees are to have charge of the institute and must erect a building thereon on Franklin square, between Brookline and Newton streets, according to plans and changes therein approved by the managers of the Franklin Fund. The trustees are authorized under the bill to maintain a branch of the Public Library, and the bill specifies that the building shall have reading rooms, a hall and rooms, shops and laboratories, to be furnished and used for the promotion of education, especially the general education of adults by classes and lectures in history, political and social science, and theoretical and practical instruction in such of the applied arts and sciences as shall be deemed by the trustees best calculated to stimulate and broaden the intelligence, cultivate the taste, enhance the skill and increase the efficiency of the people of Boston and vicinity, giving special regard to such as will benefit artisans.

A committee consisting of Chairman Doyle, Aldermen Gerry, Stewart, Lomasney and Bowen and Rev. Charles H. Duane was appointed to prepare a plan for the disposition of the fund.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1901.

AGAINST THE BILL

Franklin Fund Managers
on the Institute.

Committee Will Go to the Legislature and Oppose It.

First Meeting of the Year
Held at City Hall.

Plan to be Prepared for
Disposition of Money.

Sum Now in the Hands of the
Trustees \$375,000.

The board of managers of the Franklin fund, consisting of all the members of the board of aldermen and Rev. Charles H. Duane, rector of Christ church; Rev. James Ellis of the First Congregational church and Rev. Alexander K. MacLennan of the First Presbyterian church, held its first meeting of the year yesterday at city hall.

All former motions and orders relating to the fund were rescinded, after which a committee consisting of Aldermen Doyle and Dyer and Rev. Mr. Duane was appointed to appear before the legislature and oppose the bill introduced by Representative Peck of ward 12 creating a Franklin Institute.

The bill provides for the establishment of a Franklin Institute department in the city, to be in the control of a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the mayor. They are to be selected from lists of three persons submitted to the mayor, one list by the board of trustees of the public library, one by the trustees of the Institute of Technology, one by the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, one by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Central Labor Union, one by the Building trades council and one by the Master builders' association.

These trustees are to have charge of the institute, and shall erect a building thereon on Franklin sq. between Brookline and Newton sts., according to plans and changes therein approved by the managers of the fund. The trustees are authorized under the bill to maintain a branch of the public library, and the bill specifies that the building shall have reading rooms, a hall and rooms, shops and laboratories, the same to be furnished and used for the promotion of education, especially the general education of adults by classes and lectures in history, political and social science and theoretical and practical instruction in such of the applied arts and sciences as shall be deemed by the trustees best calculated to stimulate and broaden the intelligence, cultivate the taste, enhance the skill and increase the efficiency of the people of Boston and vicinity, giving special regard to such as will benefit artisans.

A committee was also appointed, consisting of Aldermen Doyle, Gerry, Stewart, Lomasney and Bowen and Rev. Mr. Duane, to prepare a plan for the disposition of the fund. The fund now amounts to about \$375,000.

PASSING JUDGMENT ON FICTION.

THE WORK OF THE READING COMMITTEE OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED AGAINST PHILISTINE SNEERS OF NEW YORKERS AND OTHERS—WHY DAVID HARUM WAS REJECTED.

Is the Reading Committee for the Boston Public Library doomed to become a thing of the past? Is it choking out books that should go in, and thus giving dissatisfaction? Is it a select woman's club for the literarily inclined ladies of the Back Bay, with little right to judge the worth and readability of fiction? The New York Sun and other papers have said so, and there has been some talk about Boston (where less is known than in New York, of course) to similar effect.

Librarian Whitney.
James Lyman Whitney, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, said yesterday to a Boston Journal reporter, "There is no truth whatever in the story. The Reading Committee, which, by the way, is not composed entirely of women, and would be less so if more men had time to serve us, gives a very valuable aid, and will continue to give us such aid as long as competent persons can be found willing to give their services to the city. The task of abolishing that committee is nonsense. Another gentleman who knows, and as the authority to speak emphatically, and definitely, said to the Journal reporter, 'You may deny the story entirely. The committee is giving entire satisfaction, and will continue to serve the library.'

Mrs. William L. Parker.
Mrs. William L. Parker, who in the absence of Miss Mary Morison, is acting Chairman of the Reading Committee, said, with a smile, 'I have surely heard nothing about discontinuing the committee, nor have I heard, as one paper says, that we are being investigated by the Examining Committee. Society women form a minority only of the Reading Committee. There are teachers, business men, writers and other classes represented. Time of my most valued readers is a woman living at Hingham, who has been a newspaper woman and a professional critic. "As to the selection of 'David Harum' by the committee, which the Sun makes so much of, I will state that the book was read by three different members of the committee, each unknown to the others, and given a very pleasant report by all three, as dating a notice in a book often gets. It was marked, 'Favorably reported by the Librarian, but was not purchased at once because it was read in December, when funds were, of course, low, and hence was not purchased till books by better known authors had been secured. Had the books read, or had they been able to anticipate 'David Harum's' popularity, they would have bought it at once. Anyway, the committee cannot be blamed.'

How the Committee Works.
Librarian Whitney explained the workings of this committee by pointing to this passage from the annual report for 1898-99, the last one written by late Librarian Herbert Putnam, now in charge of the Congressional Library at Washington. "That will tell you as well as I can," he said.
"Every new work of fiction (in English) is read and thus reported upon independently by two persons. If their reports disagree, by a third. The labors of the committee may be appreciated from the fact that during the past year (a normal one) 848 books were read by it, and reported upon in writing. It is not an outside body, without official responsibility—substituted for the administration. It does not select books for the library; it merely furnishes information by which the books may more intelligently be selected by the Librarian and Trustees. It indicates also an opinion whether, on the whole, the book is worth reading. It is an advisory body, and its opinion is not final. And the final decision for acceptance or rejection, frequently runs counter to it."

Changes Constantly.
Mrs. Parker still further explained the working of the committee, saying, "There are from 16 to 20 persons reading at one time, and this committee changes constantly, for the Trustees wish to avoid the routine reading of any one person. The committee meets but once a year, and the members work quite independently. Every book goes to two readers at least, and their opinions differ, to a third or fourth for judgment. We have no authority to buy or reject books, merely recommend, telling in writing whether the book is suitable for child or adult, whether it is historical, romantic, or a problem novel; its literary accuracy and style; its temporary interest; its moral effects or defects; its interest to the Librarian. Thus the Trustees have the opinion not of one person, but of two or three. We are not trained critics like those on the Nation, but must of the committee have education and taste equal to the average critic on the average paper. The Trustees do not buy all the books we recommend—they have not the funds. And they sometimes buy books that are not recommended. This committee is not at all a censorship in fiction. It has no powers at all, but merely recommends."

Found a Flaw.
"As an instance of what this woman's club of select literary posers does, I might refer to the case of a little book on a social question, written by a woman not long ago. Two women on the committee recommended the book for its charming style, but it was sent for safety to a business man on the committee, and he at once placed his finger on the flaw in the prettily constructed social arrangement, and the book, I believe, was rejected."

"Did the committee, as reported, pass unfavorably on three of the 'Pansy' books?" the reporter asked.
"I do not think a 'Pansy' book was ever rejected through our recommendation. About half the long list of books printed in the Sun as 'rejected,' were not passed on unfavorably, as a matter of fact. For instance, 'Gloria Mundi' is in the library, as is 'Unleavened Bread,' and many more. We may not say nice things about books, but that does not mean that we recommend their exclusion."

The committee have been quoted in criticism of Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor," D'Annunzio's "The Flame of Life," "To Have and to Hold," Henry James's recent works, and others, on the other hand, were not recommended. Perhaps they think in New York they should have been. I don't."

Some Interesting Criticisms.

Here are some of the criticisms of well-known works furnished by Mrs. Parker in her report for the committee to the literary authorities, as a partial aid in gaining an idea of those works. The committee gives its private opinion of the books, but the public may do the same by the opinions of the committee.

"To Have and to Hold" is thus described: "A story with a strong,

bright beginning, a heroine that you first wish to trounce and then adore, and some fine scenes scattered throughout. But it would have been much stronger and wiser if it had kept more of its early dignity if some of the agony had been reserved for another occasion."

"Unleavened Bread" is a very disagreeable and excellent story against women's clubs, written with the intense purpose that self-deception should be unmasked; a severe indictment of political manipulations and private interests. "Master Christian" is said to be written in "a turgid literary style, interlarded with poor French and Italian."

D'Annunzio's "The Flame of Life" is "glorified sensuality and ecstasy on every page, until one is weary of rhapsodies." Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" is thus described: "It is full of uncertain notes, because it comes out of an unsettled mind. It would not be good for girls. They would be casting about for Manistya, as girls of a bygone time looked for Rochester."

There will be some who won't quarrel much with this statement about Mr. Henry James's story, "The Soft Side."

"It is an interesting puzzle for one who cares to see how a clever writer can hide plot, expression, style, clearness and force under a rubbish heap of senseless words." The report said, however, that James's works should be owned in completeness.

No Names Given.

The Librarian and the committee do not care to make public the names of the Reading Committee, but among them, besides Mrs. Wm. L. Parker, the Chairman, are Mr. William L. Parker, Mr. Samuel Wells, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Miss Katherine Conway, the writer, Miss Runney and Mrs. Wheelwright. Others are said to be Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Frothingham, Miss Chase, Miss Dewey, Miss Page, Miss Sever, Miss Adams.

Mr. Samuel Wells, who is also on the Examining Committee, would not talk. Perhaps, like Mrs. Parker, he thought the ridiculous charges hardly worth answering. However, he said nothing.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

Management of Fund Oppose a Bill

Which Provides for a Department.

Bequest Mounts Up to \$376,000.

The Board of Managers of the Franklin Fund for 1891 met at City Hall yesterday afternoon. It was the first session of the year, and one of its first acts was to rescind all previous orders of other boards relating to the disposition of the fund.

The fund at this time amounts to about \$376,000. The Board of Managers consists of the 12 Aldermen and Rev. Charles H. Duane of Christ Church, Rev. James Ellis of the First Congregational and Rev. Alexander MacLennan of the First United Presbyterian.

A committee consisting of Chairman Doyle of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Gerry, Stewart, Lonsdaley and Towne, and Rev. Charles H. Duane was appointed to prepare a plan for the disposition of the fund.

Aldermen Dyar and Doyle and Rev. C. H. Duane were appointed a committee to appear before the Legislature and oppose the passage of a bill relating to the fund which has been introduced in that body.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides for the establishment of a Franklin Institute Department in the city of Boston, to be in the control of a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the Mayor. The bill also provides for the transfer of the fund from the City of Boston to the Franklin Institute.

FLORENCE AND "ROMOLA"

Rev. Henry G. Spaulding Lectured in the Free Art Course on the City and the Book

In the hall of the Public Library last evening, Rev. Henry G. Spaulding lectured upon "Florence and 'Romola.'" In the free art course, given under the auspices of the Unity Art Club. The president, Mrs. Henry W. Chapin, presided over an audience that packed the hall. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views of rare artistic excellence.

"In her great historical romance," said the lecturer, "George Eliot takes us into Florence, the city of the Medici, of Savonarola, and of the famous scholars and artists of the period of the Italian Renaissance. We are in the midst of influences which in one way and another have moulded the civilization of the modern world. But the interest centres in three leading personages, Romola, Tito and Savonarola. In the novelist's pen picture of the Florentine reformer justice is done to every aspect of this many-sided character, showing a great, noble and heroic soul—a man who laid, and not in vain, his mighty heart upon the altar of humanity's highest hopes."

"Tito is selfishness incarnate, teaching us more forcibly than any other character in English fiction that a self-centred life, however fair it may look, is hollow to the touch and sure to end in miserable failure and calamitous wreck."

"Romola is a type of the womanhood that rises to the severe heights of the ideal. Enabled by her sorrows she shows us how, to quote George Eliot's words, 'a share in the divine life quenches our sense of suffering self in the ardors of an ever-growing love.'"

In unfolding the story of "Romola" Mr. Spaulding showed his hearers the churches, towers and domes, the palaces Campanelli and historic monuments that are still the glory of Florence. From the heights of San Miniato they looked down upon the "fair city's" "fairy halls." They wandered along the Arno and crossed its famous bridges. The Pitti and Uffizi galleries opened for them their treasures of Renaissance painting and within the holy precincts of the renowned monastery of San Marco they recalled the images of artists like Fra Bartolommeo and Fra Angelico, and of saints like Antonino and Savonarola.

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Hearing on a Bill Designed to Hasten Action on the Part of the Trustees

People who want to hurry up the board of managers of the Franklin Fund in making some disposition of the money, appeared at a hearing before the Committee on Education this forenoon at the State House. The hearing was upon a bill introduced by Representative A. D. Peck of Boston. The bill provides for the creation of a Franklin Institute department in the city of Boston, to be in control of a board of seven trustees appointed by the mayor. These trustees are to have charge of the Franklin Institute and shall erect a building in Franklin square, according to plans approved by the managers of the fund. The trustees may maintain in the building a branch of the Public Library, reading rooms, hall, shop and laboratory for the promotion of education.

Representative Peck said that the solution of the Franklin Fund problem is a difficult one. He then went on to describe the origin and history of the fund, and told of the different propositions which have been made regarding its disposition. He spent considerable time in explaining the suggestion, which was nearly realized, of establishing a school of applied arts. Continuing, Mr. Peck detailed the situation of the Franklin Institute as it now is in the City Government. As the board of managers of the fund has recently appointed a committee to prepare a plan for the disposition of the fund, Mr. Peck asked that the matter under consideration be postponed.

Frank Foster of the Central Labor Union, the Boston Typographical Union and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, called attention to the fact that workmen of Boston are becoming impatient at the trifling with their interests in the Franklin Fund. To his constituents the site of the Institute is of minor importance. A member of an old board of managers of the Franklin Fund, Representative Wilbur P. Adams, told of his experience in the matter. He said that Mr. Peck's bill would allow the city of Boston to build in Franklin square, which it cannot do now. He favored the location of the Franklin Institute in Franklin square, Samuel P. Hubbard of the North End Union spoke of the growing need of schools of manual training in this country. George E. McNeill of the Central Labor Union claimed that Franklin square is not a park or common, but merely furnished short cuts for pedestrians. He said the bill only takes away from the board of managers of the Franklin Fund the power to erect the building. In closing, Mr. McNeill asked the chairman to hold up the bill for two weeks, until the managers of the fund have had another meeting.

The necessity of a school to take the place of private industrial schools was emphasized by Frederick B. Dethridge of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, and the Engineers' Union. He said that if the Franklin Institute had a department for teaching the theory of engineering, members of the schools would be saved five per cent. His organizations are not particular where the Franklin Institute is located.

At this point Robert L. Raymond, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League, was given an opportunity to appear in opposition. He said that the league wants Franklin Institute, but it thinks it un-

London, Mass. Library doomed to become a thing of the past? Is it choking out books that should go in, and thus giving dissatisfaction? Is it a select woman's club for the literarily inclined ladies of the Back Bay, with little right to judge the worth and readability of fiction? The New York Sun and other papers have said so, and there has been some talk about Boston (where less is known than in New York, of course) to similar effect.

Librarian Whitney.
James Lyman Whitney, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, said yesterday to a Boston Journal reporter, "There is no truth whatever in the story. The Reading Committee, which, by the way, is not composed entirely of women, and would be less so if more men had time to serve us, gives a very valuable aid, and will continue to give us such aid as long as competent persons can be found willing to give their services to the city. The talk of abolishing that committee is nonsense."
Another gentleman who knows, and as the authority to speak emphatically and definitely, said to the Journal reporter: "You may deny the story entirely. The committee is giving entire satisfaction, and will continue to serve the library."

Mrs. William L. Parker.
Mrs. William L. Parker, who in the absence of Miss Mary Morison is acting Chairman of the Reading Committee, said, with a smile: "I have surely heard nothing about discontinuing the committee, nor have I heard, as one paper says, that we are being investigated by the Examining Committee. Society women form a minority only of the Reading Committee. There are teachers, business men, writers and other classes represented. One of my most valued readers is a woman living at Hingham, who has been a newspaper woman and a professional critic."
"As to the rejection of 'David Harum' by the committee, which the Sun makes so much of, I will state that the book was read by three different members of the committee, each unknown to the others, and given a pleasant report by all three, as flattering a notice as a book often gets. It was marked, favorably reported by the Librarian, but was not purchased at once because it was read in December, when funds were, of course, low, and hence was not purchased till books by better known authors had been secured. Had the Trustees been able to buy all the books read, or had they been able to anticipate 'David Harum's' popularity, they would have bought it at once. Anyway, the committee cannot be blamed."

How the Committee Works.
Librarian Whitney explained the workings of this committee by pointing to this passage from the annual report for 1938-39, the last one written by late Librarian Herbert Putnam, now in charge of the Congressional Library at Washington. "That will tell you as well as I can," he said.
"Every new work of fiction (in English) is read and thus reported upon independently by two persons. If their reports disagree by a third. The labors of the committee may be appreciated from the fact that during the past year (a normal one) 548 books were read by it, and reported upon in writing."
"It is not an outside body, without official responsibility, substituted for the administration. It does not select books for the library; it merely furnishes information by which the books may more efficiently be selected by the Librarian and Trustees. It indicates also an opinion whether, on the whole, the book is worthy. But this opinion does not finally control. It is an element in the decision, but no more. And the final decision, for acceptance or rejection, frequently runs counter to it."

Changes Constantly.
Mrs. Parker still further explained the working of the committee, saying, "there are from 18 to 20 persons reading at one time, and this committee changes constantly, for the Trustees wish to avoid the routine reading of any one person. The committee meets but once a year, and the members work quite independently. Every book goes to two readers at least, and if their opinions differ, to a third or even fourth for judgment. We have no authority to buy or reject books, we merely recommend, telling in writing whether the book is suitable for child or adult, whether it is historical, romantic, or a problem novel; its historical accuracy; and style; its temper and sincerity. If touching social or religious themes; its moral effects or defects; and enough of the plot to make all this intelligible to the Librarian. Thus the Trustees have the opinion not of one person, but of two or three. We are not trained critics like those on the Nation, but most of the committee have education and taste equal to the average critic on the average paper. The Trustees do not buy all the books we recommend—they have not the

power to do so. Sometimes my books are not recommended. This committee is not at all a censorship in fiction. It has no powers at all, but merely recommends."

Found a Flaw.
"As an instance of what this woman's club of select literary posers does, I might refer to the case of a little book on a social question, written by a woman not long ago. Two women on the committee recommended the book for its charming style, but it was sent for safety to a business man on the committee, and he at once placed his finger on the flaw in the prettily constructed social arrangement, and the book, I believe was rejected."

"Did the committee, as reported, pass unfavorably on three of the 'Fanny' books?" the reporter asked.
"I do not think a 'Fanny' book was ever rejected through our recommendation. About half the long list of books printed in the Sun as 'rejected,' were not passed on unfavorably, as a matter of fact. For instance, 'Gloria Mundi' is in the library, as is 'Unleavened Bread,' and many more. We may not say nice things about books, but that does not mean that we recommend their exclusion."

The committee have been quoted in criticism of Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor," D'Annunzio's "The Flame of Life," "To Have and to Hold," Henry James's "Eleanor," "To Have and to Hold," and others.
"Eleanor," "To Have and to Hold," the works of Mr. James, "Unleavened Bread," and others, are in the library. D'Annunzio's works, on the other hand, were not recommended. Perhaps they think in New York they should have been. I don't."

Some Interesting Criticisms.
Here are some of the criticisms of well-known works furnished by Mrs. Parker in her report for the committee to the literary authorities, as a partial aid in gaining an idea of those works. The committee gives its private opinion of the books. The public may do the same by the opinions of the committee.
"To Have and to Hold" is thus described: "A story with a strong,

bright beginning, a heroine that you first wish to trounce and then adore. The rest is a trifle, and the story is out. But it would have been much more of its early dignity if some of the scenery had been reserved for another occasion."

"Unleavened Bread" is a very disagreeable and excellent story against women's clubs, written with the intense purpose that self-deception should be unmasked; a severe indictment of political manipulations and private interests.
"Marie Corelli's 'Master Christian' is said to be written in 'a turgid literary style, interlarded with poor French and Italian.'"

D'Annunzio's "The Flame of Life" is "glorified sensuality and ecstasy on every page, until one is weary of rhapsodies."
Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" is thus described: "It is full of uncertain notes, because it comes out of an unsettled mind. It would not be good for girls. They would be casting about for Manistya, as girls of a bygone time looked for Rochester."

There will be some who won't quarrel much with this statement about Mr. Henry James's story, "The Soft Side." "It is an interesting puzzle for one who cares to see how a clever writer can hide plot, expression, style, clearness and force under a rubbishy heap of senseless words." The report said, however, that James's works should be owned in completeness.

No Names Given.
The Librarian and the committee do not care to make public the names of the Reading Committee, but among them, besides Mrs. Wm. L. Parker, the Chairman, are Mr. William L. Parker, Mr. Samuel Wells, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Miss Katherine Conway, the writer, Miss Ranney and Mrs. Wheelwright. Others are said to be Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Capot, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Frothingham, Miss Chase, Miss Dewey, Miss Page, Miss Sever, Miss Adams.
Mr. Samuel Wells, who is also on the Examining Committee, would not talk. "The ridiculous charges hardly worth answering." However, he said nothing.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

Management of Fund Oppose a Bill

Which Provides for a Department.

Bequest Mounts Up to \$376,000.

The Board of Managers of the Franklin Fund for 1901 met at City Hall yesterday afternoon. It was the first session of the year, and one of its first acts was to rescind all previous orders of other boards relating to the disposition of the fund.

The fund at this time amounts to about \$376,000. The Board of Managers consists of the 13 Aldermen and Rev. Charles H. Duane of Christ Church, Rev. James Ellis of the First Congregational and Rev. Alexander K. MacLennan of the First United Presbyterian.

A committee consisting of Chairman Doyle of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Gerry, Stewart, Lomasney and Bowen, and Rev. Charles H. Duane was appointed to prepare a plan for the disposition of the fund.

Aldermen Dyer and Doyle and Rev. C. H. Duane were appointed a committee to appear before the Legislature and oppose the passage of a bill relating to the fund, which has been introduced in that body.

Provisions of the Bill.
The bill provides for the establishment of a Franklin Institute Department in the city of Boston, to be in the control of a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the Mayor. They are to be selected from lists of three persons submitted to the Mayor, one list by the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, one by the Trustees of the Institute of Technology, one by the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, one by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Central Labor Union, one by the Building Trades' Council, and one by the Master Builders' Association.

These trustees are to have charge of the institute and must erect a building thereon on Franklin Square, between Brookline and Newton Streets, according to plans and changes therein approved by the managers of the Franklin Fund. The trustees are authorized under the bill to maintain a branch of the Public Library, and the bill specifies that the building shall have reading rooms, a hall and rooms, and laboratories, to be furnished and used for the promotion of education, especially for general education of adults by classes and lectures, in science, political and social science, and instruction and practical instruction in such of the applied arts and sciences as shall be deemed by the trustees best calculated to stimulate and broaden the intelligence, cultivate taste, enhance the skill and increase the efficiency of the people of Boston and vicinity, giving special regard to such as will benefit artisans."

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At this point Robert L. Raymond, counsel for the Massachusetts Civil League, was given an opportunity to appear in opposition. He said that the league wants to have Franklin square taken, as in this way one of the few playgrounds of that part of the city would be used. The great quantity of money for playgrounds, Joseph Lee, vice president of the league, further opposed the Franklin square site. Mr. Peck then asked the committee to hold the bill over until after the managers of the fund have taken action.

DENTISTS COMPLAIN

Dr. Patrick W. Moriarty Points Out the Paucity of Dental Literature in the Boston Public Library.

In the banquet room of the Westminster something more than 30 members of Nu Chapter, Xi Psi Phi met last evening for their third annual dinner. The fraternity is the largest Greek letter society of dental students in the country; the chapter, that connected with the Harvard Dental School.

From after nine, when the coffee came on, for two hours there was speaking. President Melville F. Rogers, '01, of Charlestown, presented as Toastmaster Samuel T. Elliott, '01, Boston, who proposed as the first toast "Harvard," to which Dr. Eugene H. Smith, Dean of the Harvard Dental School, responded. President Rogers spoke for the fraternity, Dr. Leslie H. Naylor, '00, for the alumni, and Robert Whitehill of North Attleboro for the Senior Class.

THE ADDRESSES.

In responding to "The Profession," Dr. Julius G. W. Werner, '76, who is clinical instructor at the Harvard Dental School, traced the progress of dentistry from the time when it was merely a trade, learned by an apprenticeship in the office of a practitioner, to the time when it became, as it is now, a vigorous, fast developing profession. This, he said, was the work accomplished by the dental schools, first established little more than 30 years ago.

He counseled the young men to be proud of their profession and have a high aim. The time would come, he prophesied, when the dentist would have to master all that the degree M. D. means now and more too. "I hope the day will come," he said, "when our degree will be M. D. cum Re Dentium"—requiring the medical diploma before the dental is given.

Charles W. Hale of Springfield, replied for the Juniors, and the introduction of another of the school's instructors, Dr. Patrick W. Moriarty, '89, called forth loud applause. Dr. Moriarty's subject was "Dental Literature," which he found had its origin in Egypt 3000 years before Christ. America produced the first journal of the profession, and its literature, periodical and in volumes, has become a collection of real value. It is not, however, treated as of sufficient importance by the libraries, he declared.

"In Boston we have the most magnificent Public Library in this country," Dr. Moriarty continued. "The inscription on the building says: 'Founded through the munificence of public spirited citizens. Built by the people and dedicated to the advancement of learning.' How much does this library cater to those who desire access to dental literature?"

"The Boston Public Library is supported by the people through gifts or taxation for the education of the public. We, the members of the dental profession, have the same rights that other professions, the arts and the sciences have, and should insist that the library supply both ancient and modern dental literature, the latter especially, at least for reference, and in a small measure be as generous as it is in furnishing works of fiction."

"I think that the members of the profession are to blame that this is not so. The gentlemen in charge of the library say that it is because of the expense and that special libraries have those works. They further say that students only ask for them."

"Well, the students come to our schools from all parts of the world; they are our guests; they spend money in Boston, indirectly paying taxes, and should be treated by the library as

generously and as hospitably as one would treat private guests, and copies of modern works on dentistry should be on hand for reference, at least."

Dr. Moriarty complained of the card catalogue system, so far as it covered dental literature, and thought that the absence of some important professional journals must be accounted for by the fact that they had no free list.

A graceful tribute, in memoriam, was paid to Joseph W. Smith, Jr., of Andover, until his death a member of the class of 1901. Norman G. Beech of River Point, R. I., spoke in behalf of his classmates. The singing of "Fair Harvard," and a poem by Fred P. Brown, '01, of Haverhill brought the dinner to a pleasant conclusion.

HIGHLAND CLUB TO BUILD.

West Roxbury Organization Has Sold Its Clubhouse to the City, and Will Erect a New One.

A special meeting of the Highland Club, of West Roxbury, was held Saturday evening at the clubhouse on Centre street, to appoint a building committee to report at a meeting to be held next Saturday evening recommendations of a site and plans for a new clubhouse. President W. Stanley Cambell occupied the chair, and about 100 members were present. This committee was elected: Randall G. Morris, Lemuel W. Peters, Julian C. Hayes, Jason S. Bailey, James E. McCoy, Holland P. Meyers, Frederick H. Newton.

The Highland Club started from a small beginning as an improvement association in 1888, but quickly became a social club, and the following year had erected a clubhouse, which it first occupied in June, 1889. It now has a membership of about 300.

The necessity of an association to look after local improvements was not lost sight of, and largely through the efforts of the members of the club a Citizens' Association was formed, which has a membership of about 300.

The club has felt the need of larger and more convenient quarters for its membership in the last two years. Recently it has sold the clubhouse property to the city of Boston for \$12,000, and the city will utilize the building for a public library and municipal building. The papers for the transfer are being drawn.

The cost of the new clubhouse, including land, building and furnishings, is estimated to be about \$25,000. It was said that two sites for the new clubhouse are being considered, one of which is the old Golding estate, at the corner of Centre and Corey streets, opposite the Unitarian Church and just north of the present clubhouse on Centre street.

PAINTINGS NEAR COMPLETION

ABBEY'S GRAIL PICTURES FOR OUR LIBRARY

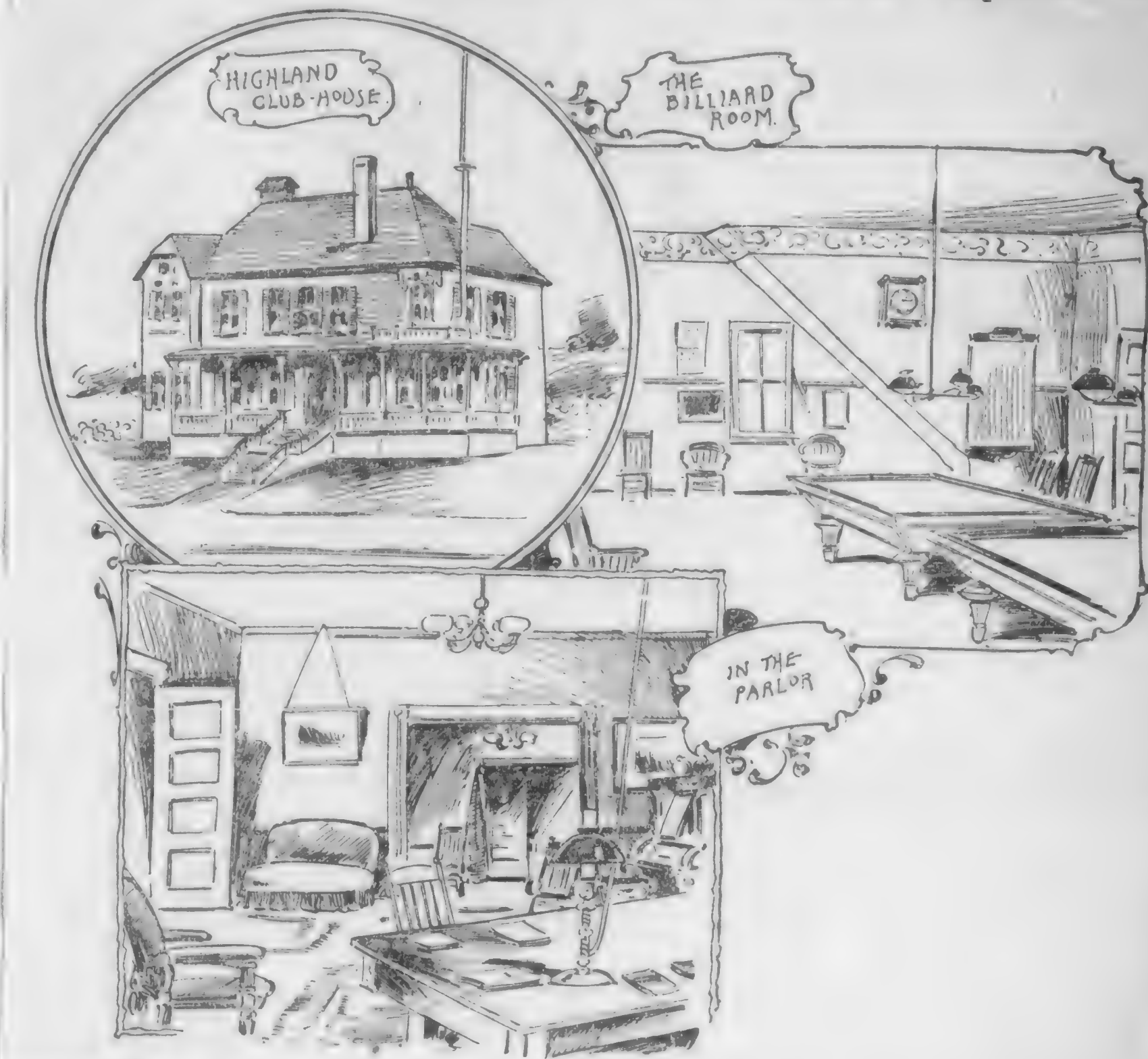
London, March 5.—Edwin A. Abbey's Grail pictures for the Boston Public Library are now in an advanced stage, and several of them are receiving the finishing touches preparatory for exhibition in Paris. Among these is the largest and most brilliant of the group, a throng of twenty or more maidens welcoming the red knight, Sir Galahad, who has thrown down shield and helmet and is liberating them. The knight is one of the best figures Mr. Abbey has ever painted. The vivid red is toned down by the chain armor, and the effect of hardness of manly strength is produced in contrast with the softness and tenderness of the three groups of maidens. The picture is a masterpiece of composition.

Other paintings virtually finished are Sir Galahad's fight with seven Black or Gray Knights, representing seven deadly sins, his mystical passage in a boat with an angel in the prow, and the golden tree of life, with angels witnessing the knight's ecstatic vision of the Holy Grail. The only remaining work will be finished in time for exhibition in London in the early autumn with those previously seen in Paris, and the entire group will be sent to America before the close of the year.

The report published by the New York Tribune, that Edwin A. Abbey's frieze for the Boston Public Library would be completed in time for exhibition in London in the early autumn, and that the entire work would be sent to the United States before the close of the year, does not correspond with the information in the possession of the library officers. Mr. Abbey wrote, not long ago, that he was not satisfied with the last part of the frieze, and wished to do a good deal of repainting on it, and that, in all probability, it would not be finished for at least a year, or possibly a year and a half.

WILL BE USED AS A BRANCH LIBRARY.

Highland Clubhouse, West Roxbury, Purchased by the City for \$12,000—
It Will be Devoted, Also, to Other Municipal Purposes.



HIGHLAND CLUBHOUSE, WEST ROXBURY, BOUGHT BY THE CITY FOR LIBRARY AND OTHER USES.

The Highland clubhouse at the corner of Centre and Hastings sts., West Roxbury, has been purchased by the city of Boston, to be used as a branch library and for other municipal purposes.

Last year the city government appropriated \$12,000 for the purchase and equipment of a building in West Roxbury. For the past few weeks the agents of the city and the officers of the club have been conferring on the price for the property. It was finally set at \$12,000, and all that remains now is to pass the papers.

Located on the main thoroughfare, at the corner of the street on which stands the Robert G. Shaw grammar school, the site is one of the best in the section. The building is a colonial structure and stands back from the street sufficient for a lawn on both streets.

On Centre st. and about half way on Hastings st. is a wide covered piazza. The main entrance leads from Centre st. by a broad flight of steps. On passing into the clubhouse is disclosed the

pretty parlor on the right, with a large bay window. On the left is a long billiard room, containing two tables. Just beyond the parlor is a good-sized waiting room, opening into the parlor by folding doors, which practically makes one large room clear across the end of the building.

Leading from the main passageway, extending lengthwise with the building, is a hallway leading to the basement, toilet room and back stairs to the hall. At the right of this passageway is a large space occupied by a pool table. Besides these rooms on the first floor are two others, one used as a cloak-room and the other as a bedroom.

On the second floor is a hall, with a study and ante-room, with a seating capacity of about 20. There is an entrance from Hastings st. The building is heated by steam, and is lighted by gas. In the basement are two bowling alleys and a kitchen. The building was erected in the spring of 1889, and was opened June 19, following. Since that time some additions have been made to it.

The Highland club is the outgrowth of a remissal and improvement association, formed in 1888, and which for a time met in Robinson's factory, corner of Centre and Lagrange sts.

It was soon decided to organize a social club and erect a clubhouse. A committee was appointed, a building association formed and the building erected. Since that time the club has grown steadily in numbers and influence, and today contains among its members the leading citizens of the section.

It is proposed to erect a larger and up-to-date building. A special meeting of the club was held Saturday evening of the club was held Saturday evening and the following building committee chosen: Randall G. Morris, Lemuel W. Peters, Julian C. Hayes, James E. McCoy, Frederick H. Newton, Holland P. Meyers and Jason S. Bailey. This committee is to make a report at the monthly meeting next Saturday on a location and also submit plans for a clubhouse. The prospects are that between \$25,000 and \$30,000 will be put into the new house.

BOSTON POST.

Next Thursday evening, in the large hall of the Public Library, Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson will lecture on "Velasquez and Murillo." The speaker will enhance her discourse with some photographs.

THE CHRONICLE.

Censors of Novels.

Among the books which have been "tabooed" by the examining committee of the Boston Public Library, and have been refused admission to the shelves of the library are the following. Many of them, it will be noticed, are well-known books:

"David Harum," George Ade's "Fables in Slang," Winston Churchill's "The Celebrity," Paul Bourget's "Domestic Dramas," Sir Walter Besant's "The Changeling," Lilian Bell's "The Inspector of Step-Fatherhood," William le Queux's "Scribbles and Phantasies," Capt. Charles King's "A Wounded Name," Mary E. Wilkins' "The People of Our Neighborhood," Catharine Hyde's "The Adventures of Capt. Kettle," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans," Paul Leicester Ford's "The Fables of the Fable," Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi," Amelia E. Barr's "Trinity Bells," S. R. Crockett's "Tone March," Egerton Castle's "Young April," Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Spanish Peggy," W. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State," Jesse Lynch Williams' "Adventures of a Freshman," Gertrude Atherton's "The Californians," "Senator North" and "A Daughter of the Vine," R. W. Chambers' "In the Quarter," "Outsiders" and "The Conspirator," Molly E. Seawell's "The Loves of Lady Arabella," Henry James' "The Two Magics," Robert Barr's "Tekla," Maarten Maartens' "Her Memory," Julia Magruder's "Struan," Jules Verne's "An Antarctic Mystery," Emile Zola's "Stories for Nino," Robert Barr's "Jennie Baxter, Journalist," E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Crackman," Robert Herrick's "Love's Dilemma," Amelia E. Barr's "Was It Right to Forgive?" E. W. Hornung's "Dead Men Tell No Tales," Shan F. Bullock's "The Barrows," Joseph Hatton's "When Rogues Fall Out," and "The White King of Manoa," Edward S. Van Zile's "With Sword and Crucifix," Stanley Waterloo's "The Seekers," Edith Wharton's "The Fountaine," Arlo Bates' "Love in a Cloud," Lilian Bell's "The Expatriates," and John Kendrick Bangs' "The Idiot at Home."

A book may be rejected at the Public Library for any one of the following reasons, or for many others:

It is immoral. It is below the author's usual standard. The library has enough of that author anyway. It is poorly written. It does not tend to promote culture. It is too sensational. It is a plagiarist. The money could be better spent for another book, etc.

Most of the exclusions seem just, and Henry James, William le Queux, and Captain Charles King, are fairly treated, no doubt. At any rate, it is certain that the readers who have duty it is to examine and report upon new books, do their work conscientiously, and fortuitously, with a greater display of skill than good judgment than one would expect them to show. In fact, we ought to be grateful for the good sense underlying most of these decisions.

March 5 1901

"This Country, with its Institutions
Belongs to the People who Inhabit it."

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

ABBEY'S GRAIL PICTURES FOR OUR LIBRARY

London, Mar. 5.—E. A. Abbey's Grail pictures for the Boston Public Library are now in an advanced stage, and several of them are receiving the finishing touches preparatory for exhibition in Paris.

Among these is the largest and most brilliant of the group, a throng of 20 or more maidens welcoming the red knight, Sir Galahad, who has thrown down shield and helmet and is liberating them.

The knight is one of the best figures Mr. Abbey has ever painted. The vivid red is toned down by chain armor, and the ef-

fect of hardness of manly strength is produced in contrast with the softness and tenderness of the three groups of maidens.

Other paintings virtually finished are Sir Galahad's fight with seven black and gray knights, representing seven deadly sins. The knight is shown in a boat with an angel in the bow, and the golden tree of life, with angels, witnessing the knight's rescue.

The only remaining work will be finished in time for exhibition in London in the early autumn with those previously sent in Paris, and the entire group will be sent to America before the close of the year.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901

THE LIBRARY AND THE POST OFFICE

Mr. W. Scott, secretary of the New England Education League and Library Post Committee, has just issued a report of the effort made and making to secure a cheap library post in the United States. The purpose of this movement has been definitely stated in a bill introduced in Congress something over a year ago by Congressman Lawrence of this State, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The bill provides, or rather provided—for we suppose it has passed into the waste heap of unconsidered measures—that, subject to such regulation as the postmaster-general may from time to time determine, books and other printed matter, belonging to and passing from and to any libraries of certain enumerated classes, be admitted to carriage by the mail at one cent a pound or fraction thereof.

In these classes were included public libraries maintained wholly or in part by taxation by towns, cities, States or other political units, or by the United States, school libraries supported by taxation or having tax exemptions belonging to educational institutions of all grades, and a society or social libraries having entire or partial tax exemption, or other public privileges, maintained by endowment or taxation, or from both sources by religious, professional, trade, industrial or library associations. The Massachusetts Teachers' Association and various other representative bodies passed resolutions approving the bill. The number and character of the people endorsing the movement are sufficient to establish its value as an educational influence.

The only plausible objection that can be urged against the full exploitation of the proposed system is that it would be an additional burden to the postal department; but that department exists to bear burdens, provided they carry with them commensurate benefit, as would undoubtedly be the case in this instance. Moreover, the discussion caused by the cent rates has not been due to its use in legitimate service, but to an abuse of the privilege. A legitimate employment of the one-cent rate has not been the cause of postal deficits, but the abuse of second-class matter, overuse of the free system, or high charges of railroads. It is urged that even express companies carry second-class matter at cent rates above a five-cent minimum, which includes calling for packages, receipting and delivering to the address, and should Congress classify library books as second-class matter the express companies would probably give to libraries the same favorable rates.

As to the advantages of such a system, no reasonable doubt can exist. It would make of every post office a library branch, and make good literature available to every community, and give educational opportunities to every family. In some States, notably our own, public libraries are almost universal. There are only a very few towns without them. A cheap library post would not interfere with these institutions but only make them more serviceable, for from the remote parts of various towns the inhabitants do not visit their library centers twice a year. The library has become a powerful factor in American education, but it can be made infinitely more serviceable than it is at present when the postal system cooperates with it at the cheap rate proposed.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6, 1901.

ABBEY'S PICTURES NEARLY DONE.

They Are Designed for the Boston Public Library, and Will be Exhibited in Paris Shortly.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Edwin A. Abbey's Holy Grail pictures for the Boston public library are now in an advanced stage, says the Tribune's London correspondent, and several of them are receiving the finishing touches preparatory for exhibition in Paris.

Among these is the largest and most brilliant of the group, a throng of 20 or more maidens welcoming the red knight, Sir Galahad, who has thrown down shield and helmet and is liberating them.

The knight is one of the best figures Mr. Abbey has ever painted. The vivid red is toned down by chain armor, and the effect of hardness, of manly strength, is produced in contrast with the softness and tenderness of the three groups of maidens. The picture is a masterpiece of composition.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 66.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN.

Important Books Added During the Past Month—Lectures on Municipal Administration.

The March bulletin of the Boston Public Library is ready for distribution. It is remarkable chiefly for accessions made between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15 in the departments of literature and the useful and industrial arts. As an appendix, there is published the conclusion of a "Journal of a Survey in 1891, for a Canal Across Cape Cod, by James Winthrop," continued from the February bulletin. The journal is a most interesting and instructive document, of more or less direct local importance today to persons interested in the celebrated Cape Cod canal question.

The bulletin contains also an announcement of the course of lectures on methods of municipal administration which the trustees have arranged to be delivered at 6 P. M. in the lecture room of the library, Boylston street entrance, as follows:

Monday, March 11, 1901.—Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, "The Position of Permanent Officials in English Municipal Government."
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Monday, April 22.—Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, "Sanitary Aspects of the Construction and Care of City Streets."
Monday, April 29.—Mr. George G. Crocker, "Transportation in Cities."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901

SARGENT'S WORK ADVANCED

BOSTON LIBRARY DECORATIONS NEARING COMPLETION

London, March 6.—It is reported that John S. Sargent, who has passed a busy winter, has completed a portion of the art work of the Boston Public Library, and will exhibit it at the academy this spring. It is described as decorative work of the highest artistic quality, which reveals fresh resources of creative power and originality.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 64.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901.

MRS. WOOLSON TO SPEAK.

Will Discuss Velasquez, One of Whose Portraits Is at the Art Museum.

Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson, president of the Castilian Club, and a recognized authority on the art of Spain, is to give a free public lecture at the Public Library Thursday evening, on "Velasquez and Murillo." Mrs. Woolson's lecture is on account of the recent purchase of Velasquez's portrait of Philip IV. by the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts. Velasquez was a court painter, and his work will compare favorably with Murillo, the great painter of the people.

Traveler's Map.

This from the book note sheets of one of the big publishing houses should interest Bostonians:

"Groping of the exclusion by the ladies and gentlemen on the committee of selection in the Boston Public Library, of Maurice Hewlett's charming 'Little Novels of Italy,' the following lines on his work are not without point. We reprint them from the New York Times Saturday Review. They are addressed presumably to other novelists of the day by John Ernest McCann. We write with pen: this New Man with a sword."

To write with ink, and be with blood and tears;
To write from the heart, and be from the head and heart;
He fronts his work like Richard, his great lord,
Or like a god who rules starred hemispheres.

And not like greedy traders in a mart!
The Boston library committee must be very sophisticated to sniff mischief in the pages of a writer like Hewlett. In some New England minds, however, exquisite pleasure is akin to wickedness.

BOSTON POST. The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1901.
(Copyright, 1901, Post Publishing Company.)

The Public Library Ban.

The New York Sun published a week or two ago a list of books forbidden to circulate from the Boston library. The remarkable list has been the subject of considerable discussion, guessing and amusement. One book in vain for reasons for putting some of them under the ban. For instance, why should the committee object to Mary Wilkins' "The People of Our Neighborhood," Egerton Castle's "Young April," one of the most charming of recent books, Frederic's "Gloria Mundi," Pemberton's "Kronstadt," Mrs. Wharton's "Touchstone," and a dozen others? "Senator North" is, I suppose, "immoral," so is W. Pett Ridge's "By Order of the Magistrate," George Ade is vulgar, of course; so is Winston Churchill in "The Idiot at Home," "The Adventures of a Freshman," by Jesse Lynch Williams, would set a bad example to the youth of Harvard, ditto Hornung's "Amateur Crackman," Henry James' "The Two Magics" would frighten timid folk.

The only book on the list the reason for excluding which is plain, is that atrocity "The Expatriates," by Lilian Bell, which so disappointed the many who knew she could write well and looked for a good novel when her first book was announced. But the list is a puzzle to the ordinary mind, and as the New York Times says, the committee seems to take "an attitude altogether unbecomingly Phari- sical and what is worse, unbecomingly Bostonian." Boston is what the boys call "right," but there is certainly something queer about its library committee. Presumably, however, they are likely to survive the storm—even to flourish in it.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 67.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1901.

BOSTON LIBRARY BLACK LIST.

Popular Books Tabooed by the Examining Committee.

Books of Some of the Best Writers of the Day Marked with the Fatal Word "Rejected"—Question of What Is Proper Reading for the Public.

A more surprising document could scarcely be discovered regarding that always vexatious question of "What is proper reading?" than the report of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library, says the Boston correspondent of a western paper.

This committee is supposed to have the say as to what new novels, juvenile books and works of fiction in general shall be circulated in the Public Library, that is, the examining committee is the supreme court in the adjudication of matters of current literature, anyway.

The showing that the committee's reports of the past two years make will probably prove as astonishing to the publishers, and even the authors themselves, as to the reading public. The lesson of these papers raises a multitude of questions, and serves as a suggestive comment upon the attempt to let a few people of the highest cultivation assume the function of deciding what is literature, and what is its reading matter.

Boston is commonly reputed to be the very fountain head of culture in this country. Her Public Library is acknowledged to be one of the most ably conducted in America, and to stand as an august tribunal upon the weighty problem of determining what is suitable reading for the masses. The examining committee is supposed to be made up, in so far as it would be possible to establish such an organization, of representative, learned and most respectable individuals.

In rendering their verdict as to whether a new book should be put in circulation at the Public Library it must be remembered that the committee can give any one of the following, or 50 others, for that matter, as reasons why the particular volume is listed in their reports as "Rejected":

It is immoral. It is below the author's usual standard. The library has enough of that author anyway. It is poorly written. It does not tend to promote culture. It is too sensational. It is a plagiarist. The money could be better spent for another book, etc.

Whatever the particular reason was, it is a fact that on Dec. 19, 1898, the examining committee in its report included the list of books headed "Rejected." Edward Noves Westcott's book "David Harum." Further scrutiny of the long string of names and titles placed under the "rejected" heading reveals many similarly interesting things. For instance, Mrs. Alden ("Pansy") was for years considered one of the ablest writers for young people. Her yearly crop of children's stories had tremendous sale and popularity. Nevertheless, "Pansy" seems to have had some clash with the examining committee, for under its fatal "rejected" appear Mrs. Alden's "Reuben's Hindrances," "A Son of the State," and "A Daughter of a Freshman."

It has been claimed that nobody could write of the folks down Plymouth way as could Maria Louise Pool, Maria, however, had to take "rejection" medicine with the rest. There are listed her "Friendship and Folly," "A Golden Rule," and "Land in the Hills." George Ade's "Two Horrie" and "Modern Edith" want to do for the Boston Public Library, and will Winston Churchill's "The Idiot at Home," "The Adventures of a Freshman," by Jesse Lynch Williams, would set a bad example to the youth of Harvard, ditto Hornung's "Amateur Crackman," Henry James' "The Two Magics" would frighten timid folk.

The following are all registered under the ominous "Rejected" of the examining committee. The list contains some of the best known of our present day writers. Here they are:

Max Pemberton's "Kronstadt," Laura E. Richards' "The Order of the Magistrate," Gertrude Atherton's "The Californians," "Senator North" and "A Daughter of the Vine," R. W. Chambers' "In the Quarter," "Outsiders" and "The Conspirator," Molly E. Seawell's "The Loves of Lady Arabella," Henry James' "The Two Magics," Robert Barr's "Tekla," Maarten Maartens' "Her Memory," Julia Magruder's "Struan," Jules Verne's "An Antarctic Mystery," Emile Zola's "Stories for Nino," Robert Barr's "Jennie Baxter, Journalist," E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Crackman," Robert Herrick's "Love's Dilemma," Amelia E. Barr's "Was It Right to Forgive?" E. W. Hornung's "Dead Men Tell No Tales," Shan F. Bullock's "The Barrows," Joseph Hatton's "When Rogues Fall Out," and John Kendrick Bangs' "The Idiot at Home" and "The Idiot at Home."

THE CHRONICLE.

Censures of Novels.

Among the books which have been "tabled" by the examining committee is "The Idiot at Home," by John Kendrick Bangs. It is refused admission to the library.

Many of them, it will be noticed, are

Admiral's "Winston Churchill's "The Love of Lady Arabella," Henry James' "The Two Magies," Robert Barr's "The Idiot at Home," William W. Howells' "The Idiot at Home," Capt. Charles King's "A Wounded Name," Mary E. Wilkins' "The People of Our Neighborhood," Lucille Hyde's "The Adventures of Capt. Kettle," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans," Paul Leicester Ford's "The Little Tales of Cupid," Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi," Amelia E. Barr's "Trinity Bells," S. R. Crockett's "Lone Marsh," Egerton Castle's "Young April," Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Spanish Peggy," W. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State," Jesse Lynch Williams' "Adventures of a Freshman," Gertrude Atherton's "The Californians," "Senator North" and "A Daughter of the Vine," R. W. Chambers' "In the Quarter," "Outsiders" and "The Conspirators," Mott E. Seawell's "The Loves of Lady Arabella," Henry James' "The Two Magies," Robert Barr's "The Idiot at Home," Maarten Maartens' "Her Memory," Julia Magruder's "Struan," Jules Verne's "An Antarctic Mystery," Emile Zola's "Stories for Nino," Robert Barr's "Jeannie Baxter, Journalist," E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Crackman," Robert Herrick's "Love's Dilemma," Amelia E. Barr's "Was It Right to Forgive?" E. W. Hornung's "Dead Men Tell No Tales," Shan F. Bullock's "The Barrows," Joseph Hatton's "When Rogues Fall Out," and "The White King of Monaco," Edward S. Van Zile's "With Sword and Crucifix," Stanley Waterloo's "The Seekers," Edith Wharton's "The Touchstone," Arlo Bates' "Love in a Cloud," Lillian Bell's "The Expatiates," and John Kendrick Bangs' "The Idiot at Home."

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Most of the exclusions seem just, and Henry James, William le Queux, and Captain Charles King, are fairly treated, no doubt. At any rate, it is certain that the readers whose duty it is to examine and report upon new books, do their work conscientiously, and fortunately, with a greater display of skill and good judgment than one would expect them to show. In fact, we ought to be grateful for the good sense underlying most of these decisions.

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Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901

THE LIBRARY AND THE POST OFFICE

Mr. W. Scott, secretary of the New England Education League and Library Post Committee, has just issued a report of the effort made in making a report of the purpose of this movement has been definitely stated in a bill introduced in Congress something over a year ago by Congressman Lawrence of this State, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The bill provides, or rather provided—for we suppose it has passed into the waste basket of unconsidered measures—that, subject to such regulation as the postmaster-general may from time to time determine, books and other printed matter, belonging to and passing from and to any libraries of certain enumerated classes, be admitted to carriage by the mail at one cent a pound or fraction thereof.

In these classes were included public libraries maintained wholly or in part by taxation by towns, cities, States or other political units, or by the United States, school libraries supported by taxation or having tax exemptions belonging to educational institutions of all grades, and society or social libraries having entire or partial tax exemption, or other public privileges, maintained by endowment or taxation, or from both sources by religious, professional, trade, industrial or library associations. The Massachusetts Teachers' Association and various other representative bodies passed resolutions approving the bill. The number and character of the people endorsing the movement are sufficient to establish its value as an educational influence.

The only plausible objection that can be urged against the full exploitation of the proposed system is that it would be an additional burden to the postal department; but that department exists to bear burdens, provided they carry with them commensurate benefit, as would undoubtedly be the case in this instance. Moreover, the discussion caused by the cent rates has not been due to its use in legitimate service, but to an abuse of the privilege. A legitimate employment of the one-cent rate has not been the cause of postal deficits, but the abuse of second-class matter, overuse of the free system, or high charges of railroads. It is urged that even express companies carry second-class matter at cent rates above a five-cent minimum, which includes calling for packages, receipting and delivering to the address, and should Congress classify library books as second-class matter the express companies would probably give to libraries the same favorable rates.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 86.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN.

Important Books Added During the Past Month—Lectures on Municipal Administration.

The March bulletin of the Boston Public Library is ready for distribution. It is remarkable chiefly for accessions made between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15 in the departments of literature and the useful and industrial arts. As an appendix, there is published the conclusion of a "Journal of a Survey in 1891, for a Canal Across Cape Cod, by James Winthrop," continued from the February bulletin. The Journal is a most interesting and instructive document, of more or less direct local importance today to persons interested in the celebrated Cape Cod canal question.

The bulletin contains also an announcement of the course of lectures on methods of municipal administration which the trustees have arranged to be delivered at 8 P. M. in the lecture room of the library, Boylston street entrance, as follows:

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Boston Transcript

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A more surprising document could scarce be discovered regarding that always vexatious question of "What is proper reading?" than the report of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library, says the Boston correspondent of a western paper.

This committee is supposed to have the say as to what new novels, juvenile books and works of fiction in general shall be circulated in the Public Library, that is, the examining committee is the supreme court in the adjudication of matters of current literature, anyway. The showing that the committee's reports of the last two years make will probably prove as astonishing to the publishers, and even the authors themselves, as to the reading public. The lesson of these papers raises a multi-faceted question upon the attempt to let a few people of the highest cultivation assume the function of deciding what is literature, and what is fit reading matter.

Boston is commonly reputed to be the very fountain head of culture in this country. Her Public Library is acknowledged to be one of the most ably conducted in America, and to stand as an example of the highest type of library management for the masses. The examining committee is supposed to be made up, in so far as it would be possible to establish such an organization, of representative, learned and most respectable individuals.

In rendering their verdict as to whether a new book should be put in circulation at the Public Library must be remembered that the committee must give any one of the following, or 50 others, for that matter, to reject. The particular volume is listed in their reports as "Rejected."

It is immoral. It is below the author's usual standard. The library has enough of that author anyway. It is poorly written. It is too sensational. It is a plagiarism. It would tend to create anarchy. The money could be better spent for another book, etc.

Whatever the particular reason was, it is a fact that, on Dec. 15, 1898, the examining committee in its report included among the list of books headed "Rejected," Edward Noyes Westcott's book "David Harum." Further scrutiny of the long string of names and titles placed under the "rejected" heading reveals many similarly interesting things. For instance, Mrs. Alden "Pansy" was for years considered one of the chief writers for young people. Her yearly crop of children's stories have had tremendous sale and popularity. Nevertheless, "Pansy" seems to have had slow sliding with the examining committee, for under its fateful "rejected" appear Mrs. Alden's "Reuben's Hindrance," "As in a Mirror" and "A Modern Sacrifice."

It has been claimed that nobody could write of the folks down Plymouth way as could Maria Louise Pool. Maria, however, had to take "rejection" medicine with the rest of the authors. Her "Friendship and Folly," "A Golden Stream" and "Land 'n' Hushes," George Ade's "The Moderns," "The Moderns" won't do for the Boston Public Library. Neither will Winston Churchill's "The Celebrity," Paul Bourget's "Domestic Dramas," Sir Walter Besant's "The Changeling," Lillian Bell's "The Instinct of Step-Fatherhood," William le Queux's "Scribes and Pharisees," Capt. Charles King's "A Wounded Name," Mary E. Wilkins' "The People of Our Neighborhood," Lucille Hyde's "The Adventures of Capt. Kettle," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans," Paul Leicester Ford's "The Little Tales of Cupid," Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi," Amelia E. Barr's "Trinity Bells," S. R. Crockett's "Lone Marsh," Egerton Castle's "Young April," Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Spanish Peggy," W. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State," nor Jesse Lynch Williams' "Adventures of a Freshman."

The following are all registered under the unimpeachable "Rejected" of the examining committee. The list contains some of the best known of our present day writers. Here they are:

Max Pemberton's "Kronstadt," Laura Richard's "Love and Rocks," W. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State," Gertrude Atherton's "The Californians," "Senator North" and "A Daughter of the Vine," R. W. Chambers' "In the Quarter," "Outsiders" and "The Conspirators," Mott E. Seawell's "The Loves of Lady Arabella," Henry James' "The Two Magies," Robert Barr's "Tekla," Maarten Maartens' "Her Memory," Julia Magruder's "Struan," Jules Verne's "An Antarctic Mystery," Emile Zola's "Stories for Nino," Robert Barr's "Jeannie Baxter, Journalist," E. W. Hornung's "The Amateur Crackman," Robert Herrick's "Love's Dilemma," Amelia E. Barr's "Was It Right to Forgive?" E. W. Hornung's "Dead Men Tell No Tales," Shan F. Bullock's "The Barrows," Joseph Hatton's "When Rogues Fall Out," and "The White King of Monaco," Edward S. Van Zile's "With Sword and Crucifix," Stanley Waterloo's "The Seekers," Edith Wharton's "The Touchstone," Arlo Bates' "Love in a Cloud," Lillian Bell's "The Expatiates," John Kendrick Bangs' "The Idiot at Home," and Ople Read's "In the Alamo."

A prominent official of the Boston Public Library has made this statement concerning these strange "tablets" of the censors:

"I am sorry that such a review as this prevails. We are not a library in a provincial city, where there is of room to house the books of novels or where there is need to take the criticism of the public to the extent as this. The library is a place where a few persons will come to read, and where they will find what they need."

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The chairman read a letter from the Rev. Walter E. C. Smith, pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, the purport of which was that the writer did not consider the site at the corner of Upland and Humphrey streets a suitable site for the proposed building. He further advanced various reasons for his opinion, among them being that the site was too small, that it was too near the railroad, that it was too near the city hall, and that when the proposed building was erected the grade of the Dudley street crossing is made the location will prove very unfavorable.

The chairman, Mr. Savory, said the location of a municipal building is of great importance, and would be of great advantage to the city and an improvement of the city of Upland's Corner. He did not favor the site suggested by the committee, but he believed that if the building was erected there, it would not be far from the city hall, and it would be far from the railroad.

He also thought of this building as a part of Upland's Corner, and it seemed to him that a better site, more advantageous and not in a hollow or near a railroad, could be secured. If there is a money surplus in the appropriation that has been granted to secure a building in the right place, he thought it would be a good idea to wait until a larger appropriation could be secured.

The meeting was then opened for discussion, and the Rev. Eugene R. Shippen was the first to claim attention. He was much disappointed, he said, at the selection of the Dudley street site, but, after hearing the arguments advanced by the members of the committee, he felt confident that they had acted to the best of their ability. It was a question, and not a theory, he said, that was forced on that committee.

He said he trusted the remonstrance against the Dudley street site would have such influence as to secure an additional appropriation.

Mayor Hart, as he arose to speak, was given an enthusiastic reception. He said he had no preference as to where this building should be located. He informed his audience that two favorable offers of land, about equally distant from Upland's Corner, had been received, one being the site already mentioned, and the other on Columbia road. The land is available at both places, he said, and his only desire was to carry out the wishes of the majority of the people.

It is expected to put about \$15,000 into the land, said the mayor, and then go to the city government and ask for an added appropriation for the construction of the building. He did not believe that it would be possible to go over \$20,000 as a total. Before concluding, he said that the lot on Columbia road is a very good one, and will be all right if the people are desirous of having the building on the boulevard.

The next speaker was Alderman George R. Miller of ward 20, who said this building was not to be built for ward 16 alone, but for the people of Dorchester. In reference to the financial question, Alderman Miller said he had already put in an order for \$25,000, in addition to what has been secured, and, in his opinion, the construction will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. He hoped, as this would be the first building of its kind to be erected in Boston, that it would be an honor to the community.

The Rev. William H. Albright, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, and Mr. Whittemore, president of the North Dorchester Republican Club, spoke against the site selected by the committee, and laid emphasis on the fact that the proper place for a building of this kind was on the Columbia road boulevard.

On behalf of the committee, Franklin Young was called upon to speak. He stated that the committee had absolutely no axe to grind and no preference for any lot, but had simply chosen what they thought was best. The committee, he said, believed that the \$25,000 was for the building and land together, and that this was all that could be secured. The committee had considered 15 different propositions for property, and the Humphrey street lot was not their first choice.

The city solicitor informed them that they could not spend the entire \$25,000 for land, and as the city architect stated that it would be necessary to secure an area of 12,000 square feet, Mr. Young said that they had been working on such a basis. Their reason for selecting the Dudley street property was that it seemed to fit all conditions, such as being a central location and being on a corner.

The committee, said Mr. Young, have recommended a lot of 12,000 feet that can be purchased at a price not exceeding \$18,000. In support of the committee's action, the speaker said that it has been at the disposal of every one in the ward, and that it was within the province of every one at all times to learn what was going on. If the committee were assured of money enough to procure a building at Upland's Corner on Columbia road, Mr. Young stated that there is no doubt they would change their opinion as to location. As for waiting for further appropriation, the speaker said he had known of appropriations being diverted.

Ex-Alderman P. F. McDonald, also a member of the committee, said the lowest price quoted to him for property on Columbia road was \$2 a foot. The committee, said he, were simply servants of the people, and when they learned that they could secure property not far distant for 50 cents a foot, and save \$500 to the city, which sum could be put into the building, they thought it advisable to do so.

Mr. Albright offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, we have listened with interest to the report of our committee, and we commend them for their preference for the lot at the corner of Upland and Humphrey streets, but it is the sense of this meeting that the municipal building be placed on Upland's Corner as possible, and we instruct our committee to secure such a site as soon as possible, and recommend the same to the mayor.

This resolution was adopted, and the meeting was adjourned after a vote of thanks to the committee.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 71.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1901.

JOHN S. SARGENT ILL.

Famous Painter is Suffering with Influenza and Confined to His Bed in His London Home.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1901. A London dispatch to the Tribune says John S. Sargent, who has been hard at work during the winter on decorative designs for the Boston Public Library, and on many portraits, is very ill with influenza, and unable to leave his bed. His physicians are hoping that he will be able before long to go to some south coast town for convalescence and rest. He has planned a journey to America in October.

BOSTON POST.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A London dispatch to the Tribune says John S. Sargent, the noted painter, who has been

hard at work during the winter on decorative designs for the Boston Public Library, is very ill. He had planned a journey to America in October.



JOHN S. SARGENT.
The noted painter, who is seriously ill.
(Photo by F. L. Davis.)

No cord

March 1901

The Herald's correction of the absurd yarns about the alleged rejection of novels at our Public Library is a little longer in extent and loaded with detail than those printed already by The Record and other papers. But it all helps to put an end to the absurd and twisted version of the facts that have been travelling the country over, and is accordingly welcome, even if a trifle late.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 73.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

BOSTON'S LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

[From Harper's Weekly.]
That the majority of them are young we know, because they are not married. But are they red, white or blue stockings? Do they approve of the "straight military fronts"? Do hoops still gallop in the east wind? Who of the committee was permitted to reveal in "glorified sensuality" until she became "weary"? And who, pray, is the girl of a bygone time who still cherishes a discolored recollection of looking in vain for the dead and buried Rochester?

We respectfully but firmly suggest the printing of portraits of the members of the committee—in the "Transcript," if necessary, but preferably in the "Catalogue."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 70.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1901.

NO CENSOR OF MORALS.

How Boston's Books Are Selected.

PUBLIC LIBRARY METHODS.

The Reading Committee First Samples the Fiction.

TRUSTEES MAKE THE PURCHASES.

Statements by the Librarian and Those Associated with Him.

Recent discussion of the methods of selecting books for purchase by the Public Library, coupled with criticism more or less aired of the "Fiction committee" and its standards, leading to the acceptance or rejection of a given book, have aroused a natural curiosity as to how the work was done.

The Boston Public Library is not merely the largest institution of the kind in the country, but there is practically no second. Elsewhere the pressure for space on the library shelves is not so great, but the librarian and his staff can choose what is wanted from the ocean of books without resorting to outside aid. In Boston, however, the task would well nigh monopolize all the time of those of the employees competent to express an opinion on a new book. Some outside assistance is obviously necessary, and the methods of the Boston Public Library are outlined below by those entrusted with the selection.

HOW BOOKS ARE SELECTED.

Librarian Whitney Explains the Methods Pursued at Boston's Public Library.

"I regret," said Librarian James L. Whitney, "that it was incorrectly stated in some newspapers, that the Boston Public Library acts as a censor on books, or tries to regulate the morals of the public. If any books are rejected from the library there are a number of reasons for such a course, the principal one being in most cases the lack of money to buy new books.

"The reading committee, of which so much talk is heard, is made up of a number of estimable men and women. They are not final by any means in their judgment on books. It is merely a committee on suggestion. It would require an enormous sum of money for the Public Library to pay a staff of

that, in my next report, I will suggest that this work needs to be transferred from the catalogue department to a separate department. During the year 9435 titles have been searched for in the catalogues. The preliminary work of reading the book notices of periodicals and of the search through sale catalogues and other lists is considerable. I wish to express my thanks to those who have been earnest in my support in this matter.

"One good rule in life is never to allow your outgo of money to exceed your income. This applies to the running of the library. We have a certain amount of money to spend for new books. Every week new fiction appears. If we decide to accept a book, one copy will not suffice. For example, we were obliged to buy 25 copies of David Harum in order to supply our branches and deposit stations.

"Let us say that 25 new books of fiction appear weekly, and sell at \$1 a copy. Now if we purchased all these books, and then bought 25 copies of each, it would amount to \$275 a week. Now, this is more money than we can spend for the purchase of new books of any kind. It must be remembered, also, that works on fiction do not occupy our entire time, although perhaps more money is spent on fiction than for books of any other kind.

"We get the very best books we can, and in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the public. We believe that the collection of books at present in the library represents moderately well the tastes and needs of the people of Boston and vicinity. We recognize the difficulties in the judgment purchase of books for a library with a already present 500,000 volumes. We try to do the best we can to serve the public. It is possible that mistakes have been made; if so, we will take pains to rectify them."

NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT.

The Acting Chairman of the Fiction Reading Committee Tells How Its Work is Done.

Herald, March 11

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CRITICISM OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

On Friday afternoon The Herald republished a letter which appeared in a western newspaper from its Boston correspondent, setting forth that the Boston Public Library had not purchased—that is, had "rejected," on the report of its examining committee—a large number of books which are excellent works of well known authors, and are generally regarded as unobjectionable on any grounds which should exclude them from the circulating department of a public library of the standing and resources of the Boston library. We do not know the name of the author of the letter, but it has had a large circulation in the press of the country, either complete or by extracts, with comments reflecting more or less severely on the "narrowness" of the management of our library. Evidently it was written by one who has some knowledge of the library affairs, either at first hand or through others. Any refutation of its specific statements or reply to its condemnation, in order to be conclusive, must come from authoritative sources. We make no claim to speak in behalf of the library management; but there are some considerations that lie on the surface, or are easily ascertained, which it is worth while to suggest to those eager critics.

In the first place, the library does not profess to include all popular fiction in its purchases. It has not the means for doing it, if it had a desire to do it. It is not an omnium gatherum like the National Library in Washington, or the British Museum. It is forced, by the limitation of its resources, to make selections. When we read of the aggregate sum annually appropriated for the purchase of books, it may seem to some as if everything that is published during the year might be bought. But any person familiar with the book market knows better. Nor can the sum that is available for purchasing books be wholly devoted to new publications, much less to new fiction. The Boston Public Library has a department of books for general circulation which includes much beside fiction. It has, besides, other departments of great usefulness, public usefulness, although the books never leave the building. All these have to be kept up, and for many of them purchases have to be made regularly or occasionally that are costly. Moreover, even in fiction it cannot limit its acquisitions to fiction in the English language. Our mixed population demands, and has a right to demand, fair consideration in books which they can read.

From all these circumstances and conditions of the administration of the trust it is plain that the library cannot purchase everything, nor can it always purchase as soon as it comes upon the market what it desires and intends to purchase ultimately. As we understand the method of procedure, there is a meeting every week for the purpose of determining what purchases shall be made, and at this meeting all the suggestions and propositions that have accumulated for a week are considered and in some manner acted upon. It sometimes happens that in order to take advantage of favorable opportunities to strengthen other departments the sum that may be spent for fiction in a particular week is less than it generally is. But at all times it is necessary to make selections. In making selections somebody's judgment has to be depended upon. No one person can read all that is published. But the rejection of a book for immediate purchase is not necessarily a final act. Books are often temporarily rejected when it is fully intended to obtain them later, or intended to obtain other judgments of their quality before they are ruled out. The case of the book "David Harum" is an instance in point. It was "rejected," this letter says, at a certain meeting. The reason for the rejection is not given, but whatever it was it did not prevent the library from having as many as thirty-five copies of it later. And many another book, once "rejected" for some reason, perhaps not at all affecting its substantial merit, is in fact only postponed for fuller information or a fuller treasury.

Nobody will aver that any reader's judgment touching the character—popular, literary, ethical, or moral—of a new book is infallible. If there is any such reader, he is also the most profitable wages reading for publishers than for libraries. Nevertheless, con-

The Reading Committee First Samples the Fiction.

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"The reading committee, of which so much talk is heard, is made up of a number of estimable men and women. They are not final by any means in their judgment on books. It is merely a committee on suggestion. It would require an enormous sum of money for the Public Library to pay a staff of professional readers for new books. When you consider the endless line of subjects which are written about, and the variety of topics, some idea may be gained of how difficult it would be to get readers.

"At the present time we have a committee which may not be absolutely perfect, yet is as near perfect as it is possible for human agencies to secure. For instance, books on psychology are referred to Prof. William James of Harvard College. He suggests what new books on psychology the trustees of the library might purchase. In the matter of numismatics, Dr. Storer selects books for us. On scientific works we look to Mr. Murdoch of the Smithsonian Institution. As in these technical subjects, so in fiction. In this fourth year of its service the fiction committee has rendered valuable aid to the library.

"The books read by this committee numbered 47 for the past year. From those receiving their approval there were bought and placed in the central library and branches 218 copies, as against 183 in 1898-99, and 229 in 1897-98. The total expenditure for current fiction for the central library, branches and deposit stations has been \$225.74 in 1899-00, as against \$192.38 in 1898-99 and \$181.89, as against \$162.38 in 1897-98. The chairman of the committee, Mrs. Mary Morrison, being in Europe, Mr. William L. Parker was appointed acting chairman.

"Most of the aid we get in this line is anonymous, and a great deal of it is necessarily so. Let me describe it. It is my memory from the report of 1898-99. A committee numbering at one time from 18 to 20 persons, all residents of the city, has undertaken to read every work of current fiction in English to report to the librarian in writing certain information regarding it. The information requested is, in chief, is the book suitable for child or for adult? Is it historical, or purely romantic? Narrative, or does it deal with some contemporary social problem? If historical, what period of history does it deal with? Its merits and defects? As to accuracy, if historical, temper, if touching social problems, apparent sincerity, if treating religious problems, morality and style, and an outline of the plot sufficient to render intelligible the information above described.

"Every new work of fiction in English is read and thus reported upon independently by two persons; if their reports disagree, by a third. The reports are of the greatest service to the administration of the library, and have been made use of by the other institutions or boards having the responsibility of selecting from the mass of current publications, but unable to examine each book in detail.

"The committee does not select books for the library; it merely furnishes information by which the books may be more intelligently selected by the librarian and trustees. It indicates, also, an opinion whether, on the whole, the book is worthy. It is an element in the selection, but no more. And the final decision for acceptance or rejection frequently runs counter to it.

"This committee on fiction is not a body of experts; it is composed of persons selected at large, sufficiently numerous to represent at any one time a wide range of points of view. Its personnel is constantly changing. Its purpose is not to select books, but to give an opinion, being to secure the average judgment of the general public. The committee is not furnished by the administration with any standards of criticism. Indeed, its requests for such standards have regularly been declined.

"The research involved in the adequate looking up of the titles of books to be recommended for purchase is so great

that, in my next report, I will suggest that this work needs to be transferred from the catalogue department to a separate department. During the year 9435 titles have been searched for in the catalogues. The preliminary work of reading the book notices of periodicals and of the search through sales catalogues and other lists is considerable. I wish to express my thanks to those who have been earnest in my support in this matter.

"One good rule in life is never to allow your outgo of money to exceed your income. This applies to the running of the library. We have a certain amount of money to spend for new books. Every week new fiction appears. If we decide to accept a book, one copy will not suffice. For example, we were obliged to buy 25 copies of 'David Harum' in order to supply our branches and deposit stations.

"Let us say that 25 new books of fiction appear weekly, and sell at \$1 a copy. Now, if we accepted all these books, and then bought 15 copies of each, it would amount to \$250 a week. Now, this is more money than we can spend for the purchase of new books of any kind. It must be remembered, also, that works on fiction do not occupy our entire time, although perhaps more money is spent on fiction than for books in any other line.

"We get the very best books we can, and in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the public. We believe that the collection of books at present in the library represents moderately well the tastes and needs of the people of Boston and vicinity. We recognize the difficulties in the judicious purchase of books for a library which already possesses 500,000 volumes. We try to do the best we can to serve the public. It is possible that mistakes have been made; if so, we will take pains to rectify them."

NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT.

The Acting Chairman of the Fiction Reading Committee Tells How Its Work Is Done.

Mrs. William L. Parker, who is the acting chairman of the fiction reading committee, owing to the absence of Mrs. Mary Morrison, was seen at her home. She said that there was nothing mysterious about the work of the committee, and certainly nothing to conceal.

The books that are read by this committee come to the library from Mr. W. B. Clark, who supplies all such books as soon as published, she said. The committee has nothing whatever to do with passing upon the books. Its duty is simply to read them and fill out the blanks that are furnished. Each book is read by two readers, and if an unfavorable report is turned in the book goes to a third.

At the end of the report a short synopsis of the story is given. If it deals with history, and there are glaring historical blunders, they are of course, stated. The reader, however, has absolutely nothing to do with the acceptance or rejection of the book. When the books are turned in at the library, and go to the various heads of departments, and from them to the board of trustees, who have the decision. It is upon their verdict that the books are purchased or dropped.

Speaking of the members of the fiction reading committee, Mrs. Parker said that she could not give a list. It was not that there was anything to be concealed, but that the committee was so large, and the members so numerous, that it was impossible to give a list.

"The fiction committee has a meeting once a year, which the trustees are invited to attend. This is not to discuss the merits of books read, and at no time for that purpose. The reader does not know whether he or she is the first, second or third to have the book.

The idea of having this reading committee originated with Librarian Putnam. It was selected first from the members of the Woman's Education Association. This was about five years ago. Since the first year it has been independent of the association, and embraces both ladies and gentlemen. A member may read for three months, and then be excused, another taking his or her place. In this way it is not burdensome. Many times the trustees suggest names, and all have to be approved by that board. At the present time, when the spring books are coming upon the market, there is, I should say, a committee composed of from 14 to 15 members."

Mrs. Barrett Wendell and Mrs. H. H. Shreve are members of the reading committee, but neither was willing to say anything about her own work or that of the committee.

MISSTATEMENTS MADE.

Assistant Librarian Fleischner Says Many Books Said to Be Tabooed Are on the Shelves.

Otto Fleischner, the assistant librarian, said that he could not give the names of the fiction committee, but explained that they only read books of fiction, and different readers made independent reports, which were of course, not final.

When we read of the aggregate sum annually appropriated for the purchase of books, it may seem to some as if everything that is published during the year might be bought. But any person familiar with the book market knows better. Nor can the sum that is available for purchasing books be wholly devoted to new publications, much less to new fiction. The Boston Public Library has a department of books for general circulation which includes much beside fiction. It has, besides, other departments of great usefulness, public usefulness, although the books never leave the building. All these have to be kept up, and for many of them purchases have to be made regularly or occasionally that are costly. Moreover, even in fiction it cannot limit its acquisitions to fiction in the English language. Our mixed population demands, and has a right to demand, fair consideration in books which they can read.

From all these circumstances and conditions of the administration of the trust it is plain that the library cannot purchase everything, nor can it always purchase as soon as it comes upon the market what it desires and intends to purchase ultimately. As we understand the method of procedure, there is a meeting every week for the purpose of determining what purchases shall be made, and at this meeting all the suggestions and propositions that have accumulated for a week are considered and in some manner acted upon. It sometimes happens that in order to take advantage of favorable opportunities to strengthen other departments the sum that may be spent for fiction in a particular week is less than it generally is. But at all times it is necessary to make selections. In making selections somebody's judgment has to be depended upon. No one person can read all that is published. But the rejection of a book for immediate purchase is not necessarily a final act. Books are often temporarily rejected when it is fully intended to obtain them later, or intended to obtain other judgments of their quality before they are ruled out. The case of the book "David Harum" is an instance in point. It was "rejected," this letter says, at a certain meeting. The reason for the rejection is not given, but whatever it was it did not prevent the library from having as many as thirty-five copies of it later. And many another book, once "rejected" for some reason, perhaps not at all affecting its substantial merit, is in fact only postponed for fuller information or a fuller treasury.

Nobody will aver that any reader's judgment touching the character—popular, literary, ethical, or moral—of a new book is infallible. If there is any such reader he (or she) can obtain more profitable wages reading for publishers than for libraries. Nevertheless, readers' judgments have to be taken in the first instance. The list of readers and examiners who serve the Public Library, so far as it is known, forbid the presumption that they are selected on any narrow ground of religious, social or literary prejudices. The New York Times lately published what does not purport to be a complete list, but it comprises nearly fifty ladies and gentlemen whose qualifications for such service would be generally recognized. It would not be an easy matter for any one to make another equal list that would seem more acceptable and trustworthy.

If one should say they would be apt to err on the side of responsibility and caution in respect of books to be made accessible to all classes, books to go into families of all stations in life and all degrees of vulgarity and refinement, he would say precisely what is on every account desirable in such a body. The mischief that might be wrought by the want of such conscientiousness and care is incalculable. Saying this is not saying that a public library should be a Sunday school library, nor is it saying that all these readers are equally broad-minded, competent and judicious, nor is it saying that the library ought to have means to purchase all the books that may be approved. It is saying simply that, as a body of judges of what a public library may properly purchase and circulate, they are conspicuously fit. We do not understand that the question of how many books the library can afford to purchase at any time is determined by these persons.

In the Annual Report for 1898-99, when Herbert Putnam was librarian, the first reference is made to the service of the corps of outside readers, which was then composed and undertaken to read every work of current fiction in English under consideration for purchase, and to report to the librarian in writing certain information regarding it. The information requested, he says, is in chief this: "Is the book suitable for child or for adult? Is it historical or purely romantic? Narrative, or does it deal with some contemporary social problem? If historical, what period of history does it depict? Its merits and defects as to accuracy (if historical), sincerity (if touching social problems), apparent sincerity (if treating religious problems), morality and style, and an outline of the plot sufficient to render intelligible the information above described." Every new work is thus read and reported upon independently by two persons; if their reports disagree, by a third. During the present

PUBLIC LIBRARY METHODS.

Assistant Librarian Fleischner Says
Many Books Said to Be Tabooed
Are on the Shelves.

He could not see any foundation whatever for the various newspaper stories published during the past six weeks, and was surprised that those papers should be led into making mis-statements, when they could at any time have learned the truth.

One Says They Do the Best They Can
with the Money They Have.

The Rev. Dr. DeNormandie, Col. Denton, Mr. Solomon Lincoln and Dr. Bowditch, Public Library trustees, were seen by Herald reporters, but all refused to make any statement about the blacklisting of books at the library. The only one who would say a word was Dr. Bowditch, who expressed himself with the following brevity: "We do the best we can with the money we have, and we get the best people we can to help us. That's all there is to it."

On Friday afternoon *The Herald* published a letter which appeared in a western newspaper from its Boston correspondent, setting forth that the Boston Public Library had not purchased—that is, had “rejected,” on the report of its examining committee—a large number of books which are excellent works of well known authors, and are generally regarded as unobjectionable on any grounds which should exclude them from the circulating department of a public library of the standing and resources of the Boston library. We do not know the name of the author of the letter, but it has had a large circulation in the press of the country, either complete or by extracts, with comments reflecting more or less severely on the “narrowness” of the management of our library. Evidently it was written by one who has some knowledge of the library affairs, either at first hand or through others. Any refutation of its specific statements or reply to its condemnation, in order to be conclusive, must come from authoritative sources. We make no claim to speak in behalf of the library management; but there are some considerations that lie on the surface, or are easily ascertained, which it is worth while to suggest to these eager critics.

In the first place, the library does not profess to include all popular fiction in its purchases. It has not the means for doing it, if it had a desire to do it. It is not an omnium gatherum like the National Library in Washington, or the British Museum. It is forced, by the

chase, and to report to the librarian if writing certain information regarding it. The information requested, he says is in chief this: "Is the book suitable for child or for adult? Is it historical or purely romantic? Narrative, or does it deal with some contemporary social problem? If historical, what period of history does it depict? Its merits and defects as to accuracy (if historical), tempo (if touching social problems), apparent sincerity (if treating religious problems), accuracy and style, and the outline of the plot sufficient to render intelligible the information above described." Every new work is thus read and reported upon independently by two persons; if their reports disagree, by a third. During the preceding year 548 books were so reported upon in writing. These reports, he adds, "are of the greatest service to the administration of the library, and have been made use of by other institutions and boards."

To guard against any misunderstanding, he states that these readers are an outside body, without official responsibility. "It is not substituted for the administration. It does not select books for the library. It merely furnishes information by which books may more efficiently be selected by the librarian and trustees. It indicates, also, an opinion whether, on the whole, the book is worthy. But this opinion does not finally control. It is an element in the decision, but no more. And the final decision for acceptance or rejection frequently rests with

He also reports, and this is a prime consideration in commenting on what is done, that of the 600 works of current English fiction published during the year, "less than a third (necessary duplication of copies) could be purchased." The conclusion of the whole matter, in our judgment, is, simply this, that it is of far less moment that some good books are "retected" than that those which are purchased are good books; and the addition of 200 new works of fiction a year is a reasonable addition in number.

DEPARTED, 22.00, for Liverpool:
 HONGKONG, March 9. Arrived previously.
 Steamers from Manila via Yokohama:
 ISLE OF WIGHT, March 10. Passengers:
 1. British, Boston and Portland, Me., for Ham-
 burgh.
 2. Isle of Wight, March 9. Passengers, back
 to KINNAIR, March 10. Passengers, returned Kan-
 sas, Boston for Liverpool.



SAM WALTER FOSS,
Librarian of Somerville Public Library.

for people to make ineffectual grabs in the dark for the books that have already been purchased with their own money. The public should be turned loose among its own books. Hitherto this has been impossible with the Somerville Public Library on account of its limited room. But as soon as our new unfinished wing is completed our space restrictions will be removed, and it is then proposed to give the people perfectly free access to all the books in the library intended for general circulation. This plan already works well in our Children's Room, and there is no reason why the system cannot be applied, feasibly, to the whole library.

Within certain restrictions the Public Library ought to supply the public with books when the public wants them. This is something that no Public Library does at present, and in consequence the Public Library system is falling into disrepute. Private enterprise is taking up the business of supplying people with the books that they either cannot get at the Public Library, or cannot get without long and vexatious waiting, or cannot get in a clean and tidy condition enough to read without nauseating qualms. In some libraries in the West, and at the Springfield library in Massachusetts, a system has been adopted of charging a slight fee for the popular novels. A fee of two cents a week is a sufficient charge. A library that adopts such a system would buy just as many of the popular novels as it buys at present for free circulation, and would only charge a fee when all its regular supply of novels is in circulation. There is some legal doubt of the right of a library denominated in the statutes as "free" and "public" to adopt this method of charging a fee, however slight, for the use of its books. But it is impossible without a tremendously increased appropriation to supply these books, as they are demanded, without a fee. I am sure the method, if adopted, would be eagerly welcomed by the public; and if its legality is questionable, it is a matter worthy of legislative consideration. At any rate some method should be adopted to supply the demand for books, and to make the sup-

the central library at its very doors. But there should be several good reading rooms established in different parts of the city, where people can have access to the best reviews, magazines and newspapers. A reading room is narrowly local in its range of reaching the people. No one but children and men and women of leisure, can ordinarily find time to travel over a half a mile to a public reading room. Busy mothers and housekeepers, business men and clerks, who are at home only a few hours in the evening, should have a nearby reading room into which they can drop for a casual season of recreation and instruction. Somerville is negatively fortunate in the absence of bar-rooms. We ought to make it positively fortunate in the presence of reading rooms. Good reading rooms at East and West Somerville ought to be established in the near future.

I have outlined a few of the things the Somerville Public Library ought to do for the people. But the course of library progress is so rapid in these days that there will doubtless be many more innovations that will occur to everyone within a period of 12 months. The public is wiser than any one man, or set of men; and whenever an idea occurs to anyone which he may think worthy of adoption by the Public Library, I hope it will be suggested to me. I have told in this article of some of the things I think the Public Library ought to do. If anybody else thinks of any other things he thinks it ought to do I wish he would let me know.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1901

Gallery and Studio Notes

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have issued invitations for a private view of the new ceiling decoration by John Elliott in the children's reference room, on Sunday, March 17, from eleven to one o'clock.

Hamlet," "Henry VIII." and "Lear." Among them; but the genius of the perfect knight of the romance writers of the 12th century, Walter Mapes, Chretien de Troyes and Wolfram of Eschenbach. Not roiled and armored in white, as in Tennyson's Idylls, but in the vivid red required by the symbolism of art, he fills this studio theatre with his gracious presence, whether he bends before the beautiful maidens, or stands for combat with seven adversaries, or eagerly watches on the sea the mystical course to Sarra, and whether he be Galahad, Percival, Lancelot or Bors, the glory of perfected knighthood and the glamor of imagination are upon him.

The largest of these decorative panels, which is now receiving the painter's final touches for exhibition in the Paris Salon, is a marvel of self-sustained composition and loveliness of color. It represents the four and twenty beautiful maidens welcoming the Red Knight in the outer hall of the castle. The maidens are ordinarily portrayed as embroideresses in a magnificently decorated hall, with an environment as glorious as their own beauty and costumes. Mr. Abbey has brought them out of their sumptuous room into a long entrance hall, bare and grim in its primitive simplicity, and his instinct is true. The decorative effect of the revel of color in the draperies is increased by the roughness and severity of the background.

The knight has laid down his shield, helmet and sword belt on the floor at the entrance, and with courtly grace is bending low as the maidens are faintly and timidly clustering about him. His back is turned and his face is not seen; but he is the embodiment of sinewy, robust strength among the stately damsels, who have let fall their embroidered cries and hastened into the entrance hall to meet him. Mr. Abbey has never drawn a better figure than this knight, nor has he ever shown greater skill as a colorist than in toning the red under the chain mail.

The 24 maidens form three groups all the way across the long panel. The one nearest the knight has seized one hand, and four beyond her are coyly seeking to touch the other hand. Those further along are stretching out their arms, or clasping their hands, or eagerly pressing forward to greet him. All have thrown back their veils and are wearing jewels on their necks or in their hair. The composition of the work is so masterly that there is no sense of artificial posing or suspended movement. No maiden stands in the way of her companions, and all are moving with dignity and high bred grace toward the knight. There is action without theatrical effect, and there is a good sense of air space. The color scheme is bright and harmonious in its blends and balances of white and yellow, and of blue, purple and mauve. There is one glowing red costume with black embroideries to match the vivid scarlet of the knight's figure, and near him is a maiden in broad-casted brown and another in dark gray, with touches of dull red. The queenliest figure in the centre is arrayed in white with pale blue embroidery. Her long braids of blonde hair are twisted with blue ribbons, and she wears a crown and three strings of jewels, one green and the others blue in two shades. The combinations of yellows and mauves are beautiful, and there is an exquisite blue gauze veil painted on a white dress. The veils are held by circles of gold, and there is great variety in the embroideries and jewels. The costumes have been designed from illuminated missals and tombs, but the free play of color has not been restricted. The faces are of different types of beauty, and there is fine variety in the expression of glad surprise after weary waiting. Gentle and winsome are these ladies, well deserving the homage of a chivalrous knight. If there be sadness in the eyes, there is the promise of a half smile in the lips, when the stately maidens, now half afraid to touch the knight's hand, are under less restraint the work is as tender and refined in feeling as it is dignified in composition, beautiful in color and true in line.

Mr. Abbey, in selecting episodes of the Grail legends, which mark the beginning of English, French and German literature, as appropriate subjects for decorative illustration on the walls of a public library, has wisely preferred those which occur in all these romances of the 12th century. The five panels, which were completed six years ago, relate pictorially the youthful training of Galahad, his equipment by Lancelot and Bors for knighthood, his installation in the seat perilous of the Arthurian round table, the departure of the knights for the quest of the Holy Grail, and the failure of the first great enterprise at the castle, where, through overconfidence in the Red Knight's own knowledge, the fisher king and his hollow-eyed court are not redeemed from the paralysis of ineffectual life. In the new series the knight is to be taken back to the castle, where this failure may be retrieved; but the unfinished panel illustrating this achievement has been rejected by Mr. Abbey as inadequate, and is to be designed and executed anew during the next four or five months. The other panels, with the exception of two small ones, which are to be purely decorative, are virtually finished, and will be exhibited in Paris during the spring and summer, and in London during the autumn. The entire series will be completed and sent to America at the close of the year.

Among the panels which are now receiving the finishing touches is a splendid battle scene before the castle. The Red Knight is in combat with seven antagonists representing the seven deadly sins. His back is turned, and his face is to the foe. One knight lies dead from the stroke of the flashing golden sword, and the remaining black and steel gray figures are joining in a terrible onset upon the victor. The whirl of this maddening onrush is something which can be fairly felt, so entitling to the action, and the lithe figure of the Red Knight in his golden armor is drawn with splendid force and realism. The color scheme is a combination of red with blacks and grays, and the chain armor is again painted with great noble majesty. It is a picture of weird beauty and sombre majesty.

The panel illustrating the voyage to Sarra offers a fine contrast to the battle scene and the welcome from the beautiful maidens. The antique boat with dark brown sail is heading toward the horizon over a stormy sea. A white angel is in the stern holding the Grail by which the boat is steered. Galahad in red, with two followers, is seated astern and is looking out with eager intensity over the reaches of dark water toward the sea of rest. There is good water painting in this scene, and the coloring is simple and beautiful. Another fine panel illustrates the meeting of the Red Knight with the mysterious damsel of the hermit's chapel and the spring. She is seated on a white mule, richly caparisoned. Her face is veiled, and in her left hand she holds in her lap the head of a knight, while an attendant runs by her side.

The last series is brought in a close to the meeting of Galahad with the hermit and the castle of the Holy Grail. The Red Knight has been King in Sarra, and has been praying for his heart's desire, the beautiful revelation. At last the hour has come, and angels are in the witness of his ineffable joy and peace. A golden tree of life and know-

ON.—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

VANDERBILT HOUSE FOR SALE

Frederick W. Vanderbilt to Dispose of His Residence at 459 Fifth Avenue.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt has placed in the market for sale his residence at 459 Fifth avenue, the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fortieth street. The house was formerly occupied by his father, William H. Vanderbilt, who continued to live there until the completion of the brownstone Vanderbilt mansion further up the avenue, when he gave the Fortieth street property to his son.

With the purchase of adjoining property on the east, a new dwelling on both avenues made by the late Frederick Vanderbilt, since that time the parcel now extends 112 feet 10 inches along Fifth avenue, and has a depth of 25 feet on Fortieth street. The Union League club building occupies the rest of the block north the avenue. The club lot is 85 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on Thirty-ninth street, or 12,750 square feet. The Vanderbilt property is about 14,000 square feet. The new ground lease of the Union League was made recently for a valuation of \$500,000. On this valuation the Vanderbilt property would bring more than \$500,000, but it is doubtful if it can be sold for even that amount. Several offers have been made and declined, one of them from the Central Realty Bond and Trust company.

It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose in selling is in order that he may build a house further uptown.

LONG ISLAND CITY IN DARKNESS

Fifteen Striking Carbon Men Cut Wires—Police Reserves Called Out.

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked by reporters yesterday afternoon what he thought of an alleged statement of Detective Smith of the Federation stating that he was going to arrest every man who appeared in the Federation a night unattended by a woman. "I don't know," replied Murphy, "but I think that any sensible man would make such a statement. Any respectable woman has a right to be on the streets without an escort."

When Col. Murphy got to this point he took his ball and chain and said, "I am an escort."

"Right," began the Commissioner, when Murphy appeared. "I want you to send a message to Capt. Chapman from me telling him that he is reported that one of his detectives have been arrested with a woman. I want you to be on the streets and must not be molested. I will hold him responsible for any arrest of that kind."

"I will find out if Capt. Chapman or his detectives have made any such arrest before I send the message," said Commissioner Murphy.

Fifteen carbon men who are employed by the Federation to send the message, and who

BINNING OUT OF THE TENDRILS.

was any the worse for the experience.

Neither like the Mackay nor Nimsa's friend it was said the Mackay rode Nimsa's (McIntosh's) horse down the hill. Nimsa's friend was able to land the horse in a safe position and the wounds were dressed so that Nimsa was severely. A veterinary was sent to the elevated railroad, where he struck his body with a hammer, cutting the wheel and the axle. Nimsa's friend jumped from the car, took flight and ran toward Middle's house, where he got to his feet. Olson's horse again landed the dying horse under that rider's hand. McIntosh's horse, as they were dismounting, was useless to try to save.

Agents of the Mackay family, however, both were taken from the scene. The Mackay with her companion jumped from the car and ran toward the wounded animal. Nimsa's friend then plunged and pinned blood spatters on the two plunging horses in the street, and McIntosh's horse in the street, and

THE SUN, SUNDAY,
MARCH 17, 1901.

Mr. Carnegie's Magnificent Gifts.

Mr. CANNING's rapid succession of gifts, for public libraries chiefly aggregating millions of dollars, indicated that he spoke with entire sincerity when he announced his purpose of distributing his great fortune for public purposes, on the theory that "he who dies rich dies disgraced." Having sold out his iron and steel interests to a huge combination in the industry, he has occasion no longer to use the two hundred or more millions in money, and possesses as capital for the business, and for his use, so vast a sum yields an income which is far in excess of his needs. His fortune has become to him rather a burden than a blessing, for he has no opportunity and no disposition to use it simply as a means of power or a stepping stone to it. Probably a hundredth part of it, even a two-hundredth part, would be ample for his requirements.

It will be observed that Mr. CARNEGIE has not adopted any of the methods commonly suggested by philanthropists; but Mr. HEWITT, for instance. Except the five millions he has given for the benefit of the employees of his old iron and steel foundries and shops, Mr. CARNEGIE's gifts are for public libraries and schools; they are not to improve the tenements of the poor, their physical condition. That is, they are for the intellectual improvement of people rather than for their material amelioration, and as he has begun it seems likely that he will continue.

Doubtless, Mr. CARNEGIE, wisely and with true philanthropy, fears to encourage a spirit of pauperism and to diminish the self-reliance which lies at the basis of character deserving respect, by making gifts out of his abundance which shall savor of mere charitable and eleemosynary aid. Not long ago we said to Mr. HEWITT that if he should propose a plan for getting rid of the evils of human conditions which commanded the approval of judicious men, money sufficient to carry it out would put us on the road. The magnificent gifts of Mr. CARNEGIE now confirm that prophecy, but the fact now indicates that the plan proposed did not commend itself to Mr. CARNEGIE's judgment. His purpose is wholly to raise the intellectual equipment of the laborer so that of himself he can lift himself above the hardships of his material circumstances.

A question may arise in many minds whether the more provision of libraries of books will conduce to that end. The great mass of books in popular demand are diverting and entertaining rather than substantial literary food on which to build up intellect, increase aptitude for useful and profitable employments, and develop and strengthen character. A technical school such as that which Pittsburg expects MR. CARNEGIE to endow in that town with twenty-five millions would better serve such practical purposes. Books are now so cheap, more especially the great English literature on which copyrights have expired, that they can be bought for about the cost of car rides to and from a circulating or other library, and in the newspapers of the present is a wealth of reading of the most substantial sort—in THE SIX of Sunday, for instance—which is obtainable for the cost of a single car ride.

We do not mean in saying this to criticize Mr. CARNEGIE and the method which he has chosen for his almost unexampled benefactions; but merely to suggest that nothing is more difficult than to decide how great sums of money can be dispensed in a way surely and permanently conducive to the public advantage. If, as we have said, any practicable way of getting rid of the sorrows and sufferings, the hardships and irregularities of society by means of money can be devised, the sensitive philanthropy of this time will pour out the money in a volume so vast that it will make even the splendid gifts of Mr. CARNEGIE seem relatively small.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1901.

"TRIUMPH OF TIME"

New Ceiling Decoration at Public Library Shown to Public.

In response to an invitation from the trustees of the Boston public library some 500 persons, largely from the Back Bay district visited the children's reference room of the library on the second floor yesterday and inspected the new ceiling decoration by John Elliott, entitled the "Triumph of Time."

Mr. Elliott, his wife, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and her mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, received the guests with some members of the board of trustees and members of the committee that has had charge of this decoration. The artist and his wife were the recipients of many congratulations from those who called to see the painting. The reception lasted from 11 to 2 p. m.

The 20 Christian centuries are typified by 20 horses in action and grouped in a semicircle round the ceiling in two panels. The horses are guided in their mad race through space by 10 winged female figures representing the hours. The horses sweep around in rows of four, and the trapezoid winged female figures between the outer ones and the center ones. The group which typifies the last four centuries is naturally the most emphatic and perhaps the most picturesque; especially is this true of the horse and figure which typifies the 20th century, as he comes into the full golden

There is one male figure which typifies time, on either side of whom are two female figures, one with a scythe, typifying death, and the other with an hour glass, symbol of life. Before these figures plunge the 20 centuries out of the dark mist of the past into the light of the present.

The subject is a difficult one to treat for it is no easy matter to arrange 20 horses and 13 figures in an artistic unity, especially on a ceiling, where the point of view is such a problem to overcome.

Standing near the door which lends to the juvenile room, the picture may be seen very nearly as a complete whole and to advantage. The horses are treated in the Greek spirit and are all in much the same tone, a white, modulated by light tints into cool blue and blue through the green and yellow. This blue gray is perhaps the prevailing tone of the picture and the room, but it is well accented with the yellow, orange and gold light effects in the picture and the rich gold frame which incloses both. The picture is a very desirable and a wonderful piece of work, on which artisans have been laboring for more than a month. It is said to have cost \$2000. It certainly adds much to the decoration.

Seen from before the door of the children's room, the design begins in the neighborhood of the nearer left hand corner, and describes a semicircle, with a downward sweep over an effect of clouds, back to the left again to a point about two-thirds across the canvas, and then marks in a circle, the sun, the moon, and the stars, and the clouds, which are the leading horse and the figure typifying the 20th century. In the nearer right hand corner is a crescent moon, with a full disk faintly showing. The decoration is divided into the center, but notwithstanding this division, the composition is consecu-

Mr Elliott has been at work on this decoration a good part of his time during the past six years in Italy.

One unfortunate thing about the room is a balcony, near the ceiling, which does not add any to the decorative completeness of the room; in fact, it is an obstruction to a view of the pictures as a whole from the point where it can be seen to the best advantage.

TO ACCEPT CARNEGIE'S GIFT

HOW HE CAME TO OFFER THE CITY 65 LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

Legislation, if Needed, Can Be Had at Once
—Mayor Calls a Conference for Monday
—The Sites for 65 Libraries Would Cost
About \$1,300,000 to Begin With.

All of the city officials who will have to decide whether or not the city will accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$5,200,000 for library purposes were enthusiastic over it yesterday. They were unanimous in saying that whatever difficulties might appear to be in the way should and would be dispensed; if necessary, by legislative enactment. The only possibility of a hitch in the regulations looking to an acceptance of the gift lay in the determination who should have control of the money—whether the city or the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, or both.

While the tender was made through Dr. John T. Billings, director of the public library, and the inference was therefore drawn by George L. Rives and other trustees of that institution that it was Mr. Carnegie's intention that the public library trustees should control the expenditure of the money, the fact that the city must first obligate itself to furnish sites for the sixty-five library buildings and supply the money for the maintenance of the libraries, made some of the city officials feel that the city should not leave the expenditure of the fund solely to the trustees of the public library.

On this point there has already been some agitation. When the city voted \$2,600,000 for the building of the new public library at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, which is to be maintained by the library corporation, Comptroller Coker was made an ex-officio trustee of the library. At that time Corporation Counsel Whalen was strongly in favor of a greater representation of the city in the board, and it is certain from what he said yesterday that he will insist upon that feature now. In all probability the city officials will urge that all five members of the Board of Estimate be ex-officio trustees of the library on the ground that the city's financial officers will have to vote annually a half million or more dollars for the maintenance of the system and should have a full voice about the expenditure of the money.

All this is based, of course, upon the supposition that it was Mr. Carnegie's intention to have the Public Library control the gift.

Mayor Van Wyck has called a meeting of the Board of Estimate for Monday, at which will be present the officials of the Public Library, the officials of the libraries in the other boroughs and such other persons as the Mayor may deem it wise to invite. The subject will be gone into fully at this meeting and no difficulties are anticipated. If Director Billings expresses the views of the Board of Trustees of the library no objection will be offered to representative action of the city other than the Comptroller and the Library Board in case the gift is accepted and the library is to control the disposition of it.

The effect of Mr. Carnegie's generosity was such on Mayor Van Wyck that he broke his usual rule of not talking for publication. He received the reporters in his office and said: "It is a grand offer from a grand man and must be met. Mr. Carnegie says these are great times. I regard him as the greatest human product of the nineteenth century. There are some difficulties to overcome and many details to work out before the offer can be accepted as a whole, but where there is a will there is a way, and I am in favor of accepting this offer. I am sure we can find a way. Some legislation may be necessary, before we can act. The matter will be looked into at once, and we shall then proceed to work out the details."

Yesterday Messrs. George L. Rives, John Bigelow and John L. Couvillader, trustees of the Public Library, called on me with Mr. Carnegie's letter. I told them at once that I was in favor of accepting the offer if it could be so arranged that all the boroughs of the city should benefit. I told them I believed a good circulating library worth half a dozen reading libraries, but I also added that I could not accept the offer for one or two boroughs, only for the city at large. We had a long discussion of the matter and they explained that the proposed gift was intended for the entire city. It was suggested that the proposed libraries in Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens could be managed by the trustees and officers of existing libraries, and some satisfactory arrangement can be made for Richmond. I promised the point in arranging the details necessary for the city to accept Mr. Carnegie's magnificent gift.

The offer must be accepted. Comptroller Coker, who talked with Gov. O'Connell on Friday night about the offer, said that the Governor promised the fullest cooperation of himself and all Republican party leaders if legislative assistance was needed. Sent Mr. Coker.

It will probably be definitely determined at Monday's meeting of the Board of Estimate whether legislation will be necessary and if so what. It is quite probable that modifications or a consolidation of the various library acts affecting New York and Brooklyn will be required. There are many details to be worked out, but there will be no hitch. Some means will be found by the city to secure the sites. The estimated average cost of these sites is \$20,000 apiece. This will mean the expenditure of \$1,300,000, but I feel certain that it can be arranged. The whole business is to be pushed right through and this Legislature will be asked to act.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said that if there were any obstacles they would be swept aside. He wasn't even sure that there were any obstacles, but he referred to the necessity of additional representation of the city government on the Board of Trustees of the library in order that they might have a more intelligent idea of the needs of the branch libraries when established.

My position on that subject is well known," he said. "I feel strongly upon it and have felt so ever since the arrangement was made whereby the Comptroller became the city's sole representative on the board."

When Director Billings was informed of this desire on the part of the city he said he thought it was perfectly proper and that at least the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller should be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees. He thought it would be a good thing for the city and a good thing for the libraries. Mr. R.

have libraries so that no one would have to walk more than a quarter of a mile to reach one. That was my idea in putting the number at forty for the boroughs on this side of the East River. The school buildings would help us to attain this end. In the more sparsely settled parts of the city it will, of course, not be possible to have them so close together.

President Miles O'Brien of the Board of Education said yesterday that he was willing to give quarters for libraries in 40 or 700 school buildings temporarily or permanently if it was deemed best.

As to Dr. Billings's suggestion that the whole system for all the boroughs should be under one management, that of the trustees of the New York Public Library, Henry Sanger Snow of Brooklyn has this to say:

"It is premature I think to consider this question in advance of full and definite information of Mr. Carnegie's wishes. In the main I am of opinion that such part of the establishment and development of libraries in Brooklyn would be utilized more wisely and efficiently and more in the interest of this borough by a Brooklyn board than by a New York board. Men who live here and are interested in Brooklyn institutions and have made a study of Brooklyn's needs and conditions are in a better position to administer such a fund intelligently than are men who live in New York."

I am clearly of the opinion that in developing the library system of Brooklyn we should contemplate the erection at an early date of a noble library building, one which should be architecturally an ornament to the city and of which our citizens should be proud. This would be the great central repository of books, and the great reference library for the borough system. Any library scheme for Brooklyn which plans for less than this is both inadequate and unworthy the magnitude and importance of the municipality. I believe that the system of branch libraries in Brooklyn should be appurtenant to a great central library in Brooklyn, administered and directed by Brooklyn men and that our libraries here should not be appurtenant to a central library in New York."

A Library or Two for Queens, Please.

President Bowley and other officials in Queens are deeply interested in the proposition presented by Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$5,200,000 for branch public libraries in New York city. They think that when the distribution of the fund comes up for discussion they will ask for four \$20,000 libraries for the borough instead of one \$40,000 one. Clerk James Ingram of Queens intends writing to Mr. Carnegie on the subject. Clerk Ingram pulled down in the fact that who died a few years ago, and Mr. Carnegie were old friends, having come from the same part of Scotland. President Bowley thinks Queens should have at least two \$20,000 buildings.

men, money sufficient to carry it out would pour in on him. The magnificent gifts of Mr. Carnegie now confirm that prophecy, but the form of them indicates that the plan proposed did not commend itself to Mr. Carnegie's judgment. His purpose is wholly to raise the intellectual equipment of the laborer so that of himself he can lift himself above the hardships of his material circumstances.

A question may arise in many minds whether the mere provision of libraries of books will conduce to that end. The great mass of books in popular demand are diverting and entertaining rather than substantial literary food on which to build up intellect, increase aptitude for useful and profitable employments, and develop and strengthen character. A technical school such as that which Pittsburg expects Mr. Carnegie to endow in that town with twenty-five millions would better serve such practical purposes. Books are now so cheap, more especially the great English literature on which copyrights have expired, that they can be bought for about the cost of car rides to and from a circulating or other library, and in the newspapers of the present is a wealth of reading of the most substantial sort—in THE SUN of Sunday, for instance—which is obtainable for the cost of a single car ride.

We do not mean in saying this to criticize Mr. Carnegie and the method which he has chosen for his almost unexampled benefactions; but merely to suggest that nothing is more difficult than to decide how great sums of money can be dispensed in a way surely and permanently conducive to the public advantage. If, as we have said, any practicable way of getting rid of the sorrows and sufferings, the hardships and irregularities of society by means of money can be devised, the sensitive philanthropy of this time will pour out the money in a volume so vast that it will make even the splendid gifts of Mr. Carnegie seem relatively small.

SUNDAY.

Recent Gifts.

A succession of chiefly, aggressive, indicates that perity when he of distributing purposes, on dies rich dies but his iron and combination in vision no longer more millions capital for the fast as a sum yields and his personal become to him blessing, for he disposition to power or a step by a hundredth part, undredth part, urements.

Mr. CARNEGIE's methods of philanthropy, by Except the for the benefit iron and steel ARNEGIE's gifts schools, they cements of the tion. That is, tual improve- han for their continue.

re, wisely and ra to encourage diminish the basis of char- y making gifts shall savor of moansy aid. HEWITT that for getting rid of judicious

There is one male figure which typifies time, on either side of whom are two female figures, one with a scythe, typifying death, and the other with an hour glass, symbolic of life. Before these figures plunge the 20 centuries out of the dark mist of the past into the light of the present.

The subject is a difficult one to treat, for it is no easy matter to arrange 20 horses and 12 figures in an artistic unity, especially on a ceiling, where the point of view is such a problem to overcome.

Standing near the door which leads from the juvenile room, the picture may be seen very nearly as a complete whole and to advantage. The horses are treated in the Greek spirit and are all in much the same tone, a white, modulated by the light effects into cool blue grays throughout the entire decoration. This blue gray is perhaps the prevailing tone of the picture and the room, but it is well accented with the yellow, orange and gold light effects in the picture and the rich gold frame which includes both panels. This frame in itself is a wonderful piece of work, on which artisans have been laboring for more than a month. It is said to have cost \$200. It certainly adds much to the decoration.

Seen from before the door of the children's room, the design begins in the neighborhood of the nearer left hand corner, and describes a semicircle, with a downward sweep over an effect of clouds, back to the left again to a point about two-thirds across the canvas, and culminates in a disk, the sun, before which are the leading horse and the figure typifying the 20th century. In the nearer right hand corner is a crescent moon, with a full disk faintly showing. The decoration is divided in the center, but notwithstanding this division, the composition is consecutive.

Mr. Elliott has been at work on this decoration a good part of his time during the past six years in Italy. One unfortunate thing about the room is a balcony, near the ceiling, which does not add any to the decorative completeness of the room; in fact, it is an obstruction to a view of the picture as a whole from the point where it can be seen to the best advantage.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1901.

"TRIUMPH OF TIME"

New Ceiling Decoration at Public Library Shown to Public.

In response to an invitation from the trustees of the Boston public library some 500 persons, largely from the Back Bay district visited the children's reference room of the library on the second floor yesterday and inspected the new ceiling decoration by John Elliott, entitled the "Triumph of Time."

Mr. Elliott, his wife, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and her mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, received the guests with some members of the board of trustees and members of the committee that has had charge of this decoration. The artist and his wife were the recipients of many congratulations from those who called to see the painting. The reception lasted from 11 to 2 p. m.

The 20 Christian centuries are typified by 20 horses in action and grouped in a semicircular round the ceiling in two panels. The horses are guided in their mad race through space by 10 winged female figures representing the hours. The horses sweep around in rows of four, with a draped and winged female figure between the outer ones and the two center ones. The group which typifies the last four centuries is naturally the most dramatic and perhaps the most picturesque; especially is this true of the horse and figure which typifies the 20th century, as he comes into the full golden light of the new era.

There is one male figure which typifies time, on either side of whom are two female figures, one with a scythe, typifying death, and the other with an hour glass, symbolic of life. Before these figures plunge the 20 centuries out of the dark mist of the past into the light of the present.

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that feature now. In an estimate the officials will urge that all five members of the Board of Estimate be ex-officio trustees of the library on the ground that the city's financial officers will have to vote annually a half million or more dollars for the maintenance of the system and should have a full voice about the expenditure of the money. All this is based, of course, upon the supposition that it was Mr. Carnegie's intention to have the Public Library control the gift.

Mayor Van Wyck has called a meeting of the Board of Estimate for Monday, at which will be present the officials of the Public Library, the officials of the libraries in the other boroughs and such other persons as the Mayor may deem it wise to invite. The subject will be gone into fully at this meeting and no difficulties are anticipated. If Director Billings expresses the views of the Board of Trustees of the library no objection will be offered to registration in his office and said:

"It is a grand offer from a grand man and must be met. Mr. Carnegie says the greatest product of the nineteenth century. There are some difficulties to overcome and many details to work out before the offer can be accepted as a whole, but where there is a will there is a way, and I am in favor of accepting this offer. I am sure we can find a way. Some legislation may be necessary before we can act. The matter will be looked into at once, and we shall then proceed to work out the details."

"Yesterday Messrs. George T. Hives, John Bigelow and John L. Cadwalader, trustees of the Public Library, called on me with Mr. Carnegie's letter. I told them at once that I was in favor of accepting the offer if it could be so arranged that all the boroughs of the city should benefit. I told them I believed one good circulating library worth half a dozen reading libraries, but I also added that I could not accept the offer for one or two boroughs only for the city at large. We had a long discussion of the plan and they explained that the proposed gift was intended for the entire city. It was suggested that the proposed libraries in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens could be managed by the trustees and officers of existing libraries, and some satisfactory arrangement can be made for Richmond. I promised the gentlemen who called on me my hearty support in arranging the details necessary for the city to accept Mr. Carnegie's magnificent gift. The offer must be accepted."

Comptroller Coler, who talked with Gov. Odell on Friday night about the offer, said that the Governor promised the fullest consideration of himself and all Republican party leaders if legislative assistance was needed. Said Mr. Coler:

"It will probably be definitely determined at Monday's meeting of the Board of Estimate whether legislation will be necessary and if so what. It is quite probable that modifications or a consolidation of the various library acts affecting New York and Brooklyn will be required. There are many details to be worked out, but there will be no hitch. Some means will be found by the city to secure the sites. The estimated average cost of these sites is \$20,000 apiece. This will mean the expenditure of \$1,300,000, but I feel certain that it can be arranged. The whole business is to be pushed right through and this Legislature will be asked to act."

Corporation Counsel Whelan said that if there were any obstacles they would be swept aside. He wasn't even sure that there were any obstacles, but he referred to the necessity of additional representation of the city government on the Board of Trustees of the library. In order that they might have a more intelligent idea of the needs of the branch libraries when established.

"My position on that subject is well known," he said. "I feel strongly upon it and have felt so ever since the arrangement was made whereby the Comptroller became the city's sole representative on the board."

When Director Billings was informed of the desire on the part of the city he said he thought it was perfectly proper and that at least the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller should be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees. He thought it would be a good thing for the city and a good thing for the libraries. Mr. Billings was asked to tell how Mr. Carnegie came to make the offer through him and he said:

"I have known Mr. Carnegie for fifteen years or more. He has often consulted me about his gifts, especially when he has been establishing libraries in other cities. We talked from time to time about the needs of New York in this respect. I told him that the new library at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue was going to be a splendid institution, but that we needed branches."

"Well," he asked, "how many branches would you need?"

"About forty," I said.

"And how much would they cost?" he asked.

"For \$5,000,000 and \$500,000 a year," I told him. "We could have the finest library system in the world."

"Of course," I was referring only to the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and figuring on the basis that the libraries were to be furnished all equipped with books—not the buildings alone. I told Mr. Carnegie this."

"Now, if I do anything in this matter," he went on, "I want to do it for the whole city. How many libraries would be needed in the other boroughs to complete the system?"

"I didn't know as much about the other boroughs as I did about Manhattan and the Bronx, but I told him I thought twenty-five would be necessary. We talked along some more and he asked me what I thought the library buildings ought to cost apiece."

"From \$5,000 to \$10,000, depending upon the locality. Say an average of \$50,000," I answered. "We went a little into the cost of maintenance." Then Mr. Carnegie did not tell me what his intentions were. He wrote these in the letter which was published yesterday. Therein he made the same stipulations which he has made in his other offers of libraries. He furnishes just the building and the city must furnish the site and maintenance. Nothing is said about where the books are to come from, but I'm not worried about that. They will come when the buildings are completed."

From the fact that the tender was made through me I infer that Mr. Carnegie intended that the Public Library should control the fund. If he had intended that the city should control it he would naturally have made the tender direct to the city. It is for the city to say now whether it will accept the terms or not. Legislation, it seems to me, will surely be required to enable the city to make a satisfactory agreement for maintenance. But I'm not a lawyer and others will have to work out the means. The city, however, by all means should have at least three members of the Board of Estimate and Appointment on the Library Board if the gift is to be accepted. It will be better all around."

The suggestion that sites for a number of the libraries be found in public school buildings meets with the favor of Dr. Billings. He said he thought such a plan would stimulate the interest of the children's parents in the library and the school, as well as serve to hold the interest of the scholar after he had left school.

"It would be a great thing," he said. "to

James Ingram of Queens intends writing to Mr. Carnegie on the subject. Clerk Ingram's pull lies in the fact that his father, who died a few years ago, and Mr. Carnegie were old friends, having come from the same part of Scotland. President Boylston thinks Queens should have at least two \$50,000 buildings.

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Seen from before the door of the children's room, the design begins in the neighborhood of the nearer left hand corner and describes a semicircle, with a downward sweep over an effect of clouds, back to the left again to a point about two-thirds across the canvas, and culminates in a disk, the sun, before which are the leading horse and the figure typifying the 20th century.

In the nearer right hand corner is a crescent moon, with a full disk faintly showing. The decoration is divided in the center, but notwithstanding this division, the composition is consecutive.

Mr. Elliott has been at work on this decoration a good part of his time during the past six years in Italy.

One unfortunate thing about the room does not add any to the decorative completeness of the room; in fact, it is an obstruction to a view of the picture as a whole from the point where it can be seen to the best advantage.

THE BOSTON HERALD—MONDAY, MARCH 18.

"THE TRIUMPH OF TIME."

Ceiling decoration for Children's reference room in Boston Public Library, painted by John Elliott.



[Copyright 1900 by John Elliott. From a Copley Print. Copyright 1901 by Curtis & Cameron.]

"TRIUMPH OF TIME."

John Elliott's Painting
Shown Yesterday.

Guests of Library Board
Admire the Work.

Art and Literature Well
Represented by Them.

About 500 ladies and gentlemen who are well known for their patronage of art and literature gathered in the Public Library yesterday, at noon, for an invitation view of the new ceiling decoration for the children's reference room—John Elliott's painting, "The Triumph of Time." As the room was without wall pictures or furnishings, excepting a few tables and chairs, there was nothing to distract the attention of critical persons. The run of the talk was favorable to Mr. Elliott, and very complimentary to the trustees of the library, and to Gen. Loring of the Art Museum, and Dr. Harold Williams and others, who have encouraged the acquisition of the painting by popular subscription.

Among those who availed themselves of the trustees' invitation were Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Mrs. Henry Whitman, Prof. and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Robert D. Andrews, R. J. Long, Judge Robert Grant, Frank B. Sanborn, John Noble and Thomas Allen, President and Mrs. Solomon Lincoln and Drs. Bowditch and Dwight of the board of trustees, and Librarian James L. Whitney were present.

It seems that the idea of embellishing the new library building with Mr. Elliott's work was taken up in 1892. In 1893 the artist's preliminary sketches were approved by the board of trustees, of which the late Hon. Frederick O. Prince, one time mayor, was president.

After the final arrangements for the undertaking were completed, Mr. Elliott went to Rome, and continued his preparatory studies, and then took a studio for the business of the canvas. He has



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After the final arrangements for the undertaking were completed, Mr. Elliott went to Rome, and continued his preparatory studies, and then took a studio for the business at the canvas. He has had the canvas in hand for six years, not being employed constantly on it. About six months ago the picture was finished and shipped to Boston.

The decoration is on two canvases each 36 feet by 15 feet, or about that, divided in the centre by a beam; but notwithstanding this division the composition is consecutive. It represents the progress of the Christian centuries, which are typified by 29 horses of Roman or Grecian form, in five rows of four each, galloping over rolling clouds. There are 12 winged female figures, representing the Hours, and one male figure, Time, in the rapidly and irresistibly moving procession.

In each row the two centre horses are side by side, and between these and the outer horses are the hours. On either side of a car in which is the figure of Time are the hours of Life and Death.

From before the door of the artist's room the design begins in the nearer left hand corner, with a downward sweep over an effect of clouds, back to the left again, to a point about two-thirds across the canvas, and culminates in a disk the sun, which are the leading horses. The figure of Time is in the nearer right hand corner in a car, with a full disk faintly appearing.

The painting, in gray, white, orange and pink, in soft tones is executed in a masterly manner.

The company of ladies and gentlemen who went to the library to look at the painting saw also, in the same room, a bit of valuable autograph literature presented to the trustees the other day by the Rev. Mr. Little, Hymn of the Republic, written in a firm but graceful hand, quite legible to children.



Copyright 1900 by John Elliott. From a Copy Print. Copyright 1901 by Curtis & Cameron.

Journal March 18.

TRIUMPH OF TIME.

Ceiling Decoration by Artist John Elliott in Children's Reception Room of the Public Library.

A large number of Boston's blue stockings and artists inspected the new ceiling decoration in the children's reference room in the Public Library yesterday, from 11 to 1, by invitation of the Trustees of the library. The decoration is the work of Mr. John Elliott, a son-in-law of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and is called the "Triumph of Time." In accord with the best traditions of the Boston Public Library, white cards were provided with a printed description of what the picture was all about; and, armed with these, the crowd proceeded to study out the problem.

AN ANDOVER SUGGESTION.

There used to be a custom at Phillips Andover Academy, practised by roomers in the low-studded "Commons," of pasting a table of irregular verbs on the ceiling, and sitting, with heads tipped back, studying aloft. The scene yesterday was not unlike that, and it must be confessed, Mr. Elliott's decoration has little more emotional suggestiveness than the French verbs. Set it for a moment beside Sargent's decoration upstairs, contrast its dum-my females with the emotionless, yet emotion-kindling, the passionless, yet sensual-haunting, dream-veiled face of Astarte, and the inferiority of imagination in the new work is startlingly manifest. It may be too much to ask that all the mural decorations in the Library reach the standard set by Sargent, but it does not seem too much to ask that in the future they manifest more abiding dignity and worth than the latest addition.

Circumscribed Space.

The room decorated is small, and the number of figures in the decoration is alone enough to open the way to serious criticism. Were they placed one behind the other, subordinated into distances by some cunning perspective, it would be different; but they are so spread out in equal value that there is little chance for singleness of effect. To put 20 horses and 13 winged figures onto one small ceiling without suggesting an angel horse fair is a task for a genius. Mr. Elliott is not a genius.

The Description.

The official card thus describes the decoration:

The painting contains 13 winged figures. The 12 female figures represent the hours, and the one male figure, Time. The Christian centuries are typified by 20 horses arranged in five rows, of four each. In each row the two centre horses are side by side, and between these and the outer horses are two winged female figures representing hours. On either side of the car in which

is the figure of Time are the Hours of Life and Death. Seen from before the door of the children's room the design begins in the neighborhood of the nearer left hand corner, and describes a semi-circle, with a downward sweep over an effect of clouds, back to the left again, to a point about two-thirds across the canvas, and culminates in a disk, the sun, before which are the leading horse and the figure typifying the twentieth century. In the nearer right hand corner is a crescent moon with a full disk faintly showing. The decoration is divided in the centre by a beam, but notwithstanding this division, the composition is consecutive.

"The Best Effect."

By far the best effect of the decorations is given by the 20th century female and the lead-horse against the great lemon-yellow disk of the sun. Here there is a large corner left free for the purely decorative use of color, and against the sun the two main figures stand out vividly and effectively, especially the spirited head and neck of the horse, painted in a shadow gray. The rest of the painting is too crowded with figures of almost equal size. One horse has the body of a race horse, the head of a cart horse and the back of a zebra, judged anatomically, and one or two of the horses were apparently selected from the Middle Ages. The color is a pleasant gray, with yellows and flesh tints, and blends with the walls. The picture, one decides at length, is overburdened with a lack of creative imagination. One wonders if the blank space beyond the 20th century was left to be filled in during the fall of the year 2000.

Who Were Present.

Mr. John Elliott was present at the inspection yesterday, and Prof. Barrett Wendell, Mr. Edward Robinson, curator of antiquities in the Museum of Fine Arts and successor of Prof. Chas. Eliot Norton at Harvard, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Agassiz were also present. Mr. Elliott, who was born in England, has lived in Boston and been trained in Italy, where he lives with his wife, well known as a sculptor, received the congratulations of many friends.

BOSTON GLOBE—MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1901.

TYPICAL OF TWENTY CHRISTIAN CENTURIES.

New Ceiling Decoration at the Public Library Inspected---Artist at Work on It a Good Part of Six Years.



NEW CEILING ADORNMENT AT THE LIBRARY.

In response to an invitation from the trustees of the Boston public library some 500 persons, largely from the Back Bay district visited the children's reference room of the library on the second floor yesterday and inspected the new ceiling decoration by John Elliott, entitled the "Triumph of Time."

Mr. Elliott, his wife, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott and her mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, received the guests with some members of the board of trustees and members of the committee that has had charge of this decoration. The artist and his wife were the recipients of many congratulations from those who called to see the painting. The reception lasted from 11 to 2 p. m.

The 20 Christian centuries are typified by 20 horses in action and grouped in a

semicircle round the ceiling in two panels. The horses are guided in their mad race through space by 13 winged female figures representing the hours. The horses sweep around in rows of four, with a draped and winged female figure between the outer ones and the two center ones. The group which typifies the last four centuries is naturally the most emphatic and perhaps the most picturesque; especially is this true of the horse and figure which typifies the 20th century, as he comes into the full golden light of the new era.

There is one male figure which typifies time, on either side of whom are two female figures, one with a scythe, typifying death, and the other with an hour glass, symbolic of life. Before these figures plunge the 20 centuries out of the dark mist of the past into the light of the present.

The subject is a difficult one to treat, for it is no easy matter to arrange 20

horses and 13 figures in an artistic unity, especially on a ceiling, where the point of view is such a problem to overcome.

Standing near the door which leads from the juvenile room, the picture may be seen very nearly as a complete whole and to advantage. The horses are treated in the Greek spirit and are all in much the same tone, a white, modelled by the light effects into cool blue grays throughout the entire decoration. This blue gray is perhaps the prevailing tone of the picture and the room, but it is well accented with the yellow, orange and gold light effects in the picture and the rich gold frame which includes both panels. This frame in itself is a wonderful piece of work, on which artisans have been laboring for more than a month. It is said to have cost \$2000. It certainly adds much to the decoration.

Seen from before the door of the children's room, the design, begins in the

neighborhood of the nearer left hand corner, and describes a semicircle, with a downward sweep over an effect of clouds, back to the left again to a point about two-thirds across the canvas, and culminates in a disk, the sun, before which are the leading horse and the figure typifying the 20th century. In the nearer right hand corner is a crescent moon, with a full disk faintly showing. The decoration is divided in the center, but notwithstanding this division, the composition is consecutive.

Mr. Elliott has been at work on this decoration a good part of his time during the past six years in Italy. One unfortunate thing about the room is a balcony, near the ceiling, which does not add any to the decorative completeness of the room; in fact, it is an obstruction to a view of the picture as a whole from the point where it can be seen to the best advantage.

The frame of the new ceiling decoration at the public library was designed by Mr. Elliot himself, and is a ~~marked~~ feature in the work, owing to the fact that a great beam in the ceiling completely bisects the painting. This woodwork is treated, however, in the same manner as the frame, and its gold and fretwork produce entirely harmonious results.

We suspect that it is a cynic who says the new decorations in the Public Library should be named not "The Triumph of Time," but "At the Horse Show in Paradise."

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which the two centre horses, side by side, and between these and the two outer horses in each row, are two winged female figures, representing hours. The entire work was begun and completed on either side of the car in which is placed in Rome.

cities, no more qualified or deserving than themselves, have one or are to have one. Probably it would be long before they would think of having one if they were obliged to pay the whole cost by taxation; but they are willing to do a part if they can be aided. Thus one of the immediate results of Mr. Carnegie's charity is to vastly stimulate everywhere a consciousness that libraries are a valuable community possession.

Here in Massachusetts there was hardly need of this fresh stimulation. The worth of libraries for the people had been recognized, and a little judicious encouragement on the part of the state government has within a few years established a public library of value in practically every town in the commonwealth. The example of Massachusetts was having a far-reaching influence. But the best efforts of all the educational boards in the land could not have won for this cause the general and thoughtful popular consideration that the gifts of Mr. Carnegie have provoked. They awaken wonder by their number and their importance. They have become a national fame. All previous records of private largesse for educational ends are surpassed. The scope of his beneficence is not limited. It extends to communities which have no sort of claim to his personal favor for any service done to increase the fortune he is distributing.

Compared with what he is doing in this way, the Peabody and the Slater gifts seem inconsiderable. Stanford and Rockefeller, the university founders, are in a manner eclipsed. He founds a people's university in places where there was none before, a free university, which will have the best teachers in every branch of learning, and that can be attended by all, a university for entrance to which the primary school affords the only necessary preparation; all the rest may be obtained within its portals by earnest, diligent students. Mr. Carnegie cannot be expected to found a library in every place; but it seems as if, through the influence of his effort, it may soon come to be thought that a town or city without a library must be ranked in the class of places which disdain schools and court obscurity. Long before the close of the century, perhaps before its first quarter is passed, there will be few neighborhoods in the United States without a free library of their own, or easily accessible to their people. Then the library age will have come, and be exerting its full sway.

Whoever thinks the nation will then be reformed miscalculates the forces of human nature. Ignorance is only one of the evils in the world. It is a serious evil, no doubt, and one that bars the way of progress. It would be a boon to be rid of it in its gross forms. Enlightenment and righteousness have a certain mutually helpful relationship. Perhaps that is as much as may be said in favor of intellectual enlightenment as a moral force. Do we not have the lesson constantly imposed upon us in practical life that the sinners are not all in the darkness of illiteracy? There are honest men and worthy citizens, there are pure women and loving mothers, whose book education is not worth mentioning; possibly they have not at all. The philosophers who imagine that the world will be redeemed by schools and libraries have not reached the heart of the problem in their speculations. Nevertheless, education is a good and a fundamental condition of sure progress, and libraries are among the most efficient aids to popular education.

What Mr. Carnegie may do hereafter in this line we must wait to know. Within three days he made known his purpose to give away about \$35,000,000, if the report of his intention to build and endow a \$25,000,000 university of technical education in Pittsburgh is correct. Nothing was more unexpected than that he would offer to pay for the establishment in the city of New York of sixty-five library buildings of an average value of \$80,000 each, "for the special benefit of the masses of the people." This gift, with its conditions of maintenance, more than makes good the benevolent intention of Samuel J. Tilden for the city, which the unsympathetic greed of certain of his relatives thwarted in great part. New York is now building a vast public library building for the combined Lenox, Astor and Tilden foundations. With this library, the collections, buildings and work of a system of circulating libraries, maintained largely by private subscriptions, have been organically united, but the system was notably inadequate for the needs of the population.

Now the complete scheme of adequate, convenient district circulating libraries for the whole population, as conceived in the mind of Dr. J. S. Billings, the head of the library organization, is made possible. No other of the world's cities of the first class has any popular library plan comparable with this. It is fit for the city which seems destined to be, before the twentieth century is old, the most populous and the richest of all.

great deal of thoughtfulness, ingenuity and imaginative felicity. The emblems employed are not new, but they are made to embody new applications, and the more one studies their meaning the more one is struck by their aptness and originality of this allegory.

The motive is, "The Triumph of Time." Father Time himself, the only male figure in the design, rides in a Roman car, drawn by twenty horses, typifying the twenty Christian Centuries. The horses, arranged in five rows of four each, are led by twelve winged female figures, symbolizing the Hours. Starting in the left-hand lower corner of the composition, the procession moves to the right, then turns in a sweeping curve and doubles back in the upper half of the space to the left hand, culminating with the latest four centuries, and leaving room for more to come. The design is neither especially good nor bad. The composition is cut in two horizontally in the middle by a beam. In color the decoration is a combination of rather pale and monotonous grays (in the horses), set off against faint atmospheric rose-pink and yellow tones and the flesh colors of the Hours. The walls of the room have been tinted a heavy blue-gray, which, in the ornamental moldings of the cornice and beams framing the ceiling painting, are picked out with gold and red. The general effect of the room, then, in color, may be figuratively suggested by saying that the framework is too heavy for the picture. The ceiling is atmospheric and light in tone; and the walls are opaque and solid. This would be a correct relative result, so far as it goes, were the transition a little less abrupt and cutting.

"The Triumph of Time" is universal. Beginning nowhere, it merges into eternity. The fancy of the artist can find room in this subject to swing elephantine cats, since Time itself, when brought to the last analysis, is but a figment of the imagination of finite man. There is a beautiful optimism in Mr. Elliott's perspective of the centuries, for they grow in grace and power as they grow in size, and Time's noblest offspring is the fast. Then how charming, how audacious, the apparent paradox of making the Hours lead the Centuries! Who shall say that the Hours do not control the chronological situation? Or that an Hour may not count for more than a Century?

The painting by Mr. Elliott is understood to have been given to the Library by popular subscription. A printed card authorized by the trustees gives the following description of the work: "The painting contains thirteen winged figures. The twelve female figures represent the Hours, and the one male figure Time. The Christian centuries are typified by twenty horses arranged in five rows of four each. In each row the two centre horses are side by side, and between these and the outer horses are two winged female figures representing Hours. On either side of the car in which is the figure of Time are the Hours of Life and Death. Seen from before the door of the Children's Room the design begins in the neighborhood of the nearest left-hand corner, and describes a semi-circle, with a downward sweep over an effect of clouds, back to the left again, to a point about two-thirds across the canvas, and culminates in a disk, the sun, before which are the leading horse and the figure typifying the twentieth century. In the nearer right-hand corner is a crescent moon with a full disk faintly showing. The decoration is divided in the centre by a beam, but notwithstanding this division the composition is consecutive."

At the time when the painting was approaching completion in Mr. Elliott's studio in Rome last year it was seen by the queen of Italy. Her visit came about this way: The queen visited the studio of Mr. Elliott's teacher, Villegas, who was painting "The Triumph of Poesia," and she asked Mr. Villegas if he knew of any other work in the studio likely to be interesting. Mr. Villegas replied: "There's a pupil of mine doing a rather big thing," and gave her Mr. Elliott's name and address. Within two or three days the queen sent a notice that she wished to visit Mr. Elliott's studio. The notice came at five o'clock on one day, and at three o'clock the following day the queen arrived. Since the studio was in a somewhat shabby part of Rome, a guard preceded her and patrolled the street during her visit. Mr. Elliott sent for Lord Currie, the British ambassador, to receive the queen, but beyond that there was no ceremony. The queen insisted on seeing everything in the room, turned all the canvases around that had their faces to the wall, and expressed herself as "enchanted" with the great decoration. Altogether, she behaved much like any other pretty woman in a studio. To Mrs. Elliott she afterwards sent a decoration in blue enamel bearing the royal coat of arms and a book of hours.

the individuality in his work. There is no haunting suggestion of this or that master's influence. The picture is as simple and primitive as a Homeric episode. As little by little the beholder falls under the artist's spell, he sees the world grow young; he is a child again, all maidens are pure and lovely; all horses are victorious steeds! All the winds are soft with perfume; moonlight and dew, sunrises and morning breeze, and iridescent clouds, are all the accomplices of his pleasure. The "Triumph of Time" is really a poem as well as a painting. It is a strain of music as well as a thing of beauty. It appeals to the eternal child of humanity, and the child hears and understands. L. A. F.

BOSTON HERALD.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.

FREE LIBRARY LECTURE.

The course of public lectures on municipal government at the Boston Public Library will be continued Friday evening, at 8 P. M., by Mr. George L. Fox, who will speak on "The London County Council and Its Work." On March 25 at 8 P. M. Prof. E. Emerton will lecture on "Municipal Experiments in Florence."

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1901.

We suspect that it is a cynic who says the new decorations in the Public Library should be named not "The Triumph of Time," but "At the Horse Show in Paradise."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901

THE WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

When the owners of the Westminster Chambers asked the Legislature last year to exempt them from the provisions of the Act of 1898, which had been passed to restrict the height of buildings in Copley square, they did not appear in a favorable light. The constitutionality of this act had been questioned, and the Court had decided in favor of its validity, on the ground that "it seems to have been intended as a taking of rights in property for the benefit of the public who use Copley square. It adds to the view over adjacent land above the line to which buildings may be erected. These rights are in the nature of an easement created by the statute and annexed to the park." Such being the nature and effect of the statute, it did not seem quite reasonable that a special exception should be made for the benefit of the owners of a particular piece of land.

This year the same persons have applied to the Legislature to amend the Act of 1898 so that the restriction on the height of buildings shall be uniform on all sides of Copley square. As the act was originally passed, and as it now stands, it restricts the height on the Boylston street side of the square, between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets, to 100 feet, but on the other sides to 90 feet. This raises an entirely different question, and it is necessary to consider why an act intended for the improvement of Copley square for the benefit of the public should limit the height of buildings to 90 feet in some parts, while it only limits it to 100 feet in others. The sides of the square to which the limit of 90 feet applies are entirely occupied by the Old South Church, the Public Library, Faneuil Hall, the Art Museum, and Trinity Church, all of which were standing when the act was passed, and the Westminster Chambers, then building. The long Boylston street side, from Clarendon street to Dartmouth street, where the limit of height was 100 feet, was a part of the square where large buildings were likely to be erected. When the owners of the Westminster Chambers ask to have this limit extended to the whole square, they are asking, not to be exempted from the general provisions of the statute, but to be put on an equal footing with the other owners of property affected by it. Unless it can be shown that Copley square will be improved, as regards light, air, prospect, or appearance, for the benefit of the public, by having the buildings on one side ten feet lower than those on the other, it seems only fair and reasonable that this should be done.

The question of amending the statute as proposed is not affected by the litigation that has taken place. That litigation has established that the statute was constitutional only as an appropriation of rights in private property for the public use, and that these rights have been violated. The Legislature has the same authority now to deal with these public rights, as it had when the statute was originally passed, and it may properly consider whether the public interest ever really demanded a discrimination between the two sides of the square. It is very hard to imagine any public reason for such a discrimination. One can readily see that it might be convenient to the Art Museum or to Trinity Church to have the height of an adjacent building reduced for its benefit. But that would not be a purpose that could lawfully influence the action of the Legislature. It was dis-

tinctly stated by the Court that if the purpose of the statute was the benefit of individual property owners, that would not justify the restriction. "But," it added, "if the Legislature, for the benefit of the public, was seeking to promote the beauty and attractiveness of a public park in the capital of the Commonwealth, and to prevent unreasonable encroachments upon the light and air which it had previously received, we cannot say that this was a matter of such public interest as to call for the expenditure of public money and to justify the taking of private property." The question is for the Legislature to determine whether the light and air enjoyed by the public using Copley square will be more encroached upon by a building 100 feet high on one side, than by a similar building on the other side of the square, and whether the beauty and attractiveness of the square will be promoted by cutting off six feet from the top of the Westminster Chambers. The Legislature ought to act solely with a view to the public interest, as the Legislature of 1898 was presumed to have done. The owners of the building have encroached on the strict legal rights of the public. Their building is ninety-six feet high, which is six feet higher than it ought to have been, though four feet lower than the limit of buildings on the other side of the square. The sculptured ornaments which cover the outside walls from the height of ninety feet upwards might lawfully have been put in their present position if the space behind them had not been utilized as a part of the building, but this use of the space made the whole an encroachment. The public has a legal right to have the building reduced to the height of ninety feet, and if the public will be benefited by having the right enforced, it is proper that it should be enforced. But the only purpose for which the restriction was justified was to promote the beauty and attractiveness of Copley square, and if its enforcement in its present form would defeat that purpose, the statute ought not to remain unaltered. The question whether the appearance of the square would be improved or injured by cutting off six feet from the top of the building is one upon which there can hardly be two opinions among people who will take the trouble to look.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

Traveler

March 21

We have heard nothing of the Public Library censors on fiction for several

and effort have been spent on the thing. The details, especially, are studied with considerable care, more than was necessary, perhaps, for the general effect. Though, it's true in this case, the ceiling is so near the spectator that there really is no one general effect.

The fact is, we Bostonians have been a little spoiled in the matter of decorations. The Public paintings keyed the standard of excellence so high that most other ones coming after are in the nature of an anti-climax. That is so even with the Sargent. Its very cleverness of execution and handling is one of the things that prevents its being a very good decoration.

One recognizes the high aim of Mr. Elliott's composition; the effort to make it the very best; the thought and pains and work that have gone to it. O, if only by taking thought he could have changed its spots! It has "sustained effort." It is a conscientious, carefully wrought work, but really, you know, I don't think it's very interesting. I'm afraid it's not particularly good; not quite up to the standard of decoration we have seen for our library.

Fox will show some pictures illustrating the work of the London County Council, which will be of especial interest at this time when so much legislation affecting the city of Boston is being considered.

script

1901

WORK

It Will Be y Tonight

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Transcript

March 23, 1901.

150. About a year ago there was shown for a short time at the Public Library, in the newspaper room, an interesting collection of old valentines, belonging to a Chicagoan. If your correspondent will obtain from the Librarian the address of the owner of that collection, he can undoubtedly obtain from him the information he wishes.

Valentines were in use in America during the period immediately following the Revolution. They may have been in use long before that. They were invariably written, and usually took the form of original and very florid verses. So far as I know, they were never intended to be decorated. I have a particularly good specimen, written in 1812, which is an acrostic, the initial letters of the lines forming the name of the recipient.

THE NEW DECORATION AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Something has happened in our city during the last few days which has been the usual thing and selling style and marriage; something that will be remembered when the latest great deal is forgotten and when the new wedding dress are worn out. The Public Library has been decorated by the gift of a great picture, an event which is of great importance, not merely to artists but to everyone who cares for what is beautiful, and Mr. John Elliott's "Triumph of Time" is very beautiful. The artist or the critic will analyze this painting, and have hard and fast reasons for profound and enthusiastic admiration, or, perchance, for dissatisfaction. But the ordinary lay observer is conscious only of his own joy in the joyous procession of radiant maidens and beaming horses which sweeps across the rosy and opalescent clouds of the ceiling of the Children's Reference Room. The artist, whatever else his training, has been a faithful schoolmaster's scholar; hence the individuality in his work.

The picture is as simple and primitive as a Homeric episode. As little as little the number of maidens under the artist's spell, he sees the world grow young; he is a child again—all maidens are pure and lovely; all horses are vic-torious steeds! All the winds are soft with torrid breeze, and dew, sunrise and perfume; moonlight and iridescent clouds, are all the accompaniments of his pleasure. "Triumph of Time" is really a poem as well as a painting. It is a strain of music as well as a thing of beauty. It appeals to the eternal child of humanity, and the child hears and understands. L. A. F.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1901

LIBRARY BOOK POSTAGE

Important Ruling Just Made by the Post Office Department—Brought About by the Librarians of the Boston Public Library and the Columbia University Library

As the result of recent correspondence among James L. Whitney, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian of the Columbia University Library in New York city, Senators Hoar, Lodge, Depew and Foraker, and officials in the Post Office Department at Washington, the following ruling concerning postage rates on library books has just been obtained from the department and promulgated in the Boston Post Office: "Public library books, otherwise transmissible in the mails at the third-class rate of postage, shall not be subjected to a higher postage rate because of bearing thereon or therein, in writing or by means of hand-stamp, the shelf number, date of donation (or acquisition), or both, or any mark of designation which may reasonably be construed as an inscription within the meaning of the law (Section No. 318, Postal Laws and Regulations) in the limited sense of a permanent library record, placed thereon by the Librarian, and in that connection only."

In the attempt to enlarge the usefulness of the Boston Public Library, books are often loaned to other libraries and educational institutions, and the mails have been found to furnish the most convenient method of transmission. Each book owned by this library, however, bears on its inside cover the book-plate of the library with writing thereon, and on the reverse of the title-page the date of the invoice is written, and these written records excluded the book from the third-class mail matter, on which a third-class postage is paid. With the introduction of parcel post by express, it became less expensive to ship books by express than by mail, in the absence of the regular book-rates postage, but librarians often find it extremely inconvenient to ship by express, both for themselves and for those to whom the books are loaned.

Librarian Canfield of the Columbian University Library began the correspondence through which the change was obtained. He addressed first Senators Depew and Foraker, and then wrote to Librarian Whitney of Boston, asking for his assistance, so that it was really through the two librarians that the matter came to the attention of the Post Office Department. It was not an easy ruling to obtain; in fact, it looked for a while as if the proposition would meet with defeat. At first an adverse ruling was made by the third assistant postmaster general, Edwin C. Madden, who considered that the present postal law precluded the possibility of any such special privileges being given to libraries, and he suggested a solution. He said in an official communication a few weeks ago that the librarians could make the required marks with hand-stamps and thus make their books eligible for transmission as third-class mail matter without any change in law or any new ruling. Librarian Whitney in reply to this informed Senators Hoar and Lodge that the suggestion could not be carried out for books henceforth added to the library without considerable increase in expense, while to remove the present written marks for 770,000 volumes already in the Boston library and replace them with stamped entries would cost months of labor and thousands of dollars, a thing which could not be thought of.

Senator Hoar brought the matter informally to the attention of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and found it to be of such a grave nature that he refrained from introducing it. He feared that it would bring up the general subject of postage rates and possibly lead to the defeat of the whole post office bill, which would mean nothing less than an extra session. The correspondence continued, however, until the department saw its way clear to grant all that the librarians asked for without requiring a change in the law. The Massachusetts senators deserve much credit for their part in the effort.

The question of amending the statute as proposed has not been affected by the litigation that has taken place. That litigation has established that the statute was constitutional, that as an appropriation of rights in private property no public right had been violated. The Legislature has the same authority now to deal with these public rights, as it had when the statute was originally passed, and it may properly consider whether the public interest requires that it should be amended. It is very hard to imagine any public reason for such a discrimination. One can readily see that it might be convenient to the Art Museum or the Administration to have the light from an adjacent building reduced to their benefit. But that would not be a purpose that could lawfully influence the action of the Legislature. It was dis-

What most seems to suggest space? And more to take away the weight of the ceiling? Why, sky, of course. Sky let it be, then. Lots of it. Well, what's apt to be floating round in the sky? Clouds. Very well then, an order of clouds, and throw in a few, just two or three, cherubs while you are about it.

The horses and figures here are winged, too, for the matter of that. But there are such a lot of them, and they look so big, and they and the girls crowd the ceiling so, I suppose when one has a decoration to do one feels like giving folks their money's worth. But in this case a few figures better disposed might have filled the bill better.

The most puzzling thing about these paregorical pictures is that they never explain themselves. You have to have a description on a card, and you see excellent old ladies easing their necks by reading what it's all about. It's the same way in front of the Sargent decoration.

I have always thought it probable that the hardest work Mr Sargent had in the whole matter was thinking what it had all got to mean when he had finished painting. Up till then it had been an arrangement of line, form, color.

When he took "pen in hand" he had to think of an explanation that would satisfy M Prudhomme, Mrs Grundy and the rest.

In Mr Elliott's case the description is needlessly severe. For instance, it says

"This painting contains 13 winged figures." I could see that at a glance. I guessed they were wings right off. Indeed, I thought them rather well done. It goes on to say "the Christa centuries are typified by 20 horses, arranged in five rows of four each. In each row the two centre horses are sided by side." This makes one think of the famous parody of Wordsworth in "Rejected Addresses":

"I saw them go—one horse was blind—
The tails of both hung down behind,
Their shoes were on their feet."

Why should a horse typify a Christian century? We are used in decoration to having a woman typify pretty much anything—but what is there Christial about a horse? As to centuries, I should think a "cycle"—but I suppose that's frivolous. You see, we are told that's frivolous subjects denote thought and develop it in the onlooker. Well, I'm doing a lot of thinking—but that "gets"

Never mind the allegory. These things must be, it seems. Let us consider color as a decoration. The color about the moon and the sun is quite agreeable. I'm not sure that the general color note of the whole thing is so agreeable. It suggests what an Arundel print of another decoration might look like. The horses, the white robes of the girls, the clouds, are all of the same curious purplish gray.

One understands that there is an effort, in the interests of decoration, to bring the values together—otherwise it seems the clouds in shadow would have been lighter than the bodies of the girls—but anyhow it does seem as if the color quality might have been varied.

The faces and arms of the girls have a curious brown quality. It is not so much that the color is very disagreeable as that it is hard to whip oneself into enthusiasm about it.

As to drawing, if one stands before the door of the children's room, which is where the printed card tells one to, if one so stands, the nearer horses look much too small for the ones in the farther compartment.

ther compartment. In other words, I should think the perspective was a bit shaky. As to the horses, they are of the Elgin Marble breed, and not so badly drawn at times, though some of the efforts at foreshortening are not particularly happy; the girls, too, are perfectly respectable—without being very interesting. Indeed, that is the quality of the whole thing—there is nothing particularly bad about it, except this fatal thing—that there is nothing particularly good about it.

The card says: "The decoration is divided at the center by a beam, but notwithstanding the division the composition is consecutive." This is not quite so. Each of the panels gives the impression of being a separate picture. I don't think the design and color on the frame, including aforesaid beam, is very happy. It seems too strong for the decoration, and rather knocks the quality of it.

The foreshortening is not very successful. Many of the horses look as if they didn't quite know whether they were meant to be in profile or in foreshortening.

The drawing of the heads, the treatment of some of the drapery, and something in the color quality of the thing, suggests a little the work of Mr. Elton Vedder.

This should be said, though. I admire any one who can take in hand an immensely big affair like this, and pull it through. It's, of course, not one of the best qualities—this being able to manage big affairs, but it's a very strong quality all the same. It's what Mr Kenyon Cox calls "sustained effort"—the ability to pull along at a thing until it is just the way you want it. I understand this picture took about six years, and surely that shows most admirable perseverance and determination.

One feels that any amount of pains

I have a particularly good specimen, written in 1812, which is an acrostic, the initial letters of the lines forming the name of the

**THE NEW DECORATION AT THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

To the Editor of the Transcript:

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Something has happened in our city during the last few days, besides the usual dying and merrymaking, something that will be remembered when the latest great deal is forgotten and when the new wedding shoes are worn out. The Public Library has been enriched by the gift of a great picture, not merely to artists but to everyone who cares for what is beautiful, and Mr. John Elliott's "Triumph of Time" is very beautiful. The artist of the critic will analyse this painting, and will have hard and fast conclusions, for or against, of admiration, or perhaps of dissatisfaction. But the ordinary lay observer is conscious only of his own joy in the joyous procession of radiant maidens and leaping horses which sweep majestically over the clouds, and in the ceiling and the rays and opalescent flowers of the ceiling of the Children's Reference Room. Time, whatever else his training has been, is a faithful scholar at nature's school; hence the individuality in his work. There is a haunting suggestion of this or that character's influence.

And what a Homer episode, what a Homeric influence as the beholder falls under the spell! He sees the world grow young; he is a child again,—all maidens are pure and lovely; all horses are glorious steeds! and there is a soft, wondrous perfume; moonlight and dew, sunrise and noon, the breeze, and friskulent clouds, and all the accompaniments of his pleasure. "Triumph of Time" is really a poem as well as a painting. It is a story as well as a picture. It appeals to the heart of the child of humanity, and to the heart of the adult who understands. L. A.

librarians that the matter came to the attention of the Post Office Department. It was not an easy ruling to obtain. In fact, it looked for a while as if the proposition would meet with defeat. At first an adverse ruling was made by the third assistant postmaster at New York City, Mr. Wenden, who considered that the present postal law precluded the possibility of any such special privileges being given to libraries, and also suggested that the library make an official communication a few days later, stating that the librarians could make the requisite marks with hand-stamps and thus save the trouble and expense of having the third-class mail matter stamped. This change in law or any new ruling. Librarian Whitney in reply to this informed the Board of Library Management that the suggestion could not be carried out, but he had henceforth added to the library without considerable increase in expense, while to the present plan of hand-written marks for 770,000 volumes already in the Boston library and replace them with stamped entries would cost months of labor and thousands of dollars for a thing which could not be thought of.

Hear brought the matter informally to the attention of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Buildings, to be of such a grave nature that he refrained from introducing it. He feared that it would bring up the general subject of postage rates and possibly lead to the closing of the whole post office bill, which would mean a long delay in an extra session. The correspondence continued, however, until the department saw its way clear to grant all that the librarians asked for without requiring a change in the law. The Massachusetts senators desired much credit for their part in the effort.

London County Council Pay for Their
Own Junkets and Receive
No Salaries.

Mr. George L. Fox delivered, last evening, the second lecture in the Public Library course on municipal administration. His subject, "The London County Council," drew a rather small audience. His discourse was filled with instructive details of the management of the greatest municipality in the world and his delivery was very inter-

The lecturer described the routine business of the council, whose members, meeting once a week faithfully, receive no pecuniary compensation; and recalled Lord Rosebery's declaration that the London county council is a better parliamentary body than Parliament itself. The utmost care, he said, is taken to see that no leaks can occur for corruption. The business individually is a matter of honorable public service, quite different from the discreditable methods in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Fox stated that there are about 100,000 women who have a right to vote for members of the county council, but only those owning a certain amount of property. He commented on the moral and the so-called "socialistic" work of the council, the many bachelors and the requirement that any bidder for a public contract must, before accepted, show that he pays his employees at least \$5 a week for a man and \$5 a week for a woman.

"The duties of the council in London," said Mr. Fox, "are to provide for the poor and to help on an excellent basis of public economy. Members of committees on tours of inspection pay for their calls on the council by the amount of money American municipal junketings expend."

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1901.

Painting Made by Elliott for Public Library—What May be Seen in Galleries and Studios.

The new ceiling painting made by John Elliott is in the children's reference room of the Boston public library. It is a comparatively small room in the Roylston-st side of the second story of the building, lighted from both sides, north and south. Mr Elliott has had this work in hand for the past six years. It was made in his Roman studio on canvas and he has had the chance to give the finishing touches since it was put in.

The motive is "The Triumph of Time," Father Time, the design, rides in a romantic figure, "drawn by 20 horses, typifying the 20 Christian centuries which, are led by 12 winged female figures, symbolizing the 12 months of the year."

Starting in the left-hand corner of the composition, the process of evolution moves to the right, then turns a sweeping curve and doubles back, leaving a narrow path of the space for the latest forerunner, the 20th century, to enter the band, culminating in a living room for modern centuries, and "The walls of the room, which been tinted a heavy blue, are decorated in the ornamental designs of the ceiling and become the forming the ceiling painting are picked out with gold and polished, while that is the floor."

The painting by Mr Elliott is understood to have been given to the library by popular subscription.

The queen of Italy visited the studio of Mr Elliott's teacher, Velázquez, who

....The staircase in the room containing "The Triumph of Time" at the Public Library is coming down, and it seems probable that the balconies will follow suit.

His Painting, "The Triumph of Time," and the Artist's Career.

WEeping down through space, from out the gray dawn of the past, like a mighty cavalcade of celestial steeds, bounding forward, airy-footed, over wondrous stretches of space, and into the full, radiant light of the present century—such is John Elliott's allegorical conception of the progress of the

centuries, reproduced on almost paper. The three Englishmen thus honored by the brush of an American artist were the first to be honored in this way. The first, "The Triumph of Time," serious, stern and noble, disclosed to public view for the first time last week in the Boston Public Library, added another priceless treasure to the city's wealth of art, and, it may be said, added a new name to the world's honor roll of great painters.

Comparatively few people know that Mr. Elliott has been working here in Boston all winter, and as he was previously absent from the city so many years, even Boston art lovers are not as familiar as they might be with his name.

What Mr. Elliott's career as an artist



has been one need scarcely ask, in view of Mr. Elliott gathered his inspiration for "The Triumph of Time."

A Wonderful Roof Garden.

A Wonderful Roof Garden.

The apartments occupied there by the Ellios were on the roof of their house Mr. Ellio had fashioned a roof garden, which was a veritable oasis in the heart of Rome. It was a place where he could go to have the emirs of the desert or the kings of the sea surrounded by water while the other half, for the full length of the day, was a garden of flowers, shrubs and flowering vines. It overlooked St. Peter's, with the fountain and the obelisk, the Roman Campagna, the mountains to the north. A wide sweep of sky—the blue sky—was visible above the clouds and one could easily imagine that before those wonderful clouds effaced themselves from the sky, the sun shone from the painter's brush on to the canvas, that he must have seen the sun, the clouds, the mountains, the Campagna, inspiration gathering, in his roof garden.

and used through his great achievement in the world of art. Mr. Elliott, who has made his great name at the studio, on the banks of the Hudson, and has taken his place with the great masters of the world, is now at work on the work for the two gigantic canvases, each of which is 36x66 feet in dimension. The first of these is being painted in Boston, staying with Mrs. Elliott, at Mr. Howe's, in Beacon street. He has taken a studio in Rye, on the Hudson, where he is painting the other superlative installation of his canvases in the library and the construction of the frame.

[illegible]

This work was done by a young man in his late teens years ago, and one might well judge it to be that of a young man put in place in the Boston Public Library bespeaks a more matured, the other heads.

One of the "Hour" figures did not satisfy Mr. Elliott. After the painting had been put in place, and difficult as was to do, he painted in an entirely new figure. This was a more dignified figure, and to stand at nearly

continually reach upward.

[illegible]

"The duties of the council in London," said Mr. Fox, "are onerous and are carried out faithfully and on an excellent basis of public economy. Members of committees on tours of inspection pay for their cakes and coffee—quite different from American municipal junketing expeditions."

ART AND ARTISTS.

Series and Studios.

The motive is "The Triumph of Time". The figure in the design, the only one of its kind, is drawn by 20 horses, symbolizing 20 Christian centuries. The horses, arranged in five rows each, are led by a winged female figure, symbolizing the "wings" of time, and the "wings" of time are shown in the lower half of the composition, the place corner of the design to the right, then turns a sweeping curve and doubles back to the upper half of the design, the place hand, culminating with the latest for the time, leaving room for more to come. The walls of the room have been tinted a heavy blue-gray, and the floor in the ornamental design of the ceiling are picked out with gold.

The painting by Mr Elliott is understood to have been given to the library by popular subscription.

was painting "The Triumph of Lancelotti" and she asked Mr. Villagras if he knew of any other work in the village. Villagras replied: "to be interested in the pupil of mine doing rather a big thing," and gave her a list of names and addresses. She sent a notice that she wished to visit Mr. Elliott's studio, and the queen came at five o'clock on one day and at five on the following day and the queen at 3. Since the studio was in a somewhat shabby part and she called the street crowded here and there, Mr. Elliott sent for Lord Currie, the British ambassador, and that there came the queen and the queen insisted on seeing everything in the room. She looked at all the canvases and the queen said that they were "enchanted" with the great work. She then went to the wall, and expressed her admiration. Altogether, she was very much like a woman in a studio. To Mr. Elliott she gave a very beautiful decoration in blue and gold, and a pair of royal arms and a pair of royal arms.

Comparatively few people know that Mr. Elliott has been working here in Boston all winter, and as he was previously absent from the city so many years, even Boston art lovers are not as familiar as they might be with his name. What Mr. Elliott's career as an artist

the stern-faced General Wauchope (pronounced Walk-up), the Marquis of Winchester and the first married couple—the young and handsome son of Lord Dufferin, and one of the most lamented of England's heroes of the Boer war.

Personally, Mr. Elliott is modest about his work, almost to the point of shyness. The more one knows of him, the more one knows comparatively so little about him.

About fourteen years ago he married Miss Maud Howe, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and for the greater part of the last seven years he and Mrs. Elliott have had their home in Rome. It was in the Eternal City that

GLIMPSSES IN 'MRS. ELLIOTT'S ROOF GARDEN IN ROME, WITH A VIEW OF ST. PETER'S. THESE WERE TAKEN BY A FRIEND OF MRS. ELLIOTT. THE LATTICE OVERHEAD IS THE ARTIST'S HANDIWORK.

has been one need scarcely ask in view of this splendid monument to his talent. That he has earnestly studied and patiently worked needs no telling. There is the canvas. He who runs may read. And yet, since those outside his fence which have so deep a knowledge of the work of an artist's genius are always a matter of interest, it may be stated that Mr. Elliott owns as his "master" Jose di Villegas, the great Spanish painter, who is today, and has been for a decade, the great flag in the art world of Rome. It is di Villegas who painted "The Baptism," now in the celebrate Vanderbilt collection in New York, and whose "Death of the Madonna" is the triumph of the world over.

[illegible]

happy. Across the deep blue of the ceiling and down the wall work bears the purple grapes of the vintage, and rosy cherub faces float down at the gazer. The very spirit of youth rolls in and out among the twisting vines, and one grows young just by looking at so much light-hearted smiling away of the hours.

This work was done fifteen years ago, and one might well judge it to be the work of a young man. Alas, the Boston canvases just made a place in the Boston Public Library bespeaks a more mature and a more serious art.

possibly a more serious collector. But Mr. Elliott is not confined himself to oil painting. Not a few of his pictures are owned in private collections in this city. Mrs. David Kimball owns "Dante's head," which many people consider one of his best oil paintings. His elder son, Mr. Elliott, is a fine draughtsman. Mr. M. Sears has two "Elliotts" in his fine collection, and Mrs. Gardner has one, while Mrs. Howe has a number of portraits and less precious drawings. Mr. Elliott is well known in England by his portraits. He has lately had a royal sitter, the Duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria, for many years commander-in-chief of the British army, of whose royal lineage he has a fine head the artist has made a most characteristic portrait.

made a most characteristic portrait of a young man, who, in the opinion of the artist, was a very good specimen of the human race.

Mr. Elliott gathered his inspiration for
"The Triumph of Time."
A Wonderful Roof Garden.

A Wonderful Roof Garden. The apartments occupied there by the Elliots were not far from St. Peter's. Mr. Elliott had fashioned a roof garden, which was the wonder and delight of every American in Rome who was fortunate enough to see it. The main part of the terrace was open, surrounded by a wall while the other half, for the full length was an enclosed garden, with a fountain and flowering vines. It overlooked St. Peter's, with the fountain and the mountain in the background. One could see the blue sky of Italy arch overhead, and one can easily imagine that before those wonderful clouds, effluvia of the painter's brush, had been swept from the painter's brush on to the canvas, that he must have seen them in reality floating across the sky, and inspiration gathering in his roof garden.

work on these two gigantic canvases each of which is 36x16 feet in dimension. The artist, who is now in Boston, is staying with Mrs. Elliott, at 11 Howe's, in Beacon street. He has taken a studio in Boylston street, but just before the opening of the gallery he had the installation of his canvases in the library and the construction of the frame-work of the gallery.

It is interesting to know that several of the heads of the "Hours" in the decorative scheme are portraits of well-known fictionalized portraits of well-known persons. The beautiful classic profile of the Hour who lends the two horses in the center of the composition is that of a famous English beauty of noble rank, Lady K——, while that of the noble Van Dyck type of the hour who supports the panel is that of her sister, Lady B——. A New York society girl, who is also a well-known beauty, posed for one of the heads of the "Hours" in the decorative scheme.

One of the "Hour" figures did not satisfy Mr. Elliott, after the painting had been put in place, and, difficult as it was to do, he painted in an entirely new figure. This was a most fatiguing work as the artist had to stand on a scaffolding and continually reach upwards.

The Little Eros.

The Little Echo.

Several ladies were present at the English beauty on exhibition at the Chancery gallery in Boylston street. There, among many other things, a picture of a young man may be seen a caricature of Mr. Elliott, in which the artist has been very successful, and which has been the library painting. It is the little Echo, blonde and bearing a face that originally led the procession of the century. Mr. Elliott, with a light of the century, Mr. Elliott cherished a tender regard for her, and it was with deep regret that he saw her last grow to feel that it was not his place to be the one of her and much more pointed out. But the dainty conception is not lost, and those interested to see

Queen Margherita of Italy paid a most intriguing visit to the artist's studio for the express purpose of seeing his great painting. While such a visit on the part of her Majesty (the Queen, as she is known) is a most unusual occurrence, the Queen, as we all well know, is both a judge and a patron of art, and she takes a most determined interest in the arts of her kingdom. About two weeks after he visited Mr. Elliott she sent him a beautiful jeweled pendant. It was a jeweled pendant "for his wife," it bore on one side a blue and white enamel portrait of a jeweled monogram: M set against a diamond and surmounted by the royal crown; of the other side two white enamel shields, each bearing the cross of Savoy.

each other, the Great or Silvery. The difference between the two great paintings should be made without voicing the plaint heard on all sides, that the balconies in the room where it has been installed ought to be removed, both in order to the better display of the picture for the pleasure and instruction it was placed there. The full beauty and value of the canvas cannot now be seen as a result of the arrangement to the public, say those who have visited the room. Some other arrangement of the balconies should be made so that the picture can be seen in all its wondrous beauty.

BOSTON'S NEW ART TREASURE.

John Elliott's Masterpiece Put in Place in the Boston Public Library.



PORTRAIT OF MR. ELLIOTT FROM A PHOTOGRAPH. THIS IS THE FIRST PICTURE OF THE NOW FAMOUS ARTIST EVER PRINTED IN ANY PUBLICATION.

The great painting of which these half-tones are a reproduction has just been placed in position in the ceiling of the children's reading room in the Boston Public Library. It is the masterpiece of John Elliott, and unquestionably one of the greatest mural decorations in existence. Mr. Elliott calls it "The Triumph of Time." The twenty Christian centuries are symbolized by twenty steeds bearing through space the chariot of Time.

Splendid and swift and strong, the grand cavalcade sweeps onward. The centuries, yoked four abreast by silken streamers, are urged forward by their winged guides, the Hours, to whose slightest behest they yield willing service. They make no sound in their gallant course. Fleet-footed as they are, no echo is rung back from their hoof beats. Proudly as they dash along, they are not prancing; nor are they runaways, nor are they out for an ordinary gallop. They are bent on high emprise. The dignity of bearing Time on his course gives speed to their feet and strength and beauty to their limbs.

Time himself brings up the rear, hoary, bearded, seen in the distance, half-veiled by the gray mists of the dawn. On powerful pinions, he follows his steeds, his arm extended as if urging and directing

their course. On either side of his chariot are his inseparable companions—Life, bearing the hour-glass, and Death with her keen-edged scythe. These, too, speed forward the on-rush of the centuries.

The young moon, emerging from behind the mist-enwrapped clouds, shakes from her silvery bow a tender, suffused light. The hours, with wings spread upward, and the circling folds of their draperies floating behind, shake the silken bridles of the impetuous chargers, and resistlessly urge ever onward and onward their flight.

As the triumphant procession sweeps nearer and nearer, it emerges from the mystic shadows of the past into the glorious light of noonday. The twentieth century, in the lead, bows his splendid head to greet the sun. More beautiful is he than any of his fellows, more splendid, with his reserve of powers yet to be shown.

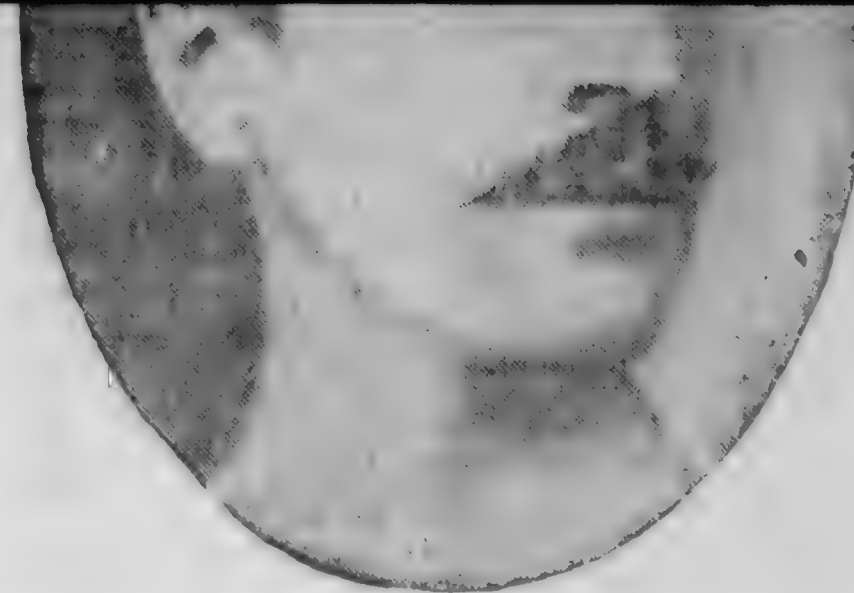
The painter's meaning, in this wonderful picture, needs not to be searched for; the motif compels one at a glance. The feeling of this powerful, resistless sweep of time imprints itself instantaneously at the most casual, or, indeed, the most indifferent, glance. Indeed, this is the supreme glory of this great canvas.

It is for Boston's children for all time that the city has placed in the Public Library this inspiring realization of a noble conception.

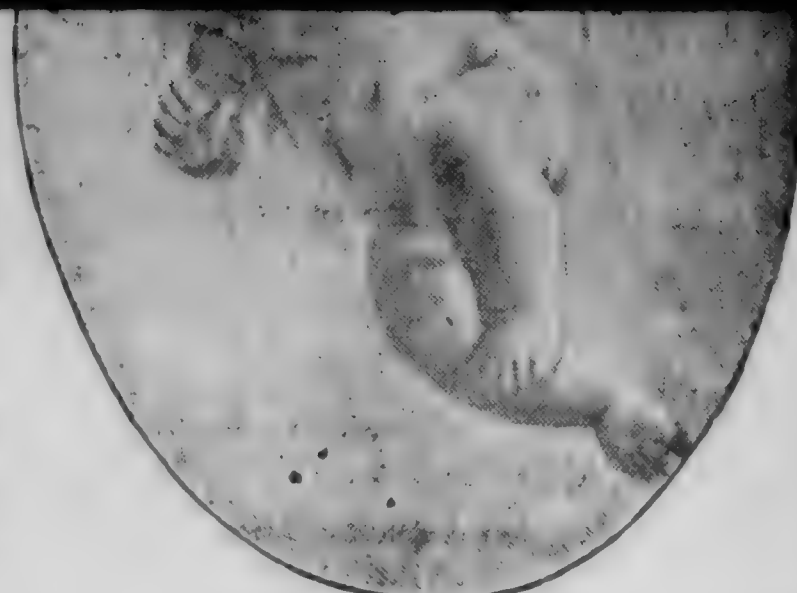


THE SCENE THAT ORIGINALLY LED THE PROGRESS OF THE CENTURIES—MR. ELLIOTT FINALLY PAINTED IT OUT. (Copyright, 1901, by Curtis & Cameron, Boston.)





PORTRAIT OF MR. ELLIOTT FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.
 THIS IS THE FIRST PICTURE OF THE NOW FA-
 MOUS ARTIST EVER PRINTED IN ANY PUBLICA-
 TION.



THE LITTLE LOVE THAT ORIGINALLY LED THE
 PROCESSION OF THE CENTURIES. MR. ELLIOTT
 FINALLY PAINTED IT OUT.
 (Copyright, 1901, by Curtis & Cameron, Boston.)

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(Copyright, 1900, by John Elliott.)

"THE TRIUMPH OF TIME."

(Copyright, 1901, by Curtis & Cameron.)

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX., NO. 85.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901.

BOSTON LIBRARY LECTURE.

The third lecture in the Boston Public Library course on municipal administration, was given last evening by Prof. E. Emerson, whose subject was "Municipal Experiments in Florence." Prof. Emerson's discourse related to the development of democratic government in the principal cities of Italy in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries, Florence being the leading illustration of civic advance.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901

Studying Public Library System

Miss Plummer, with a party from the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn, is in town for the purpose of studying the Boston Public Library system. The party is stopping at Hotel Nottingham, and includes Miss Baldwin, Miss Bartlett, Miss Clendenin, Miss Hall, Miss Miller, Miss Morse, Miss Rathbone, Miss Burnett, Mrs. D. E. Gordosa, Miss Ludey and Mr. Hopper.

...It will be in a new sense "The Triumph of Time" if the balconies in the room are removed so that Mr. Elliott's work can be seen to better advantage.

The third lecture in the Boston Public Library course on municipal administration was given last evening by Prof. E. Emerson, whose subject was "Municipal Experiments in Florence."

A party from the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn came here yesterday to study this city's library system. Part of the day was passed in the Public Library at Copley square, and today the students will go to this library again and visit others.

BOSTON HERALD.

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VOL. CIX., NO. 87.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

HOUSE DELIVERY OF BOOKS.

A few days ago, in these columns, consideration was given to the scheme of a cheap library post which has many friends and supporters. The idea that by some means the usefulness of libraries could be extended by delivery and collection of books at the homes of readers appears to be getting a strong hold. Not all who favor it think its success to be dependent on distribution through the agency of the postoffice. They think that much may be accomplished by a private delivery and collection system to be paid for by readers. The matter is receiving attention in Springfield. Those who have investigated it say that "if a few hundred families would agree to pay, say, five cents a week, for the delivery at the door of as many books as each family is entitled to, and the return of those borrowed the previous week, a delivery system could be maintained without expense to the library." Probably few families would care for books every week. Five cents a week for an average of forty weeks in the year would require a patronage of 500 families to make a business worth \$1000 a year. If the delivery agent had to employ a horse and closed wagon, as he probably would have to do, there would not be much margin of profit. But this method is one that anybody out of a job might make an attempt at, and prove whether it is wanted. Five cents a week is no more than one car fare.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901

MR. JOHN ELLIOTT'S MURAL PAINTING

(From Frank R. Sanborn's Boston Letter in the Springfield Republican)

The art decorations at the Public Library have been enriched the past week by the admirable work of John Elliott, the son-in-law of Mrs. Howe, in one of its small and back rooms, whereas it should have been in a much more conspicuous place. It is better, both in design and execution, than any of the other decorations there except the large work of Puvis de Chavanne on the main staircase—less ambitious than Sargent's chowder of religions upstairs—excellently painted as that puzzling commixture is—less staring and chromo-like than Abbey's work in the delivery room; and, of course, far excelling the smaller work here and there. The small compartments of the French artist at the sides of the stairway, beautiful as most of them are, are disfigured by a bad Prometheus and some other defects—the best Prometheus in Boston, and one of the best I have seen being that forcible sketch of Allston in the Art Museum. Mr. Elliott recalls Allston by the excellence of his drawing, and the tenderness of his coloring, as well as the patient dilatoriness of his work. An Abbey or an impressionist would have dashed off this "Time Leading the Procession of the Centuries" in a year or two, and made nothing of it; but Elliott, with Allston's conscientiousness, has come in late, and surprised all his friends by the superiority of his work. Being at the private view, I was charmed to see how universal was this pleased surprise; we had not expected such a mastery of the difficult conditions. A flippant critic in the Advertiser, who takes a column in which to display himself and his tedious frivolities, condescends to say at the end of his sermon that it is a "conscientious, carefully wrought work," but "really, you know, I don't think it's very interesting." As Hamlet says to Polonius, "It's for a jig or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps"—the "New Gallery" for this critic's money! The story of the piece is old, but never dull—for birth and death are always interesting:

On ceilings high in yonder square,
With colors delicately blended,
The graceful artist pictures fair
Time's slow procession, never ended;
An angel holds the hour-glass here,
And one there follows, scythe in hand—
So joy and grief in turn appear,
As Birth and Death traverse the land.
Be ours the Hour of Birth to praise,
Nor dread of Death the timely stroke;
Life's fullest hour-glass she'll upraise,
Nor fails her wing to see it broke;
In Time the Spirit trusts no more—
A deathless Power his scythe restrains;
Another orb, a heavenlier shore,
For Beauty, lost to sight, remains.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1901

In view of the fact that at present there are so many masters before the people of Boston which involves the management of cities, it is rather surprising that the addresses upon civics in the course of free lectures at the Public Library do not have a larger attendance. The various speakers are men who have an intimate knowledge of municipal affairs, especially along the special lines which form the subjects of their respective lectures. The illustrated free lecture upon any topic is always capable of drawing a crowd, many people attending merely for the sake of "killing time." But these talks are especially for thoughtful men and women, and a greater advantage should be taken of the opportunity to profit by the accumulated knowledge which the speakers impart at these Monday-evening free lectures. The experiences of other cities cannot fail to be helpful in furnishing hints and lessons which may aid in the solution of the municipal problems with which we are now dealing in Boston.

BOSTON HERALD.

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MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1901.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES.

That the free lectures on methods of municipal administration, given at the Public Library lecture room on Monday, are not so well attended as one might suppose they would be is hardly to the credit of the citizens. Is it because they are free, or because there is indifference to the subject? Certainly, it cannot be because they are not of excellent authority and quality. The design of the course is to present the nature of certain city problems of constant importance, illustrating the subjects, so far as possible, by the lessons of experience. Tonight Prof. Kuno Francke will speak of "Public Life in Mediaeval German Cities," and future topics and lectures on the following Monday evenings are "Modern City Government Under the German Plan," by Prof. F. G. Peabody; "The Water Supply of Cities," by Mr. X. Henry Goodenough; "Sanitary Aspects of the Construction and Care of City Streets," by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, and "Transportation in Cities," by George G. Crocker. While many people, in considering matters of this kind, are willing and able to spend the time and labor necessary to get trustworthy information by extended study and travel, the majority, to whom the

knowledge is equally useful, may count themselves fortunate in thus having an opportunity to learn the results of these investigations. The lectures will be of great worth to all who would exercise intelligent judgment in matters of serious and immediately important municipal interest. The hall should be thronged.

APPEAL TO LIBRARY CENSORS

Petition Urging the Exclusion of W. H. Thomas' Book on the American Negro.

The literary censors of the Boston Public Library are to be asked to exclude from the library shelves the recently published book by William Hannibal Thomas, a colored author, entitled "The American Negro; What He Is, What He Was, and What He May Become."

A meeting of prominent colored women of this city was held last evening at the home of one of the participants for the purpose of accomplishing the banishment of the book from the library. Several of those present commented on Mr. Thomas' work with great severity, declaring that it was unfit for public use and calculated to injure the morals of readers. Resolutions were adopted, empowering a committee to call upon the authorities of the library and inquire what steps ought to be taken in order that the book may be removed from the shelves.

Mr. Thomas' book attracted a great deal of attention when it was issued. It is unparagon in its criticisms of the negro as he is at present, though its avowed purpose is to elevate and improve the race by pointing out its shortcomings and correcting the mistaken methods in vogue in the education of its members.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 92.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1901.

SKILL OF MEDIEVAL ARTISANS.

Prof. Francke Attributes Fine Workmanship to Guilds.

Profit Made Secondary to Honest and Highly Artistic Labor, as the Guild Members Were Protected and Encouraged to Uphold Corporate Honor.

Kuno Francke, professor of German literature at Harvard, spoke last night in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library in the course on methods of municipal administration, managed by the trustees of the library. His topic was "Public Life in Mediaeval German Cities." An abstract of the address follows:

Public life in mediaeval German cities marks one of the most important stages in the development of modern civilization. It presents one of the earliest and most successful attempts in modern history to combine liberty and order, private enterprise and devotion to common tasks, the pursuit of material interests and the fostering of ideal aspirations. The whole development of these cities from the 10th to the 15th century is an uninterrupted line of successive stages of emancipation, of a constant widening of political rights and responsibilities. But even at the height of this development—that is to say, after the triumph of the guilds over the patriarchate, in the 13th century, the constitution of the great German cities was very far from being a radical democracy. It was, rather, an aristocracy upon a democratic basis.

The administrative methods were half-paternal, half-socialistic. The guilds, who practically controlled the government, bought raw material and apportioned it among their members; they regulated the yearly output of a given craft by statute; they established a normal working day; they forbade night work; they fixed the wages of journeymen by law. But they also regulated the technical and moral training of the individual artisans; they set up rules for his daily conduct and habits; they gave him a standard of corporate honor; they consecrated his work.

There can be no doubt that, on the whole, these paternal and socialistic methods accomplished results for which we today have every reason to look with envy to the cities of the 13th century. Rivalry in good work, and not rivalry in large profits was made the very foundation of industrial and business life. And this truly moral competition proved so strong an incentive for collective activity and enterprise that mainly through it the German cities of that time outdistanced those of most other European countries.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901.

MR. THOMAS'S BOOK.

Petition of Prominent Colored Women That the Publication Be Excluded From the Boston Public Library.

The literary censors of the Boston Public Library are to be asked to exclude from the library shelves the recently published book by William Hannibal Thomas, a colored author, entitled "The American Negro: What He Is, What He Was, and What He May Become."

A meeting of prominent colored women of this city was held last evening at the home of one of the participants for the purpose of accomplishing the banishment of the book from the library. Several of those present commented on Mr. Thomas's work with great severity, declaring that it was unfit for public use and calculated to injure the morals of readers. Resolutions were adopted, empowering a committee to call upon the authorities of the library and inquire what steps ought to be taken in order that the book may be removed from the shelves.

Mr. Thomas's book attracted a great deal of attention when it was issued. It is unsparing in its criticisms of the negro as he is at present, though its avowed purpose is to elevate and improve the race by pointing out its shortcomings and correcting the mistaken methods in vogue in the education of its members.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1901

"THE AMERICAN NEGRO"

Negro Women Find It Immoral and Demand That It Be Removed from the Public Library

A meeting of Negro women was held last evening for the purpose of protesting against the Boston Public Library retaining on its shelves a book entitled "The American Negro," written by William H. Thomas, a Negro. The book is said to deal very frankly with the Negro problem, and is unsparing in its criticisms. The ladies say the book is unfit for public circulation and calculated to injure the morals of its readers. Resolutions were adopted empowering a committee to call upon the authorities of the library and inquire what steps ought to be taken in order that the book may be removed from the shelves. Otto Fleischner, the assistant librarian, said this morning that he had received no word from the ladies, and until they have made their grievance known it is impossible to say what action the authorities of the library will take. Like all new books "The American Negro" has been much in demand since it was put in circulation, but as he has not had an opportunity to read it, Mr. Fleischner was unable to express any opinion as to its merits. He had received no complaint from any one regarding the morals of the book; but he had heard that it was rather severe in its characterization of the Negro. Its treatment by the reviewers has varied, some praising it very highly.

April 3.

Traveler

THR

NEGROES NETTLED BY THOMAS' BOOK

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April 4.

4

"This Country, with its Institutions, Belongs to the People who Inhabit it."

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

We have not read "The American Negro," by W. H. Thomas, the admission of which to the Public Library half a dozen prominent colored women oppose so hotly. But we have seen a very sharp and indignant review by C. W. Chesnut, the author, who does not hesitate to speak of the writing of the book as a defamation of the colored race. The objections that he raises are not easy to answer. We should think any and every intelligent and well-minded person would object to its being put in any public library, if the tone is such as Mr. Chesnut describes it. Certainly his standing as the author of many novels and papers on the race qualifies him to judge, if anything does.

April 5

Traveler

THR

THOMAS' BOOK IS NOT LIKED

But Colored Women Have Not Held Meeting Protesting Against Its Place in Public Library.

The alleged meeting and consultation of prominent colored women to protest against Hannibal Thomas' book on the negro being placed in the Public Library is declared never to have taken place by prominent representatives of the race.

At any rate, such well-known women as Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Maria Baldwin and Mrs. Josephine Ruffin, declare they know nothing about it. Several others, when seen, said they had not read the book, but did not like it, judging from the reviews.

Mrs. Ruffin said:

"I believe the South stands behind the book financially. I have not read it and I shall not, but I have seen extracts enough from it to know that it confutes itself by overstatement."

"Undoubtedly some of the things the author says about colored ministers are true, but it is also true that right here in Boston several colored clergymen are doing noble and effective work in spite of the fact that they are terribly hampered by unworthy colored men who are preachers."

"Of the morality of the colored women I can myself speak only for the North. I have never been further South than Washington, and am a New Englander born and bred, but from a housekeeping experience of 30 years I can say that negro women of the servant class are quite as virtuous as Irish or Nova Scotia or indeed any other servants."

"Such unparagoning slander of a down-trodden race seems to me unworthy in a man. And that the book grossly overstates the 'moral lapses' of the negro I am sure."

Mrs. McKinley, a guest of Mrs. Ruffin's, who knows the South by experience, and a lady of culture, said: "I know Mr. Thomas has exaggerated grossly. The book seems to me more wicked than obscene. It may not be true that it will hurt the morals of the young reader, but it is true that it will injure our race, because it misrepresents us."

Librarian Whitney said: "I have received no such petition as the one to which newspaper reference has been made, and it would seem as if quite time enough had elapsed for such a document to get to me. It is possible, however, that a petition may have been mailed to one of the trustees, and if such is the case it will be presented and action taken on it at the regular meeting of the trustees to be held Friday afternoon."

FROM LIBRARY.

The literary censors of the Boston Public Library are to be asked to exclude from the library shelves the recently published book by William Hannibal Thomas, a colored author, entitled "The American Negro; What He Is, What He Was, and What He May Become."

A meeting of prominent colored women of this city was held Tuesday at the home of one of the participants for the purpose of accomplishing the banishment of the book from the library. Several of those present commented on Mr. Thomas's work with great severity, declaring that it was unfit for public use and calculated to injure the morals of readers. Resolutions were adopted, empowering a committee to call upon the authorities of the library and inquire what steps ought to be taken in order that the book may be removed from the shelves.

Mr. Thomas's book attracted a great deal of attention when it was issued. It is unparalyzing in its criticisms of the negro as he is at present, though its avowed purpose is to elevate and improve the race by pointing out its shortcomings and correcting the mistaken methods in vogue in the education of its members.

Mrs. Ruffin's Opinion.

Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, when seen by a Journal reporter at her home, 103 Charles Street, last evening, said: "I was not one of those who attended the meeting, and had nothing to do with the action taken. I have not seen the book, but I have read the reviews of it published in the newspapers. The book is a disgrace. I wouldn't have it come into my house. I wouldn't handle it with a pair of tongs."

"It is too obscene for anything. I do not think that the colored people will buy it. If they read it at all they will borrow copies or take it from some library. I don't see why the book shouldn't be suppressed the same as any other obscene literature. Where is that man that looks after such things—Anthony Comstock, isn't it?"

Talk With the Author.

William Hannibal Thomas, the author of the book, lives at 94 Tilston Street, Everett, and there he was seen last evening by a Journal reporter. He is a fine looking colored man, apparently about 35 years of age, with white hair and moustache, and tall, slim figure. The right sleeve of his coat is empty, the old gentleman having lost his arm in one of the battles of the Civil War, through which he served.

He was born in Ohio, and was never a slave. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the regiment of former President James A. Garfield, the Fortieth Ohio. Mr. Thomas talks like a man of education and refinement.

"I have nothing to say," he replied to the Journal reporter's question. "The book hasn't been excluded from the Boston Public Library yet, I understand, and I do not know that it will be. Who these colored women are that have petitioned I have been unable to find out. When I know something more definite of what has been done, or what is to be done, I may say something."

"I do not think there is anything in my book to offend or injure the morals of anyone. I know the negro of the North, and I know the negro of the South. I have lived and worked among them here and in every county of every State in the South."

"The book is published by the Macmillans, and is a financial venture of theirs. I understand it is having a good sale."

Mr. Thomas showed the Journal reporter a copy of the book. The volume is handsomely gotten up and is of good size, about 300 pages.

No Word at the Library.

Otto Fleischner, the Assistant Librarian, said that he had received no word from the ladies, and until they have made their grievance known it is impossible to say what action the authorities of the library will take. Like all new books, "The American Negro" has been much in demand since it was put in circulation, but as he has not had an opportunity to read it, Mr. Fleischner was unable to express any opinion as to its merits. He had received no complaint from any one regarding the morals of the book, but he had heard that it was rather severe in its characterization of the negro. Its treatment by the reviewers have varied, some praising it very highly.

WHAT THE BOOK SAYS.

The best idea of the grounds on which the colored people of Boston, and especially their women, object to the admission of Mr. Thomas's book to the Public Library of the city, and of the character of the production, can, perhaps, be gained by the reading of passages from various chapters. A number of them follow.

In general arraignment of his people, and describing their needs, Thomas says:

"The negro is immoral; he must be endowed with morality. He is lazy, and therefore needs to be made industrious. He is a coward; he must acquire courage. His conscience is dead, his intellect dense; one must be resurrected, and the other set aflame by the light of heaven."

Considering the character of the negro more in detail the author writes: "Negro intelligence is both superficial and delusive. The chief mental anxiety of the freedman is for the immediate gratification of his physical senses. He lives wholly in his passions, and is never so happy as when enveloped in the glitter and gloss of sham. Knowledge, refinement, truth and honor are to the negro mind acquirable vestments that may be put on or off as occasion requires, but which in no sense work a reconstruction in the nature of the man."

"The negro idea of conversation," he says in another place, "is a fluent use of words, uttered without any regard to truth or facts. He talks to be no-

toriously and speaks not only with feeling, but with the facts at his fingertips."

Mr. Chesnut declared that during a recent tour of the South he found Mr. Thomas very unpopular among the better class of colored people and became convinced that "he has not a single friend or well-wisher among the whole class of ten millions of his own people." Then he goes on to say: "He has transformed himself into white paper and black ink—he is a mulatto by blood—and has bound himself into a book."

Turning his attention to the book Mr. Chesnut says, in part:

"In the first place, it is not a well-written book. That it has a certain amount of ability is beyond question; but it lacks consecutiveness. It would seem to have been compiled from a scrap-book, into which the author had pasted for 20 years or more every newspaper clipping that he had seen anywhere to the discredit of the colored race. A peculiarity of the book which bears out this view is his employment of the word 'freedman,' a term which is not now in common use as descriptive of the colored people, as it was 20 years ago."

"Mr. Thomas has great fluency of language—a fondness for big words is supposed to be a trait of his race. A good command of a large vocabulary is a valuable accomplishment, and, if it be a race trait, one which may be judiciously cultivated to the enrichment of literature; but it is painfully apparent here and there that Mr. Thomas, in the current of his own eloquence, One must sometimes fish long in this turbid pool to catch a minnow."

"The negro has suffered a great deal, in the public estimation, from loose and hasty generalizations with reference to his intelligence, his morals, his physical characteristics, and his social efficiency. But not the worst things said about him by his most radical defamers, all put together, could surmount the inextricable and multifarious scores which this alleged reformer has put forth."

"The slanders against the womanhood of his race are so vile as to confute themselves by their mere statement. There are several passages in the book reflecting on the morals of colored youth, which ought to bar the volume from circulation in the United States. They are false on the face of them. No individual could possibly know that they were true, and they are utterly abhorrent to human nature and human experience. To believe them, one must read the negro out of the human family. If they are the fruit of this author's observation, one shudders to contemplate the depths of vice which he has fathomed."

"His characterization of colored preachers is also unjust. That there are many such preachers who might be otherwise employed with more profit to society may well be admitted; but that there are among them many good men, faithful to their trust, earnestly striving to uplift their people, and with encouraging results, is apparent to any one who will take the trouble to inquire."

"Among the glimmerings of reason which here and there may be found in this book, is the statement that the colored people are deprived of social stimulus because the white people will not associate or intermarry with them. Granted. But with what face could any one ask a race with any self-respect, any pride of its past, any hope for its future, to consort with such moral and mental degenerates as to make of his own people?"

"The strongest argument against the existence of the book itself, is the excuse as coming from such a source. But being false, as the book essentially is, it is all the more worthy of condemnation."

LIBRARIAN TALKS.

"The book has been the library since its publication," said Librarian James Lyman Whitney of the Public Library talking with a Boston Journal reporter this noon about "The American Negro."

Was it admitted to the library on the recommendation of the Reading Committee?"

"No, the committee which passes on English fiction, commonly called the Reading Committee, didn't see it. It like other books not fiction, it was recommended by an outsider and bought with the approval of the Trustees. It contains statements of what purports to be fact which would be interesting as matters of study."

"Just how do books come into the library in that way, and how are they judged?"

"Well, somebody—anybody—recommends a book which he thinks the library should have. We have funds for purchasing such books. The work recommended is obtained, and the Trustees look it over."

"The character of the person who recommends it and the standing of the house which publishes it have some weight, of course. The reliable book reviews are taken into account, too. If the Trustees decide that the book is desirable it is put on the shelves."

"Mr. Thomas's book has already been accepted, then, after consideration. What can be done about its exclusion?"

"Why, if there was such a meeting as is reported, and if the objections mentioned do exist, if a letter were addressed to the Trustees they would take the matter up, and if they saw fit to do so, could withdraw the book from circulation."

"No letter has been received nor any action taken as yet?" queried the reporter.

"There has been no communication with the Trustees on the subject that I know of—and I should be likely to know if there had been any," Mr. Whitney responded. "Neither has any action been taken."

thous. The Elliott painting never came before that commission. The decision to order the picture and the acceptance of the color designs were both the acts of the library trustees, and the present board holds that the board, which is a continuous body, acts now in placing, as it acted in 1893 in ordering, the painting, under the general authority granted it by the City Council to build the library structure. The Abbey, Sargent, Smith and De Chavannes paintings were all put in place by authority of the trustees themselves.

On the other hand it has been asked how far this authority will go. For instance, part of the original plan was to have pictures by Whistler in the Bates Hall reference reading room. Panels were built there to receive them. It is said Mr. Whistler seemed not to take a great interest in the plan, and on mature consideration library people themselves hesitated about placing in Bates Hall an attraction which would overrun the room with visitors, who now are detained at the door so as not to annoy readers. The Elliott ceiling has been placed in the children's reference room; if the trustees should decide even now to accept private subscriptions for Whistler pictures in Bates Hall, would the present art commission have no authority of veto on the paintings or the location of them?

Another current comment on the Elliott painting is that the artist was selected because of his family connections, relatives and friends using their influence to have his name ranged alongside these

BOSTON'S FISCAL REPORT.

City Auditor Gives Cost of Various Departments.

City Auditor James H. Dodge has just issued his annual report for the fiscal year beginning Feb. 1, 1900, and ending Jan. 31, 1901. It contains 350 pages, and is issued some weeks ahead of the usual time.

The Mayor's office expenditures were only \$27,349.32, which is a marked reduction from last year. The general expenses of the hospital department were \$433,672.74.

The total cost of running the street department was \$5,685,517.71, of which \$738,700.12 was for the paving division.

For killing dogs Henry J. Schenck received \$284.

Fire department expenditures made a total of \$1,249,041.02. Of this \$391,729.53 was for salaries, and \$72,263.9 was for purchase, exchange, care and feeding of horses.

City Council expenditures were \$25,337.22, of which \$17,804.26 was for embalming the oratory of both branches.

The art department spent \$17.15. It was all for typewriting.

The assessing department spent \$163,000.

There was a total expenditure of \$117,000 in the bath department.

The Board of Aldermen spent \$643.07 for investigating the park department, and \$187.25 for travelling expenses. The total expenditures were \$7,274.45.

The total expenditures of the library department were \$31,236.79.

The cost of the building department was \$6,936.91.

For the cemetery department the cost was \$7,372.88.

In the city clerk's department there was an expenditure of \$46,331.95.

Appraisers cost the street laying out department \$11,600. The total expenditures were \$71,188.94.

The water department expended \$2,455,227.31, of which water works cost \$2,041,627.40.

The total expenditures of the wire department were \$47,199.55.

Printing cost \$322.91.

The lamp department spent \$728,107.09, of which \$338,076.80 was for the various companies for electric lighting.

The Rising Sun Street Lighting Company received \$322,206.72 for gas, and apparatus lighting.

The overseers of the poor department spent \$123,426.93.

The Common Council cost the city \$30,638.82, outside of the indirect injury, which cannot be reduced to dollars and cents.

There is one item of \$37.22 for telephone service; the budget cost \$25; and stationery for members cost \$70. It is figured that the members must have written overtime.

On much that concerns the morals of the colored people, the Boston public library, seems to be a fragment of the mortal mind.

The "meeting of prominent colored women" at which Hannibal Thomas' book on the American negro was condemned, and action taken toward the exclusion of the work from the Boston public library, seems to be a fragment of the mortal mind.

Three representative colored women, Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Miss Maria Baldwin and Miss Eva Lewis, have expressed themselves as wholly ignorant of any such meeting, and inasmuch as Mrs. Ruffin is president of the leading club of colored women, the New Era; Miss Baldwin, a Cambridge school principal of great prominence, and Miss Lewis, a young woman of the state house staff, who is closely affiliated with the new literary and historical club just started in this city, it would seem as if they might know had such action been taken.

That these women attended no such meeting by no means implies, however, that they are apathetic concerning the book. Merely from the reviews they are ready to condemn the work. Mrs. Ruffin, when seen yesterday by a Globe reporter, said:

"I believe the south stands behind the book financially. I have not read it and I shall not, but I have seen extracts enough from it to know that it confutes itself by overstatement.

"Undoubtedly some of the things the author says about colored ministers are true, but it is also true that right here in Boston several colored clergymen are doing noble and effective work in spite of the fact that they are terribly hampered by unworthy colored men who are preachers.

Morality of Colored Women.

"Of the morality of the colored women I can myself speak only for the north. I have never been further south than Washington and am a New Englander born and bred, but from a housekeeping experience of 30 years I can say that negro women of the servant class are quite as virtuous as Irish or Nova Scotia or indeed any other servants.

"Such unswerving slander of a down-trodden race seems to me unworthy in a man. And that the book grossly overstates the 'moral lapses' of the negro I am sure."

An eloquent defender of the negro women in the south was found in Mrs. McKinley of Chicago, who is a guest of Mrs. Ruffin's. Mrs. McKinley was educated at the New England conservatory of music and is now the wife of a prominent young colored physician. Her father was Hon. Wright Cuney, for years collector of customs at Galveston, Tex., and a leading republican politician of that section of the country. Mrs. McKinley has traveled as his secretary all through the south and has been intimately acquainted with many young colored women.

"I know Mr. Thomas has exaggerated grossly," she said. "The book seems to me more wicked than obscene. It may not be true that it will hurt the morals of the young reader, but it is true that it will injure our race, because it misrepresents us."

When the reporter visited the library Otto Fleischer, the assistant librarian, was discovered deeply interested in the perusal of the much-talked-of book. He had not yet read enough of the volume, he said, to be able to give any opinion of its merit or trustworthiness, but he seemed inclined to think it well written, and of so scientific a nature as to run little risk of hurting the morals of the young person.

James U. Whitney, the librarian, said the book had been first called to his notice as "a remarkable work" by an acute critic, whose opinion he valued highly. In what way the book was "remarkable" this friend did not state, but Mr. Whitney, under the opinion that the work was a sociological one containing new matter students would wish to obtain, had the book secured.

"I have received no such petition as the one to which newspaper reference has been made," he said, "and it would seem as if quite time enough had elapsed for such a document to get to me. It is possible, however, that a petition may have been mailed to one of the trustees, and if such is the case it will be presented and action taken on it at the regular meeting of the trustees, to be held Friday afternoon.

No Precedent.

"I cannot say how the matter would be decided, for we have had no precedent. If the book were clearly of such a nature as would be injurious to public morals it might be withdrawn. If, on the other hand, its fault were held to lie in some misstatement of facts the trustees might decide that it would better be withheld from general circulation, for we have not read the book myself and I can give no opinion of its merit, but I have been led to believe that the author was in earnest and had something to say. The work may have a legitimate place in this library, even though it is unpleasant reading."

"We have works on the psychology of criminals which would do infinite harm to impressionable young people, but which none the less have an indubitable right to a place on our shelves. Mr. Thomas' book may be deemed to have a similar right."

Mr. Thomas is not all disturbed by the attacks on his book. He merely repeats that it was written for the future and that he is willing to rest on any judgment a fair reading accords his work. Meanwhile the Outlook characterizes him as "a man without a race," and Mr. Chiniquet, the colored literary man, scores him in the April Critic as a "debaucher of his race," and describes his book as "atrocious."

Mr. Thomas, however, describes his book as "atrocious." Mr. Thomas writes further, "has no single friend or well-wisher among the whole eight or ten millions of his own people."

"The slanders advanced by this man against the womanhood of his race," he continues, "are so vile as to confuse themselves by their mere statement. There are several passages in the book, reflecting on the morals of colored youth, which ought to bar the volume from circulation in the United States. If they are the fruit of the author's observation one shudders to contemplate the depths of vice which he has fathomed."

"The strongest argument against the negro suggested by this book is the existence of the book itself. If the book were truthful, it would be without excuse as coming from such a source, but being false, as the book evidently is, it is all the more worthy of condemnation. That a man should write such a book is almost enough to make out his case against the negro."

trustees of the library were asked to obtain the approval of the art commission for this work, is an interesting legal question, because other mural paintings—the remainder of the decorations entrusted to Messrs. Sargent and Abbey—are yet to come, and whatever rule applies to the Elliott decision would naturally apply to them also. When the paintings by Puvion de Chavannes, the first parts of the Sargent and Abbey decorations, and the works by Joseph Lindon Smith were ordered and placed in the library, there was no necessity for calling upon the old art commission, established in 1880, for its approval, because, under the act creating that commission, nothing was said about interior decorations, paintings, etc., but, as will be seen by the following quotations from chapter 410 of the Acts of 1888, the present art commission is expected to exercise jurisdiction over all paintings and mural decorations, as well as all statues, monuments, etc., etc.:

"Hereafter no work of art shall become the property of said city by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless such work of art or the design for the same, together with a statement of the proposed location of the same, shall first have been submitted to and approved by said board, acting by a majority of all its members; nor shall any work of art until so approved be erected or placed in, over or upon, or allowed to extend in, over or upon any street, avenue, square, place, common, park, municipal building or other public place under the control of said city or any department or officer thereof. No existing work of art in the possession of said city shall be removed, relocated or altered in any way without the similar approval of said commission, and such work of art shall be removed, relocated or altered in any way that may be ordered by a vote passed and approved in writing by all the members of said commission, and also approved by the mayor. . . . The term 'work of art,' as used in this act shall apply to and include all paintings, mural decorations, statues, bas-reliefs, sculptures, monuments, fountains, arches, ornamental gateways and other structures of a permanent character intended for ornament or commemoration."

We do not see any way to interpret this law that does not make it apply to and cover just such cases as the Elliott ceiling painting. No work of art is to be placed in any municipal building or other public place under the control of the city, without the approval of the Art Commission, and the term work of art includes all paintings and mural decorations. The Public Library is a municipal building, and the painting by Mr. Elliott is exactly defined as being one of the kinds of works of art intended to be covered by the act.

Because the former decorations, put in place under the old act (chapter 122 of the acts of 1880), could be legally so placed, it does not follow that the same thing can be done under the act now in force. The act of 1890 applied simply to statues, fountains, ornamental arches or gateways, monuments, or memorials of any kind, and made no mention of paintings or mural decorations whatever. That the act of 1898 does specifically name paintings and mural decorations shows that those who drew the act and those who enacted it intended to have it apply to all interior decorations in all buildings belonging to the city; and since the Public Library is the only city building containing mural decorations, that building must have been in the minds of the men who framed the law.

But, even if the board of trustees of the Public Library have been delinquent, in so far as they have not asked the Art Commission to approve of the Elliott painting, it does not by any means follow that the decoration has got to be taken down. Far from it. At the very worst, the matter is an oversight, and the action of the Art Commission, we have reason to believe, would not be unfavorable to Mr. Elliott's work. If we are not mistaken, several members of the Art Commission were among the people who subscribed to the fund for the purchase of the decoration. It does not, then, appear at all likely that the procession of the Centuries, driven by Father Time, and conveyed by the Hours, will be interrupted, either by the strong right arm of the law or the malice of detractors.

NOT EXCLUDED FROM THE LIBRARY

"The American Negro" Severely Criticised by the Negroes—What Its Author Says

"The American Negro" has not been excluded from the Boston Public Library, nor have the Negro women who protested against its circulation made their objections known to Librarian James U. Whitney. "Like other books not fiction," he says, "it was recommended by an outsider and bought with the approval of the trustees. It contained statements of what purported to be fact, which would be interesting as matters of study. The character of the person who recommends it and the standing of the house which publishes it have some weight, of course. The reliable book reviews are taken into account, too. If the trustees decide that the book is desirable it is put on the shelves."

Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin is quoted as saying: "I was not one of those who attended the meeting and had nothing to do with the action taken. I have not seen the book, but I have read the reviews of it published in the newspapers. The book is a disgrace. I would not have it come into my house. I would not handle it with a pair of tongs. It is too obscene for anything. I do not think that the colored people will buy it. If they read it at all they will borrow copies or take it from some library. I don't see why the book should not be suppressed the same as any other obscene literature. Where is that man that looks after such things—Anthony Comstock, isn't it?"

The author of the book, William H. Thomas, lives in Boston, he is a married man, and is a member of the Boston Public Library. He says: "I do not think there is anything in my book to offend or injure the morals of anyone. I know the Negro of the North and I know the Negro of the South. I have lived and worked among them here and in every county of every State in the Union."

tion. I cannot conceive how it was possible for him to look back thirty-five years and then write and publish such base untruthfulness. His writings are too ridiculous for any clear-minded person to believe. The negro of today has as much understanding and is as brainy as the men of any other race. His great weakness is that he always been that his face is a disgrace in ridiculing his own race, and in giving his efforts to a better work. If he has so much brain, let him use it rightly and in his own department and writings prove in himself a contradiction of his own book.

MRS. GERTRUDE ZENORA LAMBERT.
13 Linsell place, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 88.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

ARRAYED AGAINST A BOOK.

Colored Women Fiercely Assail
"The American Negro."

Will Soon Be Ready to Demand Its Removal from the Public Library—They Believe It to Be Inspired by Southern Whites to Injure Northern Blacks.

The committee appointed at a meeting of colored women last Wednesday evening to protest against the admission of the book "The American Negro" to the Public Library is quietly pursuing its work, preparatory to laying a protest before the library trustees. Despite the efforts of various persons to get information concerning the movement against the book, those interested have kept their identity a secret, and nothing about it has been made public except the facts published in The Herald.

One of the women present at the meeting last Wednesday told a Herald reporter last night that the committee would not wait until the library authorities until it is prepared to present its objections to the book intelligently. The committee is now going over the volume carefully, and marking the passages upon which it bases its objections. When this work has been completed it will take action.

This woman told The Herald reporter that the committee's reason for preserving secrecy at present is its unwillingness to be heralded over the country before it has done its work.

"When the proper time comes," she continued, "we shall be glad to have our names appear in the newspapers as women who took a stand to defend the honor of colored womanhood."

When asked what parts of the book were chiefly objected to, the woman said:

"There are several passages in the book which should raise the ire of every intelligent negro, but the part which most concerns us women is the reference made to the immorality of negro women. The writer makes no discrimination, but includes every negro woman in his remarks. Does he forget that he had a mother? Would he impugn her memory because she was a negro? I believe the book to be a fling at the northern colored people by the southern whites, and I believe that southern capital is behind it. It is the duty of every true woman, especially those who are mothers, to take a stand in this matter and to do all in their power to prevent the work from being placed where their daughters may have access to it, for it teaches them that their mothers are immoral women."

BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1901.
(Copyright, 1901, Post Publishing Company.)

ABBEY'S NEW WORK.

Painting for Boston Public Library Most Prominent of American Pictures Shown in the 'New Salon' at Paris.

The list of exhibitors at the new Salon in Paris includes twenty-four Americans, among them many ladies. The most notable work is a picture by Jean Beraud, entitled "Christ Tied to a Column," intended as a protest against the present anti-clerical campaign in France.

PARIS, April 20.—The exhibition of the National Society of Fine Arts, popularly known as the "New Salon," was virtually opened today in the Grand Palais of the Exposition, by the official visit of President Loubet.

Twenty-four Americans, including several ladies, whose works are of a high order of merit, have pictures in the exhibition. The Paris Society of American Painters is represented by Abbey, Stewart, Johnston and Gay, and the American Art Association, composed of younger men, has six members among the exhibitors.

The most important work is a large painting by Abbey, destined for the Boston Library, representing a scene in the story of the Holy Grail.

The sensational picture of the Salon is by Jean Beraud, entitled "Jesus Tied to a Column." It is a most audacious conception, evidently prompted by present day politics in France and intended as a protest against the anti-clerical campaign. It represents Christ wearing a crown of thorns tied to a pillar and surrounded by howling modern crowds. A workman in order to obtain a purchase to tighten the rope around Christ's body, has his knee pressed against Christ's side and a ruffianly butcher, in blood-stained frock and with knives hanging from a belt, is rolling up his shirt sleeves and preparing to flagellate the victim, while a virago of the Petroleux type is tearing Christ's hair.

With its brilliant coloring the picture is a startling production. It occupies a prominent position in the salon.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CIX., NO. 111.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1901.

A NOTABLE PICTURE FOR BOSTON.

Abbey's Holy Grail Painting Ranks High in the New Salon.

PARIS, April 20, 1901. THE exhibition of the National Society of Fine Arts, popularly known as the "New Salon," was virtually opened today in the Grand Palais of the exposition, by the official visit of President Loubet.

Twenty-four Americans, including several ladies, whose works are of a high order of merit, have pictures in the exhibition. The Paris Society of American Painters is represented by Abbey, Stewart, Johnston and Gay. The American Art Association, composed of younger men, has six members among the exhibitors.

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Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1901.

ABBEY'S PICTURE EXHIBITED.

Part of Work for Boston Public Library at Exhibition in Paris of Fine Arts Society.

PARIS, April 20.—The exhibition of the National society of Fine Arts, popularly known as the "New Salon," was virtually opened today in the grand Palais of the exposition, by the official visit of President Loubet.

Twenty-four Americans, including several women, whose works are of a high order of merit, have pictures in the exhibition. The Paris society of American painters, represented by Abbey, Stewart, Johnston and Gay, the American art association, composed of younger men, has six members among the exhibitors. The most important American work is a large painting by Edwin A. Abbey, destined for the Boston public library, representing a scene in the story of the Holy Grail.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1901.

THE NEW SALON.

Americans Share in Exhibition.

Painting to Come to Boston Library.

Audacious Picture of the Saviour.

PARIS, April 20.—The exhibition of the National Society of Fine Arts, popularly known as the "New Salon," was virtually opened today in the Grand Palais of the Exposition, by the official visit of President Loubet.

Twenty-four Americans, including several ladies, whose works are of a high order of merit, have pictures in the exhibition. The Paris Society of American Painters, represented by Abbey, Stewart, Johnston and Gay, the American Art Association, composed of younger men, has six members among the exhibitors.

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With its brilliant coloring the picture is a startling production. It occupies a prominent position in the salon.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1901.

Prof. W. T. Sedgwick's sharp criticism of Back Bay streets in his address the other evening on "Sanitary Aspects of the Construction and Care of City Streets," ought to have an awakening effect on our City Government. Architecturally we are proud to think that the Back Bay of Boston is the finest large residence district in America, but its highways are a horror through a great part of the year.

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1901.

BOOK AGAIN CONDEMNED.

The colored women of Chelsea, styling themselves the Women's Protective League, met at the African M. E. Church in that city last evening and adopted resolutions condemning the recent book issued by W. H. Thomas of Everett on "The American Negro." Mrs. C. V. Roberts presided, and the meeting was largely attended. The resolutions severely condemn the book and state that it is a slur on the black women of this country and protesting against its further circulation.

*Transcript,
April 22, 00*

NO CHANGE CONTEMPLATED

Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library Will Be Continued

Some time ago a sub-committee of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library was appointed to look into the matter of selecting books for the library, for a report to the general committee, some criticisms having been made of the manner of selecting books. That committee reported some time ago to the general committee, and the examining committee has now made its report to the trustees of the Public Library. The report will not be made public until it is printed, but it is understood that no change will be made in the manner of selecting books, and that the examining committee will be continued. The most erroneous reports have been circulated in regard to the work of this committee, and one of the trustees recently received a letter from a friend in England which stated that it had been reported there that Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" had been rejected by this committee as an immoral book. There was absolutely no truth in this report, and others of a similar character have been circulated by some of the Boston papers.

Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, one of the trustees, was seen this morning in regard to the report, and said that so far as he knew no change is contemplated in the manner of selecting library books, although he could not speak for the trustees as a body. He said that a great deal had been said which had no foundation in fact, and that there had been no serious differences among the trustees or the members of the examining committee in regard to selecting books. Further than this he did not care to be quoted, but said that a full statement of the facts in the case would appear in the report of the trustees, soon to be issued.

*Herald. 6 m.
April 23, 1901*

SEARCHLIGHT ON BIDS.

Alderman Tinkham After Some Illegal Ones.

Board Votes to Ask for a List of Those Suspected.

Nominations Held up in Two of the City Departments.

Alderman Tinkham is determined to ascertain to what extent the various departments have been giving out contracts without competition for bids, especially for amounts above \$2000. The city charter provides that no head of a department shall contract for work to be done in excess of \$2000, except with the approval of the mayor. Mr. Tinkham offered the following order in the board of aldermen yesterday afternoon:

That the statistics department, through its honor the mayor, be requested to report to this board, within 60 days, a list of the names of all contractors and the amounts paid them for all work done above the amount of \$2000 in departments where the contracts were not advertised for public bids; also the names of all contractors and amounts paid to them who have not been the lowest bidders on advertised proposals in all departments, from June 16, 1891, to Jan. 31, 1901, with yearly totals for each department, in order that the same may be made a public document.

By a vote of 9 to 2 Doyle and Dwyer voting no, the rules were suspended, and the order was passed.

A petition was received from S. W. Washington of post 134, G. A. R., 268 Cambridge street, asking that he be informed when the Memorial day committee will hold a meeting, as he desires to be heard in regard to what has been "going on for some time in a G. A. R. post," and which he wants "stopped." He is dissatisfied "the way things are being done with the money that the city government gave it for Memorial day," and he further states that "it does not give us the money to keep a restaurant, but that it is to be used to buy things to decorate the soldiers' and sailors' graves—not to pay private bills out of it." Referred to the committee on Memorial day.

The board received from the mayor a copy of the act of 1891, authorizing the city to borrow, within the debt limit, an amount not exceeding \$300,000 for completing and furnishing schools now building and for the land selected before March 1, 1901, by the school committee. The mayor informed the board that the act must be accepted by the city government by a two-thirds vote of each branch before it can become effective. Referred to the committee on public improvements, and there held up.

The following loan orders recommended by the mayor were referred to the committee on finance:

For sanitary and shelter places, park department, and for furnishing the same with water and drainage, \$25,000; for partial completion of playgrounds in various parts of the city, \$75,000; for enlargement of court house, Roxbury, and to complete the work, \$20,000; for an additional story to the city hospital surgical building, and for changes in the medical building, \$48,000.

The list of about 200 constables appointed by the mayor was referred to the committee on public improvements. A petition was received from Angelo Jannini of 218 North street and 11 other Italians, asking that the nomination of Police Antonio Reppucci, to be a constable, be withheld, and that they be given a hearing. The board later confirmed the appointments with the exception of Reppucci. Michael McElaney and Abraham T. Silberstein, the latter two having been withdrawn by the mayor at their own request. The appointment of Reppucci was assigned to the next meeting of the board.

Members of the Rosindale Citizens' Association and other residents of Rosindale appeared in opposition to the petition of the Old Colony Street Railway Company for a location for tracks, with the right to use the overhead electric system, on Hyde Park avenue and Washington street, also on Centre, Fitzgerald, Vermont, Baker and Ashland streets. The matter was referred to the committee on railroads to give a public hearing.

Councilman Capley's loan order of \$100,000 for a menagerie at Franklin Park was referred to the committee on public improvements.

The common council order for a joint committee to confer with the mayor on providing a reception to the 28th regiment, U. S. V., on its return to Boston, was assigned to the next meeting of the board.

A petition from the Knights of Labor was presented by Alderman Norris, asking that certain streets be closed to public travel on Monday, Sept. 3, Labor day, and an order to close the streets was passed.

The following appointments were received from the mayor, and those requiring confirmation were laid over under the law:

Jacob Moore, 875 Beacon street, to be a cemetery trustee for the term ending in 1904.
Lamont G. Burnham, 17 Bay State road, to be a trustee of the City Hospital for the term ending in 1906.
Solomon Lincoln, 191 Commonwealth avenue, to be a trustee of the Public Library for the term ending in 1906.
Mrs. Mary Morton Kober, 317 Beacon street, to be an overseer of the poor for the term ending in 1904, to succeed Mrs. Roger Wolcott, resigned.
William P. Fowler, 275 Newbury street, to be an overseer of the poor for the term ending in 1904, to succeed Mrs. Roger Wolcott, resigned.

*Herald. 2 m.
April 23, 1901*

BOSTON A DIRTY CITY.

Too Much Macadam, Says Prof. W. T. Sedgwick.

Copley Square Vicinity Is Highly Discreditable.

The Dangers from Dust Are Only Half Realized.

Prof. W. T. Sedgwick of the Institute of Technology gave a discourse last evening, in the Public Library, on "Sanitary Aspects of the Construction and Care of City Streets"—the seventh lecture in the free course on "Methods of Municipal Administration." The eighth and concluding lecture is to be given April 29 by Mr. George G. Crocker, on "Transportation in Cities." Although Prof. Sedgwick is well known and although the subject of his lecture is of more local interest than the other subjects on the course announcement, the audience in the lecture room of the library last evening was no larger than that at each of the preceding lectures—less than 100 in a hall that accommodates 500.

Prof. Sedgwick illustrated his remarks with excellent stereopticon photographs, showing mud and dust on Huntington avenue, St. James avenue, Trinity square, Boylston street, Commonwealth square and Columbus avenues, Arlington and Beacon streets and other thoroughfares. Some of his remarks were as follows:

"It is fundamentally important that we should construct streets so that they may be kept clean. A macadamized street cannot be kept clean—there's no use talking about it."

"A city street should be something more than a highway for vehicles. It should be fit for people afoot. Macadamized roads are abominable. Paved streets are much better, because there is less mud or dust on them. Asphalt streets are best, for the rain cleans them, and in dry weather the dirt on them may be removed more easily."

"St. James avenue—the dirtiest street in Boston, for mud in wet weather and for dust in dry weather, for the wind sweeps through it; Arlington street and Huntington avenue, in Trinity square, are very discreditable to a municipality like Boston."

"Although the streets of Boston are not what they ought to be, we should encourage the authorities in their efforts to improve them. A city is judged by a visitor more readily by the condition of its streets than by anything else. We should have asphalt streets wherever practicable and see that they are kept clean in the interest of the health of the city."

Everett on "The American Negro." Mrs. C. V. Roberts presided, and the meeting was largely attended. The resolutions severely condemn the book and state that it is a slur on the black women of this country and protesting against its further circulation.

Manuscript
April 22 11

NO CHANGE CONTEMPLATED

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all contractors and the amounts paid them for all work done above the amount of \$3000 in departments where the contracts were not advertised for public bids; also the names of all contractors and amounts paid to them who have not been the lowest bidders on advertised proposals in all departments, from June 16, 1901, to Jan. 31, 1902, with yearly totals for each department, in order that the same may be made a public document.

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The following loan orders recommended by the mayor were referred to the committee on finance:

For sanitary and shelter places, park department, and for furnishing the same with water and drainage, \$45,000; for partial completion of playgrounds in various parts of the city, \$75,120; for enlargement of court house, Roxbury, and to complete the work, \$20,000; for an additional story to the city hospital surgical building and for changes in the medical building, \$48,000.

The list of about 200 constables appointed by the mayor was referred to the committee on public improvements. A petition was received from Angelo Jannini of 218 North street and 11 other Italians, asking that the nomination of Police Antonio Reppucci, to be a constable, be withheld, and that they be given a hearing. The board later confirmed the appointments with the exception of Reppucci, Michael McElaney and Abraham T. Silberstein, the latter two having been withdrawn by the mayor at their own request. The appointment of Reppucci was assigned to the next meeting of the board.

Members of the Roslindale Citizens' Association and other residents of Roslindale appeared in opposition to the petition of the Old Colony Street Railway Company for a location for tracks, with the right to use the overhead electric system, on Hyde Park avenue and Washington street, also on Centre, LaGrange, Vermont, Baker and Ashland streets. The matter was referred to the committee on railroads to give a public hearing.

Councilman Caskey's loan order of \$100,000 for a menagerie at Franklin Park was referred to the committee on public improvements.

The common council order for a joint committee to confer with the mayor on providing a reception to the 88th regiment, U. S. V., on its return to Boston, was assigned to the next meeting of the board.

A petition from the Knights of Labor was presented by Alderman Norris, asking that certain streets be closed to public travel on Monday, Sept. 2, Labor day, and an order to close the streets was passed.

The following appointments were received from the mayor, and those requiring confirmation were laid over under the law:

Jacob Morse, 875 Beacon street, to be a cemetery trustee for the term ending in 1902.
Lamont O. Burham, 17 Bay State road, to be a trustee of the City Hospital for the term ending in 1902.
Solomon Lincoln, 191 Commonwealth avenue, to be a trustee of the Public Library for the term ending in 1902.
Mrs. Mary Morton Baber, 317 Beacon street, to be an overseer of the poor for the term ending in 1904, to succeed Mrs. Roger Wolcott, resigned.
William P. Fowler, 275 Newbury street, to be an overseer of the poor for the term ending in 1904, to succeed Thomas Sprules, 21 Hillaide street, to be an overseer of the poor for the term ending in 1904.
Willis B. McMichael, 30 Princeton street, East Boston, to be an overseer of the poor for the term ending in 1904.
William H. Spooner, 484 Centre street, Jamaica Plain, to be an overseer of the poor for the term ending in 1902, in place of Miss Louise S. O'Brien, resigned.
Nathaniel J. Rust, 375 Newbury street, to be a commissioner of sinking funds for the term ending in 1904.
Chas. E. Pettigall, 475 Beacon street, to be a commissioner of sinking funds for the term ending in 1904.
Davis R. Dewey, 52 Eliot street, Jamaica Plain, to be a statistics trustee for the term ending in 1904.

Mayor Hart also made the following appointments, which, under the statutes, are not subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen:

Dr. Charles P. Putnam, 38 Marlboro street, to be a trustee for children for the term ending in 1904.
Mrs. Annie G. Murray, 535 East Fifth street, South Boston, to be a trustee for children for the term ending in 1904.
Dr. Philip Coombs Knapp, 33 Marlboro street, to be an insane hospital trustee for the term ending in 1904.
Vincent E. (Mrs. Herbert B.) Howard, Massachusetts General Hospital, to be an insane hospital trustee for the term ending in 1904.
William P. Fowler, 275 Newbury street, to be institutions registrar for the term ending in 1902, although this is a salaried position, Mr. Fowler did not wish to receive any salary, and the appointment is made without salary for that reason.
Dr. William H. Greninger, 408 Medford street, East Boston, to be a pauper institutions trustee for the term ending in 1904.
W. Prentiss Parker, 218 Beaver street, Roxbury, to be a pauper institutions trustee for five years from May 1, 1901, to succeed Chas. E. Pettigall, who has resigned, and whose resignation has been accepted to take effect on that date.

The park and bath departments were omitted, it being understood that there is some hitch with regard to the positions held by James A. Prendergast, park commissioner, and Dr. John Duff, bath trustee, both of whose terms expire April 30, this year.

It was stated at the hall yesterday that reappointment of Mr. Prendergast has been opposed by Dorchester people interested in the proposed speedway at Franklin field, because it is understood that he does not favor one so close to the children's playground.

As to Dr. Duff, it has been stated that Dr. Johnson of the Republican board of strategy was a candidate for his place, and now Mr. William V. Whitmarsh, president of the Putnam Nail Company, Neponset, is a candidate.

It seems to be settled that Carl Biesenbach of ward 22 will not be appointed as assessor in place of Mr. McGuire, a holdover, as was supposed had been decided upon last Saturday. Alderman Gerry of his district is of the opinion that the position will go to some other person. Former Alderman Berwin is spoken of as the one to be appointed.

subjects on the course announcement, the audience in the lecture room of the library last evening was no larger than that at each of the preceding lectures—less than 100 in a hall that accommodates 300.

Prof. Sedgwick illustrated his remarks with excellent stereoscopic photographs, showing mud and dust on Huntington avenue, St. James avenue, Trinity square, Boylston street, Commonwealth and Columbus avenues, Arlington and Beacon streets and other thoroughfares. Some of his remarks were as follows:

"It is fundamentally important that we should construct streets so that they may be kept clean. A macadamized street cannot be kept clean—there's no use talking about it."

"A city street should be something more than a highway for vehicles. It should be fit for people afoot. Macadamized roads are abominable. Paved streets are much better, because there is less mud or dust on them. Asphalt streets are best, for the rain cleans them, and in dry weather the dirt on them may be removed more easily."

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"Although the streets of Boston are not what they ought to be, we should encourage the authorities in their efforts to improve them. A city is judged by a visitor more readily by the condition of its streets than by anything else. We should have asphalt streets wherever practicable and see that they are kept clean in the interest of the health of the city."

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1901.

Art Lectures at the Library

Under the auspices of the Unity Art Club, of which Mrs. Henry Chapin is president, C. Howard Walker, one of the leading authorities in the country on architecture and design, gave at the Public Library a lecture last evening on "London: Old and New." Mr. Walker gave a historical review of the buildings in London, and his descriptions of well-known edifices were particularly fine. Most of the excellent stereopticon views related to the architecture of the great city since the fire of 1866. In the afternoon, under the auspices of the Pallas Club, a lecture was given on "Roman Architecture." Mr. Walker brought out plainly the fact that one cannot appreciate Roman building properly without knowing much about Greek architecture. This is especially so in studying medieval Roman building. He went on to describe clearly the three great orders of architecture—Doric, Ionic and Corinthian—and then pointed out the adaptations of them by the Romans. He described at length the forums and the celebrated buildings of the emperors.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901.

PUBLIC LIBRARY NEWS.

The sum of \$4900, bequeathed to the library by the late Abram E. Cutter of Charlestown, was received by the library authorities this week.

Workmen are now preparing the ceiling of the Delivery Room for the decorators and painters, who will begin work in a few days. Quite an elaborate scheme of decoration of the ceiling is contemplated; the work is under the supervision of Fox & Gale, architects of Boston, acting for McKim, Mead & White of New York. Although the ceiling is to be ready sometime this spring, the Abbey panels are not expected for the present. During the progress of the work it will be impossible to view the Abbey paintings now in position.

The last lecture in the library course will be given on Monday next by Hon. George G. Crocker, on "Transportation in Cities"; the lecture will be illustrated by the stereopticon.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 120.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1901.

BOOKS THAT ARE COSTLY.

Boston Public Library Trying for Works in T. J. McKee Library—The Sales Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]
NEW YORK, April 29, 1901. The sale of the third section of the library of the late Thomas J. McKee began at the auction rooms of John Anderson, Jr., tonight. The auctioneer was George D. Morse of Boston, who has capably conducted the previous sales. There was a large attendance, several prominent bidders from out of town, including representatives of the Boston Public Library and Brown University, being present. In some respects the present sale, which will be concluded tonight, is the most important thus far. It contains a large quantity of early English plays, numbering some scarce first editions. The choicer items will be sold tonight, including the first folio and other early editions of Shakespeare.

The top figure tonight was \$370. This sum was paid for George Chapman's "The Blind Beggar of Alexandria," printed in London, 1558, for William Jones. It was a fine, clean copy of Chapman's first play from the Herbert collection, with the Perkins book plate. The book was bought by Mr. Anderson on order.

Some of the other items went as follows: "Eastward Ho," by Chapman, Jonson & Marston, London, 1605, \$100; Chapman's "The Gentleman Usher," London, 1595, \$180; Thomas Dekker's "Babylon," London, 1607, \$125; Dekker's "The Shoemaker's Holy Day," London, 1618, \$110; Fletcher and Shute, speakers' "The Two Noble Kinsmen," London, 1619, \$155; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," London, 1773, \$150; Heywood's "The Rape of Lucrece," London, 1608, \$115; "Histrio-Mastix," London, 1616, \$135; "The Works of Ben Jonson," London, 1616, \$100; Jonson's "Volpone," \$115; Jonson's "The Characters of Two Royal Masques," London, 1608, \$150; Cooke's "A Pleasant Conceited Comedie," London, 1608, \$135; "Caesar and Pompey," London, 1607, \$220; Beaumont and Fletcher's "Comedies and Tragedies," London, 1647, \$145; and Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Scornful Lady," London, 1618, \$170.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 120.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1901.

FROM STAGE COACH TO ELEVATED

The concluding discourse in the Boston Public Library series of eight lectures on "Methods of Municipal Administration" was given last evening by Mr. George G. Crocker, who spoke on "Transportation in Cities" and illustrated his remarks with stereopticon pictures.

His lecture was mainly a review of the history of transportation in Boston since the beginning of the 19th century, from the stage coach to the subway, the elevated railway and the East Boston tunnel.

Post.

May 8, 1901

MORE BOOKS AND LESS NOVELTY.

Library Reformers Will Appeal
to Solomon Lincoln.

CONSERVATISM DESIRED.

The controversy at the Public Library over the alleged crowding out of important books when the money from the fund is spent for duplicate novels will now be carried by the dissatisfied element to Solomon Lincoln, president of the board of trustees, who has been nominated to succeed himself by Mayor Hart, and will probably be confirmed by the Aldermen tonight.

No representations were made to Mayor Hart looking to the appointment of any other man instead of Mr. Lincoln, and it was learned yesterday that those interested in the movement had looked the field all over and decided that no man the Mayor could appoint was better fitted to do what was wanted than Mr. Lincoln himself. Now that he has been reappointed and cannot feel the diffidence of a trustee just about to retire, an effort will be made to interest him actively. "This method," said one gentleman yesterday, "is in line with the desires both of the library people and of the Mayor's office that the Mayor should interfere as little as possible directly in the policies of the departments, and if the changes which we would like to see brought about can be compassed from the inside without overhauling the personnel of the trustees everybody will be better satisfied."

It is generally understood that Colonel Josiah H. Benton, Jr., has been the strongest force among the trustees in promoting what are known as the "popular" departments of the last few years, which have, it is alleged, taken so much money as to crowd seriously the main collection at the central library by depriving it of many important current books.

Dr. H. P. Bowditch, another trustee usually regarded as positive in his views and active in getting them carried out, is identified with the project for public lectures which have been held for two winters in a room reserved for that purpose in the library building. While the attendance has been very small, the the attendance has been very small, the shelving, which instead has been built in among the original stacks in other parts of the building. Of the other trustees, the Rev. Dr. James DeNormandie, Dr. Thomas Dwight and Mr. Lincoln, the view of those who criticize the policy of the board is that not one has been as active in caring for the interests of scholarship in the institution as Colonel Benton and Dr. Bowditch have been in promoting duplicate novels and free lectures. These popular features of the library system are not held to be necessarily pernicious in themselves, but the campaign is to introduce into the board some influence which at all times will stand firm when the central library section itself is in danger of deteriorating from lack of funds.

Mr. Lincoln is a very busy man, but his attendance at trustee meetings has been uniformly regular, and his temperament is toward conservatism. To him the champions of a great literary enterprise are looking to get support for Lincoln. In the effort he is at present making to fill in the gaps which he found had been left to him as a legacy from the last administration.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1901.

Is the Eight-Hour Law Violated?

Allegations that the eight-hour law is being violated at the public library in the printing and binding departments, were made at the meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council last evening. It was also charged that the union label ordinance was not being observed. A committee was appointed to wait upon the trustees.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX., NO. 128.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901.

EXHIBITION IN THE LIBRARY.

Books and Photographs Relating to Horticulture to Be Shown.

In anticipation of the general interest awakened by the coming opening of the new Horticultural Hall, the Public Library is preparing a special exhibition of books and photographs relating to horticulture.

The collection, like that which the library got together during the recent exhibition of the Copley Society, will not attempt exactly to follow the lines laid down by the flower show, but will be coincidental, and will take advantage of the interest awakened by the wonderful collection of flowers in Massachusetts avenue to illustrate by photographs, the general condition of gardening in the neighborhood of Boston, and, by books, the importance of horticulture as a subject for the making of fine volumes.

BOSTON POST WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901.

LOVERS OF FLOWERS TO BENEFIT.

Public Library Preparing Exhibition of Horticulture
Books and Photographs.



THE DESCENT OF A GODDESS.

The statue of Ceres being lowered from the lofty station she has so long occupied on old Horticultural Hall.

In anticipation of the general interest awakened by the coming opening of the new Horticultural Hall, the Public Library is preparing a special exhibition of books and photographs relating to horticulture. The collection, like that which the library got together during the recent exhibition of the Copley Society, will not attempt exactly to follow the lines laid down by the flower show, but will be coincidental, and will take advantage of the interest awakened by the wonderful collection of flowers then assembled in Massachusetts avenue, to illustrate by photographs, the general condition of gardening in the neighborhood of Boston, and, by books, the importance of horticulture as a subject for the making of fine volumes. Now that the books will be large, and the beauty of their colored illustrations will be a revelation to people who have never before seen them.

The pictures will be obtained from various sources, and will, of course, include all the famous estates of eastern Massachusetts, to say nothing of a multitude of views taken in the park system, and a complete collection of the Boston & Albany railroad stations, representing, incidentally, the system of railroad gardening which has been developed along that line and has for its sponsors such men as Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum and Frederick Law Olmsted, the great landscape architect.

The arboretum library, which is admittedly the finest library in the world devoted to horticulture, will contribute many of its splendid volumes. The exhibition will be held in the special libraries' floor, and, judging by the material already promised, will probably require two rooms properly to exhibit it. The exact date of opening has not yet been decided.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901

FINE BOOKS AND PICTURES

Public Library Will Have an Exhibit Relating to Horticulture

In anticipation of the general interest awakened by the coming opening of the new Horticultural Hall, the Public Library is preparing a special exhibition of books and photographs relating to horticulture. The collection, like that which the library got together during the recent exhibition of the Copley Society, will not attempt exactly to follow the lines laid down by the Flower Show, but will be coincidental and will take advantage of the interest awakened by the wonderful collection of flowers then exhibited in Massachusetts avenue to illustrate, by photographs, the general condition of gardening in the neighborhood of Boston, and, by books, the importance of horticulture as a subject for the making of fine volumes. Most of the books will be large, and the beauty of their colored illustrations will be a revelation to people who have never before seen them. The pictures will be obtained from various sources and will, of course, include all the famous estates of eastern Massachusetts, to say nothing of a multitude of views taken in the park system, and a complete collection of the Boston & Albany Railroad stations, representing, incidentally, the system of railroad gardening which has developed along that line and has for its sponsors such men as Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum and Frederick Law Olmsted, the great landscape architect. The Arboretum Library, which is admittedly horticulture, will contribute many of its splendid volumes. The exhibition will be held on the special libraries' floor, and, judging by the material already promised, will probably require two rooms properly to exhibit it. The exact date of the opening has not yet been decided.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1901.

Mr. Fleischner of the Public Library keeps as closely in touch with what is going on in town as a city editor. Yesterday, for example, he was out at the Arboretum making arrangements with Prof. Sargent for a book exhibition which is to be given at the Library at the same time as the great flower show in the new Horticultural Hall. The books will be those devoted to horticultural literature, and the binding and general get up of some of them will be a revelation to the general public. The Arboretum was of course glad to cooperate and Mr. Fleischner has therefore the finest library of books of horticulture in the world to draw upon. Incidentally the plan speaks well for the success of the coming flower show itself, for Mr. Fleischner has an almost prophetic sense of what is likely to interest the people.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 134.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901.

Solomon Lincoln, to be a trustee of the Public Library for the term ending in 1906.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 135.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1901.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Examining Committee for 1901-02 Has Been Appointed by the Trustees.

The examining committee of the Boston Public Library for 1901-02, appointed by the trustees is as follows:
Thomas M. Babson, Tremont building.
Mrs. Mary E. Blake, 212 Beacon street.
Alexander Cochrane, 257 Commonwealth avenue.
John H. Colby, 50 Court street.
Mrs. W. C. Collier, 108 Maple street, Roxbury.
Mrs. W. H. Dewart, 277 Clarendon street.
The Rev. F. X. Dolan, 15 Union Park street.
The Rev. Charles F. Dole, Rossmore avenue, Jamaica Plain.
Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, 60 Vernon street.
James W. Dunphy, Boston Daily Advertiser.
The Rev. J. J. Frawley, 1548 Tremont street.
Thomas G. Frothingham, 483 Commonwealth avenue.
Mrs. Helen Nordhoff Gargan, 14 Brimmer street.
Bernard Jenner, 525 East Broadway, South Boston.
Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, 148 Charles street.
The Rev. Robert F. Johnson, 608 East Fourth street, South Boston.
William V. Kellen, 202 Commonwealth avenue.
Dr. William A. Morrison, 80 Princeton street, East Boston.
Johnson Norton, 66 Chestnut street.
William L. Parker, 339 Marlboro street.
George Putnam, 90 Arrow building.
James F. Rhodes, 302 Beacon street.
D. B. Updike, 104 Chestnut street.
Samuel Wells, 48 Commonwealth avenue.
Miss Maria E. Wood, 38 Kenwood street, Roxbury.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1901

Public Library Officials

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Public Library on Friday, May 10, Solomon Lincoln was elected president, James DeNormandie, vice president, and Della Jean Deery, clerk, for the ensuing year. At the regular weekly meeting of the board on the same day, these persons were appointed to serve as an examining committee for the year 1901-1902: Thomas M. Babson, Mrs. Mary E. Blake, Alexander Cochrane, John H. Colby, Mrs. W. C. Collier, Mrs. W. H. Dewart, Rev. F. X. Dolan, Rev. Charles F. Dole, Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, James W. Dunphy, Rev. J. J. Frawley, Thomas G. Frothingham, Mrs. Helen Nordhoff Gargan, Bernard Jenner, Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, Rev. Robert F. Johnson, William V. Kellen, Dr. William A. Morrison, Johnson Norton, William L. Parker, George Putnam, James F. Rhodes, D. B. Updike, Samuel Wells and Miss Maria E. Wood.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

Here are some people it would be well to keep in one's mind's eye: At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library, Solomon Lincoln was elected President, James DeNormandie, Vice President, and Della Jean Deery, Clerk, for the ensuing year. At the regular weekly meeting of the board on the same day the following-named persons were appointed to serve as an Examining Committee for the year:
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BOSTON HERALD.

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VOL. CIX, NO. 137.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1901.

RARE BOOKS FOR BOSTON.

Valuable Addition to the Public Library Has Just Been Made.

FIVE CENTURIES OLD.

Gift of Photographs of Books—Two New Clocks for Bates Hall.

The Boston Public Library has just bought 10 valuable books, published in the latter part of the 15th century. They are to be added to a collection of incunabula (cradle books) illustrating early printing. Purchase was made with the Charlotte Harris fund, and all the texts are in good condition.

One book, dated 1498, and embellished with no less than 13 full-page wood cuts, bears the ex-libris of the Duke of Sussex and, it is said, is not in the British Museum; another is the first book with certain date, printed at Freiburg, another bears the ex-libris of Prince Borghese, dated a year after Columbus discovered America. The texts are excellent examples of Roman and Gothic type, and form. Some of the bindings are very primitive—wood boards, backed with leather on stamped pigskin boards.

The titles and brief descriptions are as follows:
CAESAR. Commentarii cum Hortii Supplementa ex recens Pot. Just. Philippi, cum indice rerum Raym. Marilani. Roman letter, long lines, beautifully illuminated initial and border containing arms of original owner on first leaf of text, fine large copy. Folio, old half boards. Milan: Ant. Zarothus, 1477.

Very rare edition and the first in which the index of B. Marilani appears; even the British Museum has only an imperfect copy. That in the Sunderland sale sold for £12 10s.

OPUSCULUM insignie de philosophorum informi fide. Gothic letter, long lines. Small folio, full red morocco, gilt edges. Impressum per P. Creusger de Nurnberga, 1477.

BIBLE. Psalterium ex doctorum, etc. Text in a large missal type in red and black, commentary in smaller Gothic, very fine copy. Folio, original oaken boards, covered with stamped leather and with pigskin back. Absque nota (Heribp. typis Reysert, c. 1475).

Episto princeps. First book printed at Wurzburg. An exceedingly fine specimen of early typography.

CICERO. Spigel der wahren Rhetorik von M. Tullio C. und andern gelehrten. Gothic letter, long lines, woodcuts, very fine large copy. Folio, original stamped binding with clasps. Freiburg in Breisgau: Friedrich Rieder, 1495.

The first book with certain date printed at Freiburg.

GAULIN. Rob. Compendium super Francorum gentis ab ipso recognitum et auctum. Roman letter, long lines, fine woodcut title, repeated at end, and printer's device. T. Kerver: Paris, 1499.

A rare example of Kerver's celebrated press.

HORATII. Christophori Landini florantini. Roman letter, wooden boards with leather touches. Florentiae, 1485.

GRILLOREUS. Poetilia super Epistolis et evangelia de tempore et de sanctis et pro delinquentibus. Gothic letter, woodcut title with representation of the crucifixion on reverse, the latter repeated as title to the second part, and numerous colored woodcuts in the text, very fine, large copy. Small quarto, original binding of oak boards backed with leather and having clasps. Absque ulla nota, sed Biberac: M. Furter, c. 1495.

The wood cuts are good examples of early German work.

Epitome remarkable for its wood-cut border. From the library of Prince Borghese with his ex-libris.

HIERONYMUS. B. Vita e transito e gli miracoli del beatisimo Hieronymo. Gothic letter, fine large copy. Small quarto, vellum. Finita quia opa in Venezia add 12 settembre, 1476.

A rare early Venetian work, the printer of which is not known.

BARNHEIM. Phil. de. Opusculum de Varietate Bibliorum. With 13 full-page woodcuts. Small quarto, old vellum. Impressum Oppenheim (Jac. Koberger, 1485).

A very valuable wood-cut book. This was the Duke of Sussex's copy, and has his ex-libris.

The board of trustees has accepted a gift of 300 photographs of books pages

In anticipation of the general interest awakened by the coming opening of the new Horticultural Hall, the Public Library is preparing a special exhibition of books and photographs relating to horticulture. The collection, like that which the library got together during the recent exhibition of the Copley Society, will not attempt exactly to follow the lines laid down by the Flower Show, but will be coincidental and will take advantage of the interest awakened by the wonderful collection of flowers then exhibited in Massachusetts avenue to illustrate, by photographs, the general condition of gardening in the neighborhood of Boston, and, by books, the importance of horticulture as a subject for the making of fine volumes. Most of the books will be large, and the beauty of their colored illustrations will be a revelation to people who have never before seen them. The pictures will be obtained from various sources and will, of course, include all the famous estates of eastern Massachusetts, to say nothing of a multitude of views taken in the park system, and a complete collection of the Boston & Albany Railroad stations, representing, incidentally, the system of railroad gardening which has developed along that line and has for its sponsors such men as Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum and Frederick Law Olmsted, the great landscape architect. The Arboretum Library, which is admittedly the finest library in the world devoted to arboriculture, will contribute many of its splendid volumes. The exhibition will be held on the special libraries' floor, and, judging by the material already promised, will probably require two rooms properly to exhibit it. The exact date of the opening has not yet been decided.

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George Putnam, 90 Ames building.
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Boston Transcript

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Pages—Two New Clocks
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The titles and brief descriptions are as follows:
CARMAR. Commentarii cum Horti Supplementa ex recens Pet. Just. Philippi, cum indice rerum Raym. Mariliani. Roman letter, long lines, beautifully illuminated initial and border containing arms of original owner on first leaf of text, fine large copy. Folio, old half boards. Milan: Ant. Zarothus, 1477.

Very rare edition and the first in which the index of B. Marlin appears; even the British Museum has only an imperfect copy. That in the Sunderland sale sold for £12 lbs.

OPUSCULUM insigne de philosophorum informi fide. Gothic letter, long lines. Small folio, full red morocco, gilt edges. Impressum per P. Creusner de Nurnberga, 1477.

BIBLIA. Psalterium ex doctorem, etc. Text in a large missal type in red and black, commentary in smaller Gothic, very fine copy. Folio, original oaken boards, covered with stamped leather and with pigskin back. Absque nota (Hebrip. typis Reysert, c. 1475).

Edito princeps. First book printed at Wurzburg. An exceedingly fine specimen of early typography.

Cicero. Spiegel der wahren Rhetorik, v. M. Tullio C. und andern getuschelt. Gothic letter, long lines, woodcuts, very fine large copy. Folio, original stamped binding with clasps. Freiburg in Breisgau: Friedrich Riedler, 1485.

The first book with certain date printed at Freiburg.

GAILLON, Rob. Compendium super Francorum scriptis ab ipso recognitum et auctum. Roman letter, long lines, fine woodcut title, repeated at end, and printer's device. T. Kerver: Paris, 1499.

A rare example of Kerver's celebrated press.

HORATIUS. Christophori Landini florentini. Roman letter, wooden boards with leather corners. Florentiae, 1482.

GUILLELMUS. Postilla super Epistolam et evangelia de tempore et de sanctis et pro dictis. Gothic letter, woodcut title with representation of the crucifixion on reverse, the latter repeated as title to the second part, and numerous spirited woodcuts in the text, very fine, large copy. Small quarto, original binding of oak boards backed with leather, and having clasps. Absque ulla nota, sed Basiliens: M. Furter, c. 1495.

The wood cuts are good examples of early German work.

LILIUS, Z. Orbis brevitarium fide compendio ordineque capti ac memorati, etc. Roman characters, long lines, woodcut border to 8th page, containing armorial bearings of former owner, fine copy. 8vo, boards. Florentiae: Ant. Mss-cominus, 1493.

Edition remarkable for its wood-cut border. From the library of Prince Borghese with his ex-libris.

HIERONYMUS. B. Vita e transito e gli miracoli del beattissimo Hieronymo. Gothic letter, fine large copy. Small quarto, vellum. Finita gata opa in Venezia adi 12 settembre, 1495.

A rare early Venetian work, the printer of which is not known.

DARERUS Phil. de. Opusculum de Vaticinis Sibilis. With 13 full-page woodcuts. Small quarto, old vellum. Impressum Oppenheim (Jac. Koebel, 1498).

A very valuable wood-cut book. This was the Duke of Sussex's copy, and has his ex-libris.

The board of trustees has accepted a gift of 90 photographs of book pages from William F. Kellen of Boston, reproductions of early types, designed to supplement published examples with references to the British Museum Index, the prints made by Woolley, London, 1896.

Two ornamental double-face clocks have been placed in Bates Hall. The dials are brass. The frame is heavy carved wood.

This week workmen will begin to prepare the ceiling in Sargent Hall, to receive the Sargent illustrations. The paintings will not be here for several months.

irritation to the foreigners and even to the intelligent Germans who come into contact with it? There are more reasons than one. In the first place, Prussianism is a kind of emulation not only of the virtues of the army officer, but also his vices, especially his insolent pride and his supercilious contempt for everything not in the king's liver. The whole system is hierarchical; positions are not obtained, directly or indirectly, by public favor, but are bestowed by appointment from above, and the result is a bureaucracy, more intelligent doubtless, but hardly less rigid than that which governs Russia. The average official, whatever his station, fawns aloft and bullies downward, and treats the public as a necessary evil; his ideal of "service" is pleasing his superior rather than meeting the wants of the ordinary citizen.

Again, the iron discipline that is perhaps a necessity in a military organization becomes very irksome when it is transferred to the civil service; it robs the individual of all initiative and turns him into a machine for the grinding out of work done strictly by rule. So there is a total lack of elasticity and adaptability in the typical Prussian administration. Finally, while the officers of the army are aristocrats who at least carry into the rigidity of the service the ease of movement characteristic of a superior class, the civil officials are bourgeois, with the bourgeois qualities that are generally Teutonic-English and Scandinavian, for instance, as well as German: a conservatism that holds to tradition with superstitious reverence, and a constitutional inability to work under high pressure. In these respects the nervous American has developed very far away from his European cousin; American versatility is proverbial, as well as American hurry, but the European Teuton must have his leisure. Where the high-strung American is in his element, with ten things to do at once, the phlegmatic German is sure to go to pieces; he can't "run on his nerve," perhaps because he has no nerves.

The beauty of conservatism is strikingly illustrated in the superannuated system of matriculation and registration at the university of system that did well enough, but which is now a waste of time. But "time is no object" at a German university; the semester is advertised to begin the 15th of the month, but everybody understands that no lectures will be delivered before the 25th or 30th; just so the official close of the semester is anticipated by ten days or more. That is an old tradition, which is reason enough for its eternal persistence, but even if it were not, the time consumed by a cumbersome system of matriculation would make such a delay unavoidable. And then, when one has run the gauntlet of rector, university judge, secretary, registrar, besides what not, and has his student card and his book for the entry of the courses taken, he must make two visits to the quæstor's office and spend two or three hours' time simply to pay his fees, a thing that need not take ten minutes for each individual if it were rationally managed. But the introduction of the system into the workings of the office would be too great a departure from the sacred precedents of the hallowed past, and so a packed roomful of students waits in weary resignation and breathes over the same dull air for hours (ventilation is a nightmare), while a lot of officials double aimlessly over stacks of mixed papers, conversing leisurely with each other meanwhile, or stop to eat the inevitable sandwich that forms the regular German lunch between meals. It is easy enough to figure out that at least 24,000 hours of good time are wasted annually in this one operation at the University of Berlin; that makes three years of a man's life. But "time is no object."

Tradition and the bourgeois virtues are enthroned at the Royal Library as well. A magnificent collection of books in this library, one of the largest in the world, with about a million volumes; only Munich and St. Petersburg, with over a million each, the British Museum, with more than a million and a half, and the vast Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, with two and a half million books, show larger numbers; it would take the Boston Public Library and the Congressional Library at Washington together to make so large a collection as this one at Berlin, quite apart from the relative value of the contents. Unfortunately, this splendid library, which dates back to the year 1660, when the great Elector lived and Berlin was a village with 10,000 inhabitants, is one of the worst housed institutions in the city. The building was erected in the days of the American Revolution, and is not a bad example of rococo architecture, but, of course, it answers none of the modern requirements for a library building, and it is so overcrowded that new accessions have to be stowed away into all sorts of inaccessible corners, and important collections have been provisionally refused, simply for lack of room to accommodate them. The external appearance of the structure suggests a chest of drawers, hence the popular nickname "die Bücher-Kommode," in which there is a touch of sarcastic derision not suggested by the ambiguous English equivalent "book-bureau."

The American student who is familiar with the superb systems of the Congressional Library and of the Boston Public, or who has enjoyed the privilege of working among the book-stacks at Harvard, will find much to disappoint and vex him in the use of the Royal Library here. The main reading-room is not bad, but the special

You can't keep house without keeping in the ice chest a few bottles of Moxie.

is a fairly good and complete subject catalogue, also in folios, to which one can have access with the special permission of the official in charge; the other is a really modern card catalogue, which I have never seen even from afar, for it is kept in a holy of holies in which only the officiating Levites may set foot, and which is jealously guarded even from the eyes of the profane. When I once asked a Levite whether there was not some way for an ordinary searcher after truth to get at this one complete list of the books, he stood aghast at my wild presumption, as the good professor did to whom I suggested the possibility of admission to the book-stacks.

During several months' work at the Royal Library, I have naturally had frequent occasion to consult the subject catalogue, and have thus come into contact with some more Prussian officialdom. The first experience was typical. As I was about to enter the room in which the precious volumes are kept, a uniformed attendant in the anteroom, who evidently had nothing else to do, called me back and told me I must go through the other door. I obeyed, and found myself in the same narrow orders, to which the forbidden door gave access, but I at least had the consciousness of getting started right. The other must have been the official ingress, and it would not do to let unofficial mortals enter thereby. Such distinctions are not too fine in a country where there are first, second and third-class funerals, so that one can be kept in his class on the last and journey, as he is during his earthly pilgrimage when he travels by rail.

Once inside the proper door I became conscious of a suspicious glower and a sharp voice that asked what I was looking for. I explained my wants, and was directed to apply to the Herr Doktor at the desk in the corner. Stepping to the desk in the corner, I waited until the Herr Doktor, who was looking up and then, with becoming modesty, preferred my request for such and such a volume of the subject catalogue. "What do you want it for?" demanded this worthy. I mentioned the subject in which I was culpable enough to be interested. "Go up-stairs and look it up in Goedeke; you'll find it all there," was the answer. I replied, as politely as possible, that I was perfectly familiar with Goedeke (an important bibliographical work, which everybody knows who knows anything about German literature), but that I wanted to find out what was to be had at the Royal Library, not what Goedeke listed, and that I was also interested in recent works not there listed. The worthy custodian grumbled a bit, but seemed to find the argument unanswerable, and got me the coveted volume. But the most interesting thing is that, often as I have applied to this gentleman for a volume of his catalogue, he has never failed to refer me anew to Goedeke and to reiterate the same statement in reply. Finally I wearied of this monotonous game, and varied my retort by saying: "Herr Doktor, this is the tenth time you compel me to sing you the same song. Please be assured, once for all, that I know Goedeke, perhaps as well as yourself, and that I have quite sufficient reasons for the use of this catalogue; besides, let me call your attention to the fact that this author is not in Goedeke at all." "Oh, yes," insisted my friend, "of course he's in Goedeke; I have the book here and could show you," which he called to do, however—"and, anyhow, this catalogue is not intended for the public and I am not required to let you use it." Nevertheless, he got the required volume and slammed it down on the table before me, and with this the diplomatic incident was closed.

To return to our point of departure, it shall not be denied that they do a great many things that depend on official action better here than we do them in America. This is especially true in the department of municipal administration. Berlin is a far neater and cleaner town, and infinitely better governed, than any of our great American municipalities; cleaner streets, better pavements, proper oversight of such public utilities as the street car and cab service, convenient naming of the streets and uniform numbers for the houses, each plate bearing an arrow to indicate the direction in which the numbers run, and so on through a very long list. The street car service is in the hands of private companies, but the city exercises strict control; it absolutely prevents crowding, and has forced the adoption of a universal fare of two cents and a half. The cab service is correspondingly cheap. So, too, the height of a house is not a matter of individual caprice or of commercial interest, but is officially regulated; five stories with basement is the limit, so far as I have observed, so that the streets present a fairly even skyline, instead of the odd, ragged effect made by the sky-scrapers set helter-skelter over our cities. Again, it is surely not a mere accident that Berlin is perhaps the only one of the world's great capitals without slums. There is poverty enough here, to be sure, probably no less than the average; but in some way or other even extreme poverty is enabled or compelled to exist in decency; at least, one looks in vain for the horrible squalor that makes the White-chapel district in London and the slums of our American cities hideous. So, after all, the Prussian official is like everybody else, a good enough fellow who has his faults. He is not sympathetic, much less lovable, nor is he fascinating, like the picturesque rascals who cheat and fle with prestatible good humor in sunny Naples; he is often a great nuisance, but he is honest and reliable, and in his way singularly effective.

plement published examples, with references to the British Museum Index," the prints made by Woolley, London, 1890.

Boston Journal.

SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1901.

Would you like to hear a word of an old acquaintance—the "Bacchante" statuette that was driven out of the courtyard of the Boston Public Library a few years ago? I came across it the other day in the Art Museum in Central Park, New York. I had not seen it before, and can give now only the impressions of a Philistine who knows nothing of art. The statuette was prominently and favorably placed, but to me it looked: first, insignificant; second, grotesque, and third, except as shied by its insignificance and grotesqueness—indecent beyond the ordinary nudes.

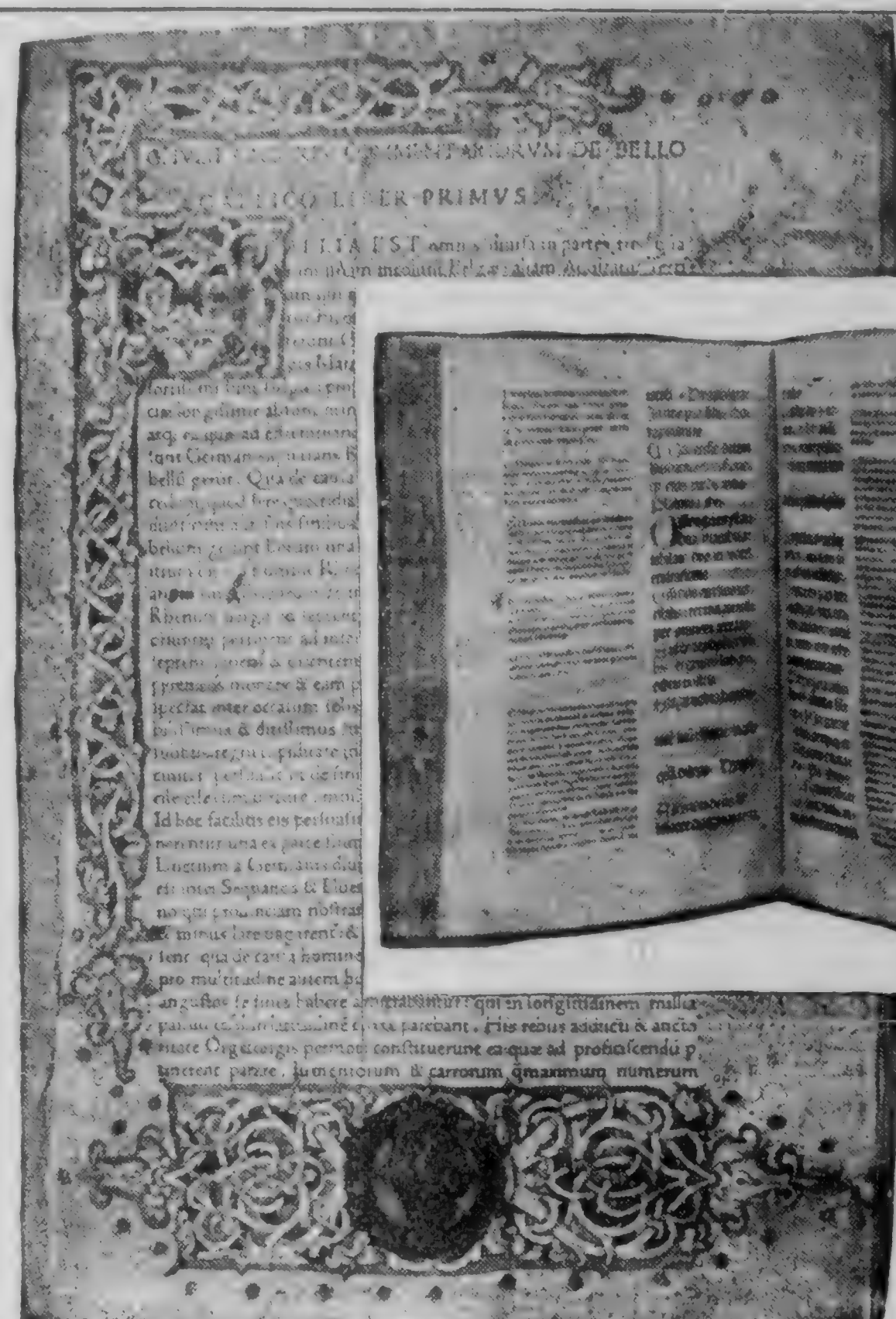
I could see nothing lovely, uplifting or instructive in a bronze representing a naked young woman balanced on the toes of one foot in a wild, dancing attitude, with both hands thrown out recklessly, one dangling a bunch of grapes, and the other clutching a baby with an impossible hold. It is not the thing that might be called sexual indecency that the statue suggests, but the indecency of grossness which makes you shudder when you see a drunken mother carrying or fondling a baby in a public place.

Symbolic Figure for One of the Groups Which Are to Adorn the Front of the Public Library Temporarily Placed in Position This Morning for Inspection by the Trustees

For an hour or more this forenoon groups of people might have been seen on the westerly side of Copley square intent on gazing toward the Public Library, in front of which was perched a rough-hewn statue on a temporary wooden pedestal covered with green baize. The more curious were disposed to satisfy their inquisitiveness, but those who simply gazed, mentally speculated and passed on will not know until they read this that the statue was a part of the first of the St. Gaudens groups that are eventually to occupy the two massive pedestals of granite which stand as sentinels at the northerly and easterly ends of the approach to the library.

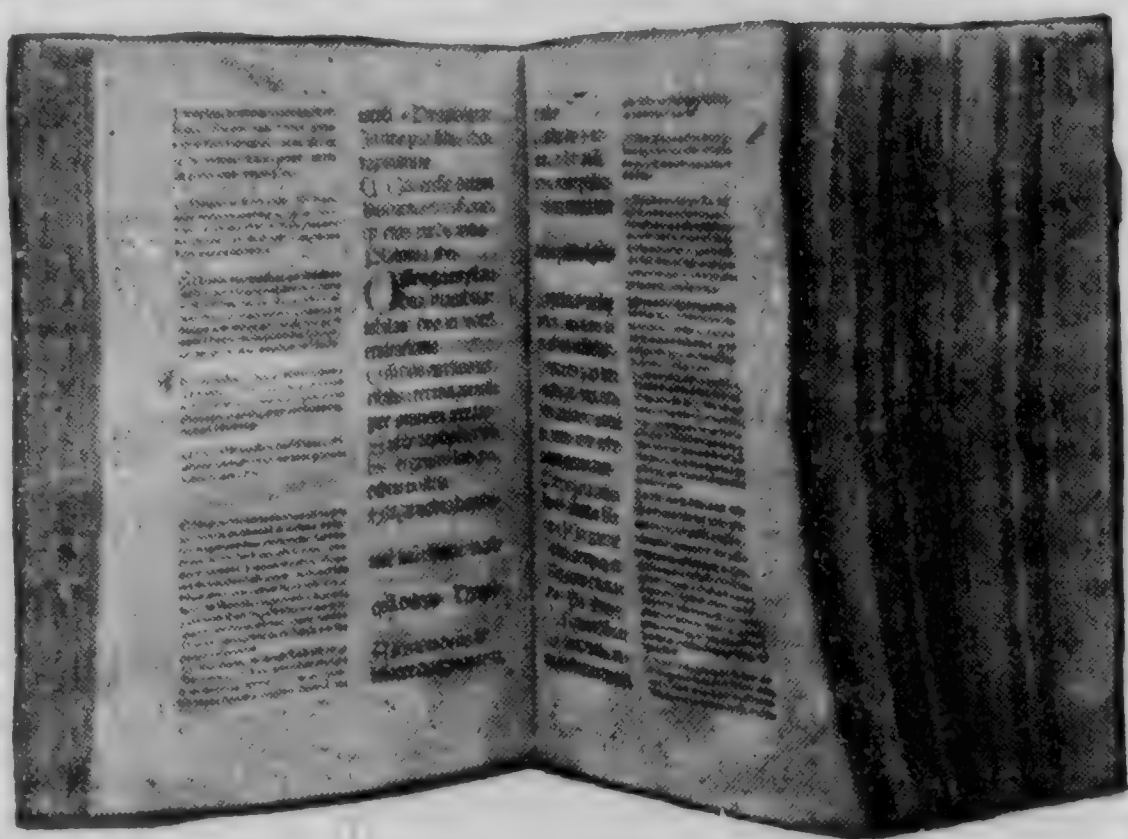
The single figure, which was brought for the inspection of the trustees, most of whom were early on hand to pass judgment on the general effect, symbolizes "learning." An elderly man with a volume in his left hand sits in a large chair. His head slightly inclined rests naturally against the up-lifted right hand. The figure is larger than life size, and the model from which the permanent figure will be cast is of plaster smeared with light brown to give the effect of bronze. The face of the figure is strongly suggestive of Benjamin Franklin, although it is not supposed to be the photographic likeness of anyone in particular. Several suggestions were made by the trustees wherein the effect of the statue might be improved, and after the designated changes have been made it will be again placed in position for inspection. Meantime the present pedestals are to be lowered eighteen inches, as it is found that they are that much too high to give the proper effect when they are finally surmounted by groups. The figure was brought to the square shortly after nine o'clock and in an hour's time was taken away.

BOSTON'S NEWEST TREASURES CENTURIES OLD.



PAGE FROM THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY EDITION OF CAESAR'S "COMMENTARIES" JUST PURCHASED FOR THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. IT IS NOTeworthy FOR ITS BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED INITIAL LEAF OF TEXT, AS SHOWN HERE. FOLIO, OLD HALF BOARDS, WHICH THE INDEX OF R. MARLIAN APPEARS, AND THE FIRST IN MUSEUM HAS ONLY AN IMPERFECT COPY. THAT IN THE SUNDERLAND SALE SOLD FOR £2 10s.

Beautiful
Handiwork
Without a
Modern
Parallel.



Text in a large, formal Gothic script, with a decorative border. The book is a fine copy, folio, original oaken boards, covered with stamped leather and with pigskin back. Absque nota (Herbip. typis. Reuss, c. 145). Editio princeps. First book printed at Wuerzburg. An exceedingly fine specimen of early typography.

Part owner in some of the great literary treasures of the world—such is every Bostonian.

The humblest urchin who dabbles his feet in the frog pond is one of the share-owners in a number of rare and costly books which literally have a market value equal to their own weight in—well, anywhere from a heap of silver dollars to bundles of greenbacks.

The accompanying half-tone cuts are reproductions of pages from recent purchases on behalf of the people of Boston.

This form of book "collecting" is not a very common thing at the Boston Library; the nominal aim of the library being to secure books for circulation rather than for preservation as curiosities.

But let not the watchdogs of the treasury grow wrathful.

These volumes, like old wine, will increase in value as the years roll by; and can be turned into cash at a profit any day.

Meanwhile the beauty of their workmanship will serve as an ideal for modern book makers to strive to emulate—they hardly can hope to surpass it.

Back in the thirteenth century skilled artists were plying their trade for the delight of two hundred Bostonians. Owing to the generosity of the Charlotte Harris fund, these venerable volumes now stand in state on the shelves of a twentieth century library in the heart of Greater Boston.

One is from the library of the Duke of Sussex, which bears the ex-libris of the Duke, Borghese, dated 1493. The binding is of the earliest form, mostly of boards covered with pigskin.

A fine large copy of Caesar's Commentaries, printed in Milan in 1477, is the first in which the index of R. Marlianus appears, and it is printed in Roman letter with long lines and beautifully illuminated initials.

A small folio printed at Norumberg in the same year is in Gothic letter, with long lines, and is a fine copy of the "Opusculum image de philosophorum informi fide."

There is also a copy of Cicero's Rhetorik, in Gothic letter, with wood cuts, in the original binding with clasps, this being the first book with a certain date printed at Wuerzburg.

A rare example of Kerver's celebrated press in Gakun's Compendium super Francorum gestis, printed in Paris in 1499, in the Roman letter, with a fine wood cut title.

A Gothic edition of Guillelmus, containing several wood cuts which are excellent specimens of early German engraving, was printed at Basle in 1495.

A breviary of Lilius, the Borghese copy, containing the armorial bearings of the prince, is remarkable for its wood cut borders. It was printed at Florence in 1493. A small quarto edition of Hieronymus, printed in Gothic letter



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Gift of Charlestown Woman Long Dead Is at Last Made Available for Public Benefit.

In Venice in 1478 by an unknown printer, is a fine example of the early Venetian press.

A small quarto edition of Barberini, bearing the date of 1498, was once in the library of the Duke of Sussex, and bears his bookplate.

One of the finest of the typographical examples is a Bible with text in a large missal type of red and black, with commentaries in smaller Gothic. This is a folio in the original oaken boards, covered with leather.

This was the first book printed at Wuerzburg, and is an exceedingly fine specimen of early typography.

Miss Charlotte Harris was a Charlestown woman, who incorporated in her will this clause:

"I give to the Charlestown Public Library \$10,000 to be invested on interest, which interest is to be applied to the

purchase of books published before 1850. I also give to said Public Library my own private library, and the portrait of my grandfather, Richard Devens." Bequests accepted by City Council July 31, 1877. The fund is invested in one city of Boston 4 per cent bond for \$10,000, and these purchases are made from an accumulation of the interest thereon.

The transfer of the books bought under these funds from the Charlestown branch library to the new Boston Library was in opposition to the conditions of the will, but legislative authority was obtained therefor.

These volumes, printed before the year 1500, are technically termed "incunabula" ("in the cradle" of the art of printing) and all such books are now esteemed by experts worthy of fancy prices.

There have not been many such in the Boston Library in past years.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901

The free lecture in the Public Library tomorrow evening, with stereopticon pictures, on "Decorated and Undecorated Schoolrooms," by J. R. Coolidge, Jr., will be a good opportunity to gauge the work of the Public School Art League and the public interest therein.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CIX, NO. 158.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1901.

SOCIETY MAN LECTURES.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Tells of the Work of the Public School Art League.

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., lectured on "Decorated and Undecorated Schoolrooms" last evening at the Public Library. His discourse, which was illustrated with many excellent stereopticon pictures, set forth the possibilities for schoolroom adornment by means of views of architecture, painting, sculpture and historical scenes and personages.

The views were selected with the purpose of showing the educational as well as the decorative value of the work of the Public School Art League.

Among the pictures were a number of Madonnas, several equestrian masterpieces, the notable buildings of ancient Athens and Rome and modern Paris, Venice, Florence and Cologne, and portraits of statesmen and war heroes of this country.

The work of the Public School Art League, as indicated by the lecturer, is the securing of money by the admission of members, at \$2 each, for the decoration of the public school rooms.

Boston Transcript

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SARGENT ATTEMPTS SCULPTURE

Crucifix for Boston Public Library Exhibited at the Royal Academy, London

London, June 7.—John S. Sargent exhibits at the Royal Academy a large crucifix intended for the Boston Public Library. Adam and Eve stand on each side of the cross holding chalices to catch the blood that drops from the pierced hands of the Saviour. Bands of drapery connect them with the figure on the cross. This is said to be the first occasion where the painter has attempted sculpture.

BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
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Saturday, June 8, 1901

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"TOO MUCH IDLE READING NOWADAYS."

Boston Public Library Official Agrees With Much That President Gilman Said.

"Libraries are mental saloons in a sense. The reading habit is a dissipation, like all other kinds." So said a prominent official of the Boston Public Library to a Post reporter last night who had called his attention to some extracts from an address delivered by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University to the graduates of the woman's college. President Gilman called this "an era of Carnegie-too-much-reading," and continued in this strain: "Reading is a kind of craze that has got hold of the people. It is a dangerous habit, like a stimulant. The publishers are constantly putting forth new attractions in the field, and the reviewers excite our appetites. It is no doubt very pleasant to be up to date, well posted and in the swim about the latest issues from the press, but we are all in great danger of reading too much." The doctor gave the students this advice: "First—Don't read too much. Second—Study the art of thinking. Third—Use your hands and enlarge your vision by the use of the microscope." The Boston Library man, who talked freely upon condition that his name be not used, was in sympathy with much of President Gilman's views. "Of course, all this is an old cry," he said, "and of little practical avail. Nobody doubts that there is, indeed, too much idle reading nowadays. Reading drowns original thought. Life to a bookish person is seen through the medium of his favorite authors, and often appears distorted or wrong, sometimes morbid and strange. But what are you going to do about it? Libraries are not to blame. Readers will read what they want to read, not what somebody else wants them to read. At present about 60 to 80 per cent of all library readers are fiction consumers pure and simple. Therefore, we carry more fiction than other literature—just as your saloonkeeper carries more beer than other liquors. If the money spent here for more or less ephemeral stuff was applied to the purchase of good literature we should have, of course, so much the better library. But a public library is for the public, and must, and should, give it what it wants—therefore why this fuss kicked up every now and then? President Gilman's words are good advice to individuals, and that's all they amount to."

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1901.

SITES FOR INSTITUTE.

Franklin Fund Managers to Select

From More Than 20 Offered Lately.

A Majority Are Too Far From City.

The Board of Managers of the Franklin Fund say that they intend to do their level best to obtain a site for a Franklin Institute before their term of office closes with the present year. A conference of the managers was held yesterday, but there was not a large attendance, and it was decided to issue a call for another meeting on Monday next, during the recess of the Aldermanic session.

It has been definitely decided to abandon the project, adopted by last year's Board of Managers, to erect an institute in Franklin Square, between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue. The board recently advertised for offers of sites and received more than 20 propositions. Of these eight have been visited and inspected by the Board of Managers. The others are so remote from the centre of the city that it is not believed that they will receive serious consideration.

The call for the meeting next Monday says that it is for the purpose of taking action on the selection of the site. The locations of those sites inspected by the Board of Managers, with names of those who make the offers, number of square feet and prices, are as follows:

Eight Preferred Sites.

Huntington Avenue, Bryant Street and Fen Court, Joseph F. Deane, 23,300 feet, \$25,000.
Riverway, Francis Street and Brookline Avenue, J. C. Spillane, 18,000 feet, \$16,000.
Huntington Avenue, Gravelly Point Road and St. Botolph Street, James A. Bailey, 40,000 feet or more, \$4 a foot.
Huntington Avenue, opposite Symphony Hall and Children's Hospital, John J. Caddigan, agent, 40,000 feet, \$7 per foot.
Harrison Avenue, Canton and Brookline Streets, Henry B. Goodenough, 40,000 feet, \$17,000.
Washington, Cliff and Dana Streets, Robert S. Fitch, agent, 35,542 feet, \$4 a foot.
St. Stephen's Street, between Bryant and Gainsborough Streets, Robert S. Fitch, agent, 31,000 feet, \$2 to \$3 a foot.
Harrison Avenue, between Washington Street and Nawn Street, J. Frost, 22,500 feet, \$1 a foot, or \$22,500.

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That President Gilman Said.

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The doctor gave the students this advice:

"First—Don't read too much."

"Second—Study the art of thinking."

"Third—Use your hands and enlarge your mission by the use of the microscope."

The Boston Library man, who talked freely upon condition that his name be not used, was in sympathy with much of President Gilman's views.

"Of course, all this is an old cry," he said, "and of little practical avail."

"Nobody doubts that there is, indeed, too much idle reading nowadays. Reading drowns original thought. Life to a bookish person is seen through the medium of his favorite authors, and often appears distorted or wrong, sometimes in the most serious manner."

But what are you doing to do about it? Libraries are not to blame. Read-

ers will read what they want to read, not what somebody else wants them to read.

At present about 10 to 15 per cent of all library readers are fiction consumers pure and simple.

"Therefore, we carry more fiction than other literature—just as your saloonkeeper carries more beer than other liquors."

"If the money spent here for more or less ephemeral stuff was applied to the purchase of good literature we should have, of course, so much the better library."

"But a public library is for the public, and must, and should, give it what it wants—therefore why this fuss kicked up every now and then?"

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Eight Preferred Sites.

Huntington Avenue, Bryant Street and Fen Court, Joseph F. Deane, 25,300 feet, \$25,000.
Riverway, Francis Street and Brookline Avenue, J. C. Spillane, 68,000 feet, \$116,000.
Huntington Avenue, Gravelly Point Road and St. Botolph Street, James A. Bailey, 40,000 feet or more, \$4 a foot.
Huntington Avenue, opposite Symphony Hall and Children's Hospital, John J. Caddigan, agent, 40,000 feet, \$7 per foot.
Harrison Avenue, Canton and Brookline Streets, Henry B. Goodenough, 40,000 feet, \$147,000.
Washington, Cliff and Dana Streets, Robert S. Fitch, agent, 55,642 feet, \$5 a foot.
St. Stephen's Street, between Bryant and Gainsboro Streets, Robert B. Fitch, agent, 41,000 feet, \$25 a foot, or 40,000 feet at \$3 a foot.
Washington Street, Harrison Avenue and New Street, F. J. Frost, 62,000 feet, \$3 a foot, or 118,000.

The Remote Sites.

The other sites which have not been inspected are:
Corner Bowdoin and Hamilton Streets, Dorchester, W. R. Clark, Jr., trustee, 29,462 feet, \$22,600 and taxes.
Riverway, adjoining House of Good Shepherd, George Kendall, 49,840 feet, \$12 1/2 a foot.
Boston Street, Ward 18, William Channing Clapp, for self and other heirs, 25,000 feet, or 178,314 feet, 25 cents a foot.
Parker Hill Avenue, near Huntington Avenue, E. H. Gilligan, 38,000 feet, 4 cents a foot, or 40,000 feet, 50 cents a foot.
Corner Pond and Prince Streets and on Jamaica Parkway, William R. Clark, Jr., agent, 68,300 feet, at 75 cents a foot and taxes.
Northwest corner of Huntington and Longwood Avenues, R. Elmer Townsend, 115,000 feet, \$150,000, 125,000 feet, \$150,000.
Washington, Guild and Juniper Streets, Roxbury, Eben Sears, 68,743 feet, \$65,000.
Corner of Geneva and Mt. Bowdoin Avenues, A. G. and F. W. Morse, trustees, 50,000 feet, 80 cents a foot.
Nonantum Hill, H. B. Goodenough, 140,000 feet, 15 cents a foot.
Corner Bowdoin Street and Geneva Avenue, John J. Caddigan, agent, 68,314 feet, \$35,000.

Boston Daily Globe.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1901.

SOME ANXIETY FELT

Concerning Decorations at the Public Library.

Abbey Engaged to Paint Picture of King Edward's Coronation.

Work of Sargent, St Gaudens and French Also Delayed.

Some anxiety is being felt at the Boston public library over the completion of the various decorations, the doors which Daniel French is modeling and the groups which are to go in front of the library, by Augustus St Gaudens.

One-half of the decorations which E. A. Abbey has been commissioned to execute were completed and put in place in the delivery room several years ago. This decoration is a tremendous undertaking, as may be seen from the four sections which are already in place. It depicts the "Quest of the Holy Grail," a most difficult subject to treat from an artistic standpoint, because it is of that dreamy, legendary-literary character which almost prohibits anything like a definite portrayal of the myth. But Abbey has succeeded admirably so far, and it is doubtful if so many figures were ever before introduced into one decoration.

It was his own selection, and it is doubtful if the \$15,000 which he is to receive for the completed series will come any way near compensating him for the research and actual work which he has put into the decorations. He could have made many times this amount if he had put the same time and energy into other work. He has been recently commissioned by King Edward to paint a picture of his majesty's coronation, and this is one thing that worries the library authorities, for this coronation picture will take probably a year at least to paint.

Abbey had practically the entire library decoration completed several

months ago, but he was dissatisfied with one section of it and he destroyed that section. The other section has been on exhibition in Paris, where it has called forth much praise from the critics. It is probable that this section will be put in place in the library during the fall.

But the section which he has destroyed will not in all probability be completed for several years. It is understood that he has practically thrown away a year's work because of his dissatisfaction.

This delivery room will be a gorgeous affair when it is completed, as it has been decided to decorate the ceiling to harmonize with the pictures at an expense of about \$500.

The decoration on the third floor by John S. Sargent received a serious blow recently from the illness of the artist, an illness which compelled him to drop all work and go to Italy to regain his health.

This will probably be the most popular and possibly the greatest decoration in the library. That portion which is in place attracts more attention than anything else in the library. It deals with the evolution of religion through the Jews and is brought up to the point where the light of Christianity is about to appear. This was to have been the entire decoration for which Sargent

received \$15,000, but the artist desired to carry the idea which he had evolved a little farther, and as this became known a fund of \$15,000 was subscribed very quickly among some of Boston's public-spirited citizens to enable the artist to complete the work.

When completed it will certainly be a notable religious decoration. On the lunette and ceiling at the opposite end of the corridor Sargent intends to have "The Birth of Christ," and on the long intervening wall over the stairs will be depicted "The Sermon on the Mount."

It is understood that Mr Sargent has these decorations very nearly completed and it is barely possible that he will bring them to this country from his London studio when he comes here in September.

The great doors for the front entrance of the library which sculptor French has been at work on for several years, and which are to be cast in bronze, were about completed recently when the sculptors, like Abbey, became dissatisfied and he just smashed into shatters a door which he had been working on for a year or more, and this probably means a wait of another year before this job is completed, if it is then

Augustus St Gaudens takes his time about everything he undertakes, but the results have always proved the wisdom of this course. He has been at work for years on the groups of statuary which are to go on the great granite blocks in front of the library. It is understood that the models of these statues are completed, or very nearly so. The great fear has been that St Gaudens' health would not permit of his finishing this work, but even if it should not it is believed that the groups are in such condition that they could be very easily completed.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.

FREE LIBRARY STATISTICS

Returns from One Hundred Cities and Towns in the United States Give Massachusetts an Envious Position, Both in Reading Facilities and Per Capita Circulation

An interesting table of statistics has recently been published by the librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, which is of particular interest to Massachusetts, and more especially to Boston and vicinity, for out of twenty-five States which returned figures for the compilation, this State shows by far the largest number of cities and towns. There are thirty-nine Massachusetts cities and towns in the list; New York and Ohio coming next, with seven each.

The idea of this compilation was to show the per capita circulation of books, and with this in view one hundred librarians were asked to return the number of population, number of books, number of books issued annually for home use, and use per capita. Proofs were afterward submitted to the libraries contributing the information, so that the table prepared is correct. Some of the facts arrived at through the compilation are of considerable value, notably that the benefits of free libraries are far more widely recognized in Massachusetts than elsewhere in the United States, and that in many places of considerable population the library has a number of volumes disproportionately small. This last fact does not, however, indicate correctly the interest in reading. Of the Massachusetts cities and towns in the list there are eight where the number of books is less than the population; yet on the other hand the volumes appear to be in such wide demand among the reading element that the average circulation per person is quite large.

In reviewing the experience of Massachusetts it is proper to consider Boston first. The table gives the population of this city as 569,892; number of books in the library, 746,383; number in circulation, 1,251,541, making the number in use per capita 2.23. With a comparatively small population, the town of Bridgegewater presents an interesting state of affairs. Its population is 4800, and with 11,579 books in its library it circulates so as to give an average of 7.87 to a person. If the statistics were confined solely to the reading element in any city or town the per capita use would be greater, and in the case of large municipal centres like Boston and New York the per capita use would be unusually large, since in every important city there are many citizens who never go near a library.

The experience of Brookline, our next-door neighbor, is especially interesting because of the constant demand there for books. Its library houses 36,000 volumes, and the circulation figures are 117,770 among a population of only 19,935, thus allowing 5.9 books to a person. An instance where the conditions are somewhat reversed is furnished by Chelsea, where with a population of 24,072, the number of volumes in the library is 16,507; yet this comparatively small number of volumes circulates so as to give 2.3 per capita.

Outside of this State some curious results are shown. In New York city the statistics given apply to the Aguilar Free Library. This library contains 168,000 volumes, the circulation of which is placed at 1,700,000 among the 1,850,000 people (the population of the city). The resultant ratio, therefore, is but .91 per capita. In referring to the statistics of New York, however, it should be remarked that the circulation of books from this one library mentioned is restricted to persons living in the borough of Manhattan, and in this borough there are twelve other associations receiving money from the city and State and doing similar work. In Greater New York the circulation of twenty-four free circulating libraries for the year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to 4,314,185 volumes among a population of 3,437,202. The showing made by Philadelphia is better than the borough of Manhattan, being 1.87 per capita; but when it is considered that for a population of 1,293,097 there are but 268,192 books for free circulation, it is a foregone conclusion that these must be in great demand, and this is borne out by the actual circulation figure—1,778,387.

Louisiana is the only Gulf State represented, and the ratio for the city of New Orleans is extremely low. With a population of 287,000 the 45,000 volumes circulate 98,000 times, making the use per capita but .29, but this inferior ratio is explained by the fact that very few of the colored population of New Orleans avail themselves of the privileges of the library, while the very great longitudinal expansion of the city places one-half of its readers at a distance requiring a double dividend fare.

If these library statistics prove anything they seem to show that one of the cities of the Western mining district, Helena, Mont., is far ahead even of Eastern cities, not alone in library facilities, but in the desire for knowledge on the

BOSTON HERALD.

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VOL. CIX, NO. 163.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1901.

NEW TABLET AT LIBRARY.

Memorial Now Being Erected, Dedicated to the 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

A new tablet is being placed on the end wall of the alcove in the Barton-Ticknor room of the Public Library, dedicated to the 20th Massachusetts volunteer infantry. To this regiment is dedicated one of the great lions at the main stairway, and in its alcove it has already placed a carved oaken table and two tablets. The third tablet is inscribed as follows:

"Twentieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. This tablet is erected by their comrades to commemorate the names of those officers who survived the years of the actual conflict only to die at home, bearing the marks of wounds or imprisonment received during the war 1861-65. Col. William Raymond, Lieut. Col. Francis W. Palfrey, Col. George N. Macy, Maj. William F. Perkins, Capt. William F. Bartlett, Capt. John C. Putnam, Capt. Henry M. Tremlett, Capt. Herbert O. Mason, 1st Lieut. George B. Ferry, 1st Lieut. Edward N. Halliwell."

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

LIBRARIANS IN SESSION

MASSACHUSETTS CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING AT METHUEN

Special to the Transcript:

Methuen, June 12.—In the hall of the pretty little Nevins Memorial Library, the gift of David and Henry Nevins in memory of their father, one hundred or more members of the Massachusetts Library Club assembled yesterday for the annual meeting. During the forenoon session several interesting papers were read, among them one by Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the Brookline Library, on "Reference Work with Children," which contained many thoughtful suggestions.

Mr. Wellman said that the whole question of library work with children was of recent origin, and reference work with them is its latest phase; but in dealing with this question one must know distinctly what he is striving for. Among adult patrons, he affirmed, there were probably nine-tenths who were serenely ignorant of library methods and even of their resources, and he related numerous instances to show what ignorance prevails even among intelligent people as to the great help libraries afford, especially to the specialist who is seeking information on some particular subject. He believed that a knowledge of the possibilities in the way of self-education which may be obtained through the public library should be a part of the equipment of every boy and girl who leaves school; for while many would fall to profit by it, there would be others to whom a high future would thus be opened. The ultimate and most important aim in reference work with children, then, is to give them some conception of the possibilities of self-education, either in lines of general culture, or of scientific or even commercial attainment, which may be achieved through the systematic use of books. A more immediate and practical end is to enable the children to effect this attainment by teaching them proper methods of using a library, of gaining access to its resources and of extracting from its books the information they require.

By way of outlining the best means by which this facility may be given, Mr. Wellman outlined what had been done in Brookline by the so-called school reference department, emphasis being laid on the importance of training the power of discrimination so that pupils may be taught how to gain from books a comprehensive grasp of a subject. One method in vogue is to have the teacher bring her class to the library to study all the material in the building bearing on the lesson—books, pamphlets, magazines, maps, photographs, everything that the librarian can find relating to the topic. The teachers often send their pupils individually to look up topics, and in this way they gain considerable facility in finding information and extracting the meat from a book or article. Last year each class in the eighth and ninth grades of the grammar schools were taken to the library once during school hours for a lecture on the elementary facts concerning books—first, how they are manufactured, and then from a bibliographical point of view, gradually teaching them to associate with the book the name of the author, the significance of the publisher's name and the place and date of publication. Attention was also called to the copyright entry and the reasons why its date often differs from, and is more important than the date of the imprint. They were also taught the difference between a table of contents and an index, and the value of the preface or introduction is pointed out. The peculiarities and excellencies of such reference books as dictionaries, encyclopedias, gazetteers, year-books, almanacs, handbooks and the like were also explained. After the lectures the children were asked questions and their answers showed intelligent comprehension as well as hearty interest in the lessons. A few weeks ago an attempt was made in special bibliographies training with two classes in the ninth grade. Each child was assigned a different topic in English history, and they are now making up a list of all the material which they can find in the whole school reference collection bearing on the matter. The task has not yet been completed, but Mr. Wellman feels confident that in no other way with the same expenditure of time could these children gain such excellent practice in working up the material on a subject, or such a definite insight into the resources of a library; but an interesting question is how far these things lie within the legitimate province of the library, and whether it is justifiable for

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One-half of the decorations which E. A. Abbey has been commissioned to execute were completed and put in place in the delivery room several years ago. This decoration is a tremendous undertaking, as may be seen from the four sections which are already in place. It depicts the "Quest of the Holy Grail," a most difficult subject to treat from an artistic standpoint, because it is of that dreamy, legendary-literary character which almost prohibits anything like a definite portrayal of the myth. But Abbey has succeeded admirably so far, and it is doubtful if so many figures were ever before introduced into one decoration.

It was his own selection, and it is doubtful if the \$10,000 which he is to receive for the completed series will come any way near compensating him for the research and actual work which he has put into the decorations. He could have made many times this amount if he had put the same time and energy into other work. He has been recently commissioned by King Edward to paint a picture of his majesty's coronation, and this is one thing that worries the library authorities, for this coronation picture will take probably a year at least to paint.

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Boston Transcript

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Papers were also read by Miss Mabel Temple of North Adams on "A Selected Library for Children"; Mrs. M. A. Sanders of Pawtucket, R. I., on "Children—the Link Between the Library and the Home," and Mrs. M. E. Root of Providence on "Work with Schools." The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Hiller C. Wellman of Brookline; vice president, Clarence W. Ayer of Brockton and Miss Nellie L. Fox of Natick; secretary, George E. Nutting of Fitchburg; treasurer, Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy of Boston; recorder, Miss Nina E. Browne of Boston. At the close of the forenoon session lunch was served at the home of Mrs. David Nevins, Jr., after which a tour of sightseeing was enjoyed by the visitors.

Reading Facilities and Per Capita Circulation

An interesting table of statistics has recently been published by the librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, which is of particular interest to Massachusetts, and more especially to Boston and vicinity, for out of twenty-five States which returned figures for the compilation, this State shows by far the largest number of cities and towns. There are thirty-nine Massachusetts cities and towns in the list; New York and Ohio coming next, with seven each.

The idea of this compilation was to show the per capita circulation of books, and with this in view one hundred librarians were asked to return the number of population, number of books, number of books issued annually for home use, and use per capita. Proofs were afterward submitted to the libraries contributing the information, so that the table prepared is correct. Some of the facts arrived at through the compilation are of considerable value, notably that the benefits of free libraries are far more widely recognized in Massachusetts than elsewhere in the United States, and that in many places of considerable population the library has a number of volumes disproportionately small. This last fact does not, however, indicate correctly the interest in reading. Of the Massachusetts cities and towns in the list there are eight where the number of books is less than the population; yet on the other hand the volumes appear to be in such wide demand among the reading element that the average circulation per person is quite large.

In reviewing the experience of Massachusetts it is proper to consider Boston first. The table gives the population of this city as 560,892; number of books in the library, 746,383; number in circulation, 1,251,341, making the number in use per capita 2.23. With a comparatively small population, the town of Bridgewater presents an interesting state of affairs. Its population is 4800, and with 11,379 books in its library they circulate so as to give an average of 7.87 to a person. If the statistics were confined solely to the reading element in any city or town the per capita use would be greater, and in the case of large municipal centres like Boston and New York the per capita use would be unusually large, since in every important city there are many citizens who never go near a library.

The experience of Brookline, our next-door neighbor, is especially interesting because of the constant demand there for books. Its library houses 58,000 volumes, and the circulation figures are 117,776 among a population of only 19,835, thus allowing 5.9 books to a person. An instance where the conditions are somewhat reversed is furnished by Chelsea, where, with a population of 34,672, the number of volumes in the library is 16,597; yet this comparatively small number of volumes circulates so as to give 2.3 per capita.

Outside of this State some curious results are shown. In New York city the statistics given apply to the Aguilar Free Library. This library contains 108,000 volumes, the circulation of which is placed at 1,700,000 among the 1,830,003 people (the population of the city). The resultant ratio, therefore, is but .91 per capita. In referring to the statistics of New York, however, it should be remarked that the circulation of books from this one library mentioned is restricted to persons living in the borough of Manhattan, and in this borough there are twelve other associations receiving money from the city and State and doing similar work. In Greater New York the circulation of twenty-four free circulating libraries for the year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to 4,814,105 volumes among a population of 3,437,202.

The showing made by Philadelphia is better than the borough of Manhattan, being 1.87 per capita; but when it is considered that for a population of 1,283,097 there are but 269,102 books for free circulation, it is a foregone conclusion that these must be in great demand, and this is borne out by the actual circulation figure—1,778,387.

Louisiana is the only Gulf State represented, and the ratio for the city of New Orleans is extremely low. With a population of 287,000 the 45,000 volumes circulate 96,000 times, making the use per capita but .28; but this inferior ratio is explained by the fact that very few of the colored population of New Orleans avail themselves of the privileges of the library, while the very great longitudinal expansion of the city places one-half of its readers at a distance requiring a double fare.

If these library statistics prove anything they seem to show that one of the cities of the Western mining district, Helena, Mont., is far ahead even of Eastern cities, not alone in library facilities, but in the desire for knowledge on the part of its people. With a population of 10,772, there are nearly three times that number of books in its library; that is, 30,597; yet the use per person is more than twice that again, for the circulation is placed at 77,810, making the use per capita 7.22. This is the largest of any city or town enumerated in the list. And the conditions obtaining in mining centres are such that were statistics given of every city and town in the extreme West passing a free library, no matter how small, the same relatively high ratio undoubtedly would be shown.

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1901

"ORIGINAL, BUT CRUDE"

ENGLISH CRITICISM OF SARGENT'S CRUCIFIXION

New York, June 21.—The Times quotes a London newspaper as follows, as to J. S. Sargent's sculptured Crucifixion for the Boston Public Library now exhibited at the Royal Academy:

"Mr. Sargent's crucifix discovers a fresh and unprejudiced intelligence, more vigorous than refined, bent on one of the oldest and most intently explored problems in the whole range of art. That in such a subject he has been able to discover a new and appropriate idea which gives the possibility of a fresh sculptural design is something of a surprise. The figures of Adam and Eve are not only well fitted into the angles at the foot of the cross, but their action is expressive and just. The drooping head of the Eve and the animalism, troubled by the effort after a dimly surmised spiritual ideal, of the Adam are indications of real imaginative insight. Mr. Sargent's modelling is, of course, direct and vigorous, but there is no suggestion of true sculptural feeling. The treatment of the drapery which binds the figures to the cross and then falls in a flat, broad band over Christ's shoulder is an extravagant and gratuitous motive which tends to mar the design. The ornamental accessories are, too, somewhat clumsy adaptations of fourteenth century models."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CIX, NO. 178.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS.

Work of Pupils of High Schools Shown at the Public Library.

In the fine arts room of the library is now on exhibition a collection of drawings by pupils of the various high and grammar schools, selected and arranged by the Massachusetts Industrial Art Teachers' Association from the best work of the various schools. The collection is intended as a travelling exhibit of the association.

In addition to the drawings, the library authorities exhibit a number of plates of applied art. A new reading room will be opened at Booth Hall, Orient Heights, East Boston, Tuesday, June 25. There will be a collection of nearly 100 books for direct use, and a daily delivery of books from the central library. The reading room will be open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.

Traveler

There is a very interesting exhibition of drawings on view in the Fine Arts room of the Public Library. The drawings are by pupils of the various high and grammar schools, which have been selected and arranged by the Massachusetts Industrial Art Teachers' Association.

I am asked to announce, for the sake of my East Boston friends, that a new reading room of the Public Library will be opened at Booth Hall, Orient Heights, next Tuesday. There will be a collection of nearly 100 books for direct use, and a daily delivery of books from the central library. The reading room will be open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

Boston Transcript

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In the fine arts room of the library there is now on exhibition a collection of drawings by pupils of the various high and grammar schools, selected and arranged by the Massachusetts Industrial Art Teachers' Association from the best work of the various schools. The collection is intended as a travelling exhibit of the association.

New Reading Room to Be Opened

At Booth Hall, Orient Heights, East Boston, next Tuesday, a new reading room of the Boston Public Library will be opened. There will be about a thousand books for distribution, and a daily delivery of books from the central library. Reading rooms will be open every day (except holidays and Sundays) from two to six o'clock in the afternoon and from seven to nine o'clock in the evening.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1901

Vice President Roosevelt is in town, and visited the public library yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dooley would have described him as "alone in Bates hall."

He sported a healthy coat of tan, and was dressed in a gray pinhead check suit, a real panama hat.

He was engrossed in a large yellow volume on the subject of China.

With one leg crossed over the other, he was utterly oblivious of his surroundings.

6 June 22, 1901

BOSTON POST, The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

J. S. SARGENT CRITICISED

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Times quotes a London newspaper as follows, as to J. S. Sargent's sculptured "Crucifixion" for the Boston Public Library, now exhibited at the Royal Academy: "Mr. Sargent's crucifix discovers a fresh and unprejudiced intelligence, more vigorous than refined, bent on one of the oldest and most intently explored problems in

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FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1901.

Those who frequent Bates Hall at the Boston Public Library have little to distract their attention from their immediate work or study upon which they are intent. The atmosphere of the whole vast room is one of quiet, refined intelligence. Perhaps this is one reason why so many visitors distinguished and otherwise, that drop in find that their presence does not cause the slightest tremor of excitement. On Tuesday afternoon there was a visitor at the hall who, had those present known, would have put a stop to reading and work alike, and become the centre of all attention. At about 2 o'clock the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the United States, appeared in company with Librarian J. L. Whitney. He was anxious to see a certain book, and, after being introduced to Mr. Rierstadt, the custodian, and armed with two large volumes, he seated himself at the upper end of the hall and spent several hours reading a copy of Arnold Henry Savage's "China and the Allies." Beside him throughout the entire period he remained in the hall sat a youngster deep in some exciting tale, who will never know how close he was to "Teddy" Roosevelt of the Rough Riders.

POST, JUNE 30, 1901.

AN ICONOCLAST AMONG 4TH OF JULY TRADITIONS

Solution to New York's Missing Copy of Declaration of Independence Found at Our Public Library.

What does the date the Fourth of July commemorate and what does the "day we celebrate" mean?

Frank Stockton, the novelist, wrote a story of a "transferred ghost."

Thomas Carlyle, who said that England was a country with 40,000,000 inhabitants—more or less—"mostly fools," called all ceremonies and their like "ghosts."

The proportion of fools that he might attribute to our 80,000,000 Yankees might be instructive, but does not concern us here.

It is enough to have learned that our celebrations are ghosts, and that some of the transferred ones are interesting.

Good authority holds that Christ was born Friday, April 5, four years B. C.

We observe Christmas on Dec. 25, always four years and eight months behind time.

Easter, the next greatest Christian holiday, which may be any Sunday in the five weeks commencing March 22 and ending April 25, is named for a Saxon pagan goddess, whose festival was in April, for heathen rejoicings at the birth of Spring.

We celebrate the battle of Breed's Hill on "Bunker Hill Day," and it was not a victory either.

We all doff our hats out of doors, or rise in reverence as to receive a benediction, when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played.

Not everybody knows the words and the sentiment of the song, but all pay homage to the air.

Yet, it is but the transferred music of an old rihaid, students' drinking song, and if reverence could be further misapplied its name is "Anacreon in Heaven."

These are some of the transferred ghosts of our Pantheon.

But there is another, if not a greater.

The Fourth of July is only one of the days to which should attach the idea of our independence.

July 2, 1776, when Richard Henry Lee's resolution was adopted, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," was the day on which the victory for independence was achieved.

John Adams, in a letter to his wife, July 3, 1776, said: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater perhaps never will be decided among men."

"A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America.

It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance."

Yet, later, when the date of the signing of the Declaration was called in question, John Adams himself and Thomas Jefferson, who was the author of the text of the Declaration, distinctly affirmed that the fourth was the day, yet both those eye witnesses were mistaken.

The printed journal of the secret session of the Continental Congress is equally in error and demonstrably misleading. In error, various amendments, was agreed to on the afternoon of July 4.

It was but a formal expression of Lee's resolution of July 2.

Daniel Webster, who investigated the question at length, says that on the Fourth "it was ordered that copies be sent to the several States. The Declaration then published did not bear the names of the members, for as yet it had not been signed by them. It was authenticated, like other papers of Congress, by the signatures of the President and secretary."

But even this was not done on the Fourth of July; it was on the 15th.

Not only cannot the original Declaration (which Jefferson says "was signed" by the delegates on the Fourth) be found, but not one of the printed copies ordered by Congress.

Such a paper, it is declared now, never existed, save on the false journal as printed by Congress.

The next date of importance is July 19, when the order was passed for engrossment.

The Secret Journal of Congress of Aug. 2, 1776, says: "The Declaration, being engrossed, was signed by the members." Proof enough that it was not signed July 4.

A Mistaken Idea.

The mistaken idea, that the Fourth of July was the day of days arose from the secrecy of the transactions, which were not published until 1822.

For more than six months Congress withheld the names of those signing the Declaration, quite likely on the ground of prudence, for if the cause failed these men were guilty of an overt act of treason.

The printing of the Declaration was ordered on the Fourth of July as something to be done later.

The engrossed copy was signed on Aug. 2, but one of the names on it is that of Thornton, who did not take his seat until Nov. 4, and Governor McKean's signature was not attached until some time in 1791.

Indeed, he stated that no person signed it on July 4.

The parchment original, the document signed not before Aug. 2, 1776, is carefully preserved in the Department of State at Washington, and is exhibited only under the most extraordinary conditions.

It was nearly ruined many years ago, when a fac-simile was made by some process which required the soaking of the sheepskin, and the autographs today are barely legible.

Next in importance to this is the printed copy, which has a history all of its own.

It will be observed that the vote ordering its promulgation is Jan. 13, 1777.

Is in Boston Public Library.

The original is in the Public Library and was purchased in November, 1899.

It is undoubtedly a stray from the archives of one of the thirteen original States, so say the historians.

The late Judge Chamberlain, the former librarian, held the opinion that it once belonged to the State of New York, whose copy is said to have disappeared.

The noteworthy thing about it is the clause to print the Declaration with the names of the members signing it.

This was done, and for the first time.

From this printed copy, more than six months subsequently, the Journal of Congress of the Fourth of July, 1776, was made up.

What seems to be an order in the Public Journal is only a narrative of an alleged fact, namely that "the foregoing Declaration was by order of Congress engrossed and signed by the following members."

The Journal contains no such order, nor do the files.

Not only cannot the original Declaration (which Jefferson says was signed on the 4th) be found, but not even one of the printed copies ordered by Congress.

Were Our Ancestors "Pakirs"?

Such a paper never existed, so say the iconoclasts, except on the false journal as printed by Congress.

The pretty story that Charles Carroll "of Carrollton," a wealthy Maryland planter, added the quoted words because he was taunted by John Hancock, himself a man of wealth, with some implied allusion to his estates might be saved by their omission, has no foundation.

His name appears in full as "Charles Carroll of Carrollton" on the credentials of his appointment as a delegate, which were not presented until July 13, so he could not have signed July 4.

It may not be out of place to recall in connection with this subject the extraordinary coincidence of the death on the same day of John Adams, the "Statesman of the Revolution," and of Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the immortal Declaration.

They died July 4, 1826, just fifty years to a day from the day of days, that each firmly believed was that of the birth of the United States.

Perhaps this almost miraculous coincidence may have fixed the Fourth of July idea.

The chief aim and ambition of the collector of autographs is to get together the names of the "signers."

A copy of the fac-simile original is first obtained and then the collector goes to work.

Depressingly Cheap.

The famous, familiar names of Hancock, Franklin, the Adamases, Jefferson and others who mutually pledged "to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," can be bought as autographs for a surprisingly small sum of money.

Their simple signatures, to be pasted over the names on the fac-similes are easily obtained.

But as a matter of fact the collector of the signatures of the Declaration of Independence experiences his greatest difficulty in securing the names of Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Button Gwinnett.

These notables did surely sign the remarkable and heroic instrument—but not on the Fourth of July.

They apparently did very little writing before or after that event, and the possibility of getting the signatures of either adds to the delight of the soul of the autograph collector, a signature of one of these obscure worthies being easily worth those of all the rest of the "signers" put together, either for buying or selling purposes.

A specimen of such a copy, with the fac-simile signatures covered by original autographs, is in the Chamberlain collection in our Public Library, and no other copy so enriched by original signatures is known.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CX, NO. 14.

SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1901.

ARTISTS AND THEIR WORKS.

Exhibitions Planned for the Malden Public Library.

The Museum of Fine Arts has in view a scheme to exhibit special collections in cities and towns that provide suitable and safe places.

The project for holding a series of exhibitions in the art gallery of the Malden Public Library suggests some comments on the possibilities for a considerable extension of the scope and usefulness of such institutions.

There are many public libraries in Massachusetts that, like the Converse Memorial in Malden, include good art galleries as features of their handsome buildings.

This is particularly the case in the cities and large towns. These galleries usually contain paintings and sculpture of varying degrees in quality, and these works are, as a rule, permanently displayed.

There is, however, a good chance to increase the attractiveness of these art galleries in a great degree by making them a regular working department of the institution.

In this way the public would be more and more attracted to the library, a new source of enjoyment would be established, and the art department would be made a regular part of the library system.

Of course such a work should be done well and systematically. Library management and administration are becoming more and more of a practical science, and special training is demanded for the work.

In the same way special training is called for in a feature of this kind is to be worthily carried out. Libraries, in fact, are now giving increasing attention to artistic features in their collections.

In a great metropolitan library like that of Boston the fine arts department represents one of the most important functions of the institution. The assistant librarian, Mr. Otto Frieschner, has long given special attention to its development, and has thereby materially advanced the working efficiency of the library, while broadening its scope.

The Public Library very naturally does not attempt to rival the Museum of Fine Arts or in any way cover the ground of that institution. In supplementing the work of the museum, however, it acts as a most valuable auxiliary. Whenever any fine arts topic happens to be foremost in the public mind the Public Library straightway makes as available as possible the literature on the subject, and exhibits of photographs, engravings, etc., relating to the matter.

A recent instance was the exhibition of photographs of parks and gardens in token of the great flower show that inaugurated the new Horticultural Hall. In this connection it may be noted that the library has recently acquired a fine collection of photographs of park scenery in the United States, made by Mr. King, whose specialty is a photographer lies in that field.

Another recent instance was the action of the library at the time of the "Fair Children" exhibition, in making prominent its material attention to collections of reproductive art, like photographs, engravings, etc.

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ANOTHER CHAPTER OF PUBLIC LIBRARY EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of The Record: A short time ago I read in the columns of your paper a communication from a lady, in which she spoke very strongly of the discourteous treatment she received while visiting the Boston Public Library.

In her letter she gave the impression that one must be personally acquainted with the attendants, or no notice would be given a visitor. Now, for the benefit of the public, and in justice to those employed there, let me relate my experience.

I visited the library yesterday (Wednesday), and as a perfect stranger, as I am not a resident of Boston and have only had the pleasure of visiting the building but once before, I was entirely unfamiliar with the routine way of doing business there, and did not know which way to turn.

The description of the book I wanted was very vague, but being a Yankee, and yet having in mind the little story of the lady before mentioned, I thought I would risk it and see if I could get the information I wanted.

I asked and received from the first attendant I approached polite and clear instructions how to proceed, and upon entering the card catalogue room I in-

quired at one of the desks how I was to obtain the book I wanted, and the gentleman very kindly told me, and when he saw that I was getting confused again assisted me.

Not wishing to further trouble him I turned to another gentleman and he at once put me on the right track and referred me to another part of the building where I met a young lady who not only left her desk to assist me but gave what I thought quite a little time to me, and finally succeeded in getting for me just what I wanted.

Now, if that is a fair sample of discourteous treatment given by the attendants of the Boston Public Library, well, give us some more.

I know that I would not have obtained through my own exertions as readily as I did what I was after, and I felt under great obligations to all who so kindly aided me.

I am of the opinion that the lady who met with so many "difficulties" lacked either good judgment, or looked upon a public servant in the light of a menial, who was duty bound to subject themselves, owing to their position, to insults and injuries, instead of the treatment due them as ladies and gentlemen. Cambridge, July 17.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901

HONORS FOR E. A. ABBEY.

That industrial progress is but one of the many branches of our national activity to secure European recognition is strikingly shown in the distinguished honor recently conferred upon Edwin Austin Abbey, one of our most celebrated artists. Mr. Abbey has received the commission to paint the coronation scene of King Edward VII.

Lake Henry James in literature and James McNeill Whistler in his own subject, Mr. Abbey did his early work in this country. He was born forty-nine years ago in Philadelphia, and before he was twenty years old he came before the notice of the Harpers. In 1878 he went to England for that publishing house. Much of his best work appeared in their magazines and as illustrations of books published by that firm. Mr. Abbey's most important works are the illustrated edition of Her- rick's poems, "She Stoops to Conquer," "Old Songs," "Quiet Life" (with Alfred Parsons), and "Comedies of Shakespeare." His first Royal Academy painting, "A May Morning," was exhibited in 1890. His series of large decorative panels, entitled "The Quest of the Holy Grail," are placed in the Boston Public Library. Mr. Abbey is, among other things, an honorary M. A. of the University of London, a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a member of the Royal Academy.

ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE.

In literature is Elinor Macartney Lane, whose first book, *Mills of God*, is giving promise of success. Although published less than three years ago by Appleton and Company, initial sales are reported as spirited and growing in volume every day. If it be a first book, it is a first book of maturity and resource.



EDWIN A. ABBEY, R. A., THE AMERICAN ARTIST WHO HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO PAINT KING EDWARD'S PORTRAIT

Aug. 1, 1901.
4

BOSTON POST, The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

BONAPARTE'S LIBRARY SOLD.

Once Offered to Boston Library for \$200,000.

The philological library of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte has been purchased for the Newberry Library of Chicago at a price not named in the reports of the transaction.

It was first offered to the Boston Public Library in July, 1894, by Henry Sothman & Co. of London, and again in March, 1895, by a Mr. Lethrop Wilkington, and for various reasons the purchase was not considered expedient.

At that time the collection was said to comprise about 14,000 titles, representing about 2,000 volumes.

It was the collection of a man who was not merely himself a varied linguist and profound bibliographer in the special line of philology, but who had the means to bring together the rarest and most costly works in that branch of literature. His ambition was that his collection should represent completely the various languages of the world.

To this end he not only bought the books that had been composed, but he actually caused books, for instance, now translations of the gospels, to be composed for the purpose of representing dialects or shades of dialect not already adequately or conveniently represented.

The Romance dialects are represented by some 700 titles, which must nearly cover the literature of the subject. With this exception, the Aryan languages and especially the Romance dialects are much the most fully represented. In the dialects of America the collection is weak.

The collection was originally valued at \$200,000.

TWO PUBLIC LIBRARY ROOMS.

They Are but Little Known to 70,000 Card Holders.

One Is Where the Trustees Meet the Other Where the Female Portion of the Attendants Lunches—One Is Furnished Elegantly, the Other Scantily.

HERE are two rooms in the Boston Public Library building which very few persons among the 70,000 card holders and the millions of readers have ever looked into—the trustees' room and the lunch room.

This statement may strike people of intelligence in other large cities as somewhat surprising, but it will probably be received by educated, observing Bostonians with the complacency of a dignified confession; for they are in the habit of admitting, with Chesterfieldian politeness, if not candor, that visitors from New York and Chicago and from the far West and the South—to say nothing of Canadians and Europeans—come to have, by taking time for actual experience, more personal knowledge of Boston's municipal institutions and "peculiar objects of interest" than the inhabitants themselves.

There are many persons in California and Tennessee who could give tens of thousands of long-time residents of Boston new information on the showcases in the Old South Meeting House and Faneuil Hall, could talk about the pew sculptures on slabs in Copp's Hill burying ground, could say whether the stairway in Bunker Hill monument is iron or of granite, could declare with no fear of dispute that the rope walk in the navy yard is more than a quarter of a mile long, could describe the trustees' room in the Public Library—the imported French panels in the ceiling, the heavy velvet window hangings, the plush-covered walls, the magnificent mahogany table which the learned trustees sit around every Friday afternoon.

the administration of Librarian Herbert Putnam, now Librarian of Congress, the clerical staff went to other quarters. The room measures about as much as a small South end restaurant, has bare walls, and is furnished with simply eight small tables, with oil cloth coverings, and plain chairs for them, a country ironing board, a glass cabinet containing a few cups and saucers, knives, forks and spoons, a small refrigerator, an electric stove and a hot water heater. The stove looks like a toy model of a pancake arrangement in the front window of a restaurant.

A janitress of the library, who takes care of the trustees' palatial apartment, lays her feather duster aside to make toast for the women and girls on the noon. The dinner—there are about 90 of them—bring tea and coffee, and milk and eggs, and sandwiches, and fruit, and things, in baskets or boxes, from home. In the morning, arriving at 9 o'clock, and place them in their lockers in an adjoining room, or in the ice chest. And between 11:45 o'clock and 2—when the Librarian is at table at a downtown club, and the assistant Librarian and heads of departments and various others are at hotels or nearby restaurants, the library lunch room people nibble sandwiches and crackers and cake, and sip tea over the oil cloth on the mezzanine floor. There are two parties, one from 11:45 to 1, the other from 1:45 to 2—a very reasonable period.

In the old library building on Boylston street, where the Colonial Theatre is now, the celebrated janitor, Mr. Ford, had a private family apartment; and the women and girls of the force used to go to Mrs. Ford's kitchen for hot water, and used to warm their lunches in the oven of her range. The happy domesticity of those old days are well remembered by some of the women who contemplate the modern but soulless electric stove in the barren room in the new building.

For three years, up to this year, the girls could buy hot coffee or bouillon in the lunch room, at 2 cents a cup. One of the trustees ran the thing—"guaranteed the cost," as they say in their learned way in Copley square.

Boston Journal.
MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1901.
I saw Viola Allen in the Public Library the other day. One of the attendants was reading some old English plays.





HBEY, R. A., THE AMERICAN ARTIST WHO HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO PAINT KING EDWARD'S PORTRAIT.



LUNCH ROOM FOR EMPLOYEES IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

the sofa of the Empire period, the famous painting of Franklin and other rich and luxurious furnishings said to have cost nearly \$10,000.

It is beyond doubt that the number of out-of-town visitors, though small, who have looked into the trustees' room is twice as great as the number of Bostonians, but the number of persons who have even heard of the lunch room—to say nothing of seeing it—as a practical feature of the institution, is so small that it isn't worth counting. It is limited to acquaintances of officers and employees, and to an occasional studious visitor.

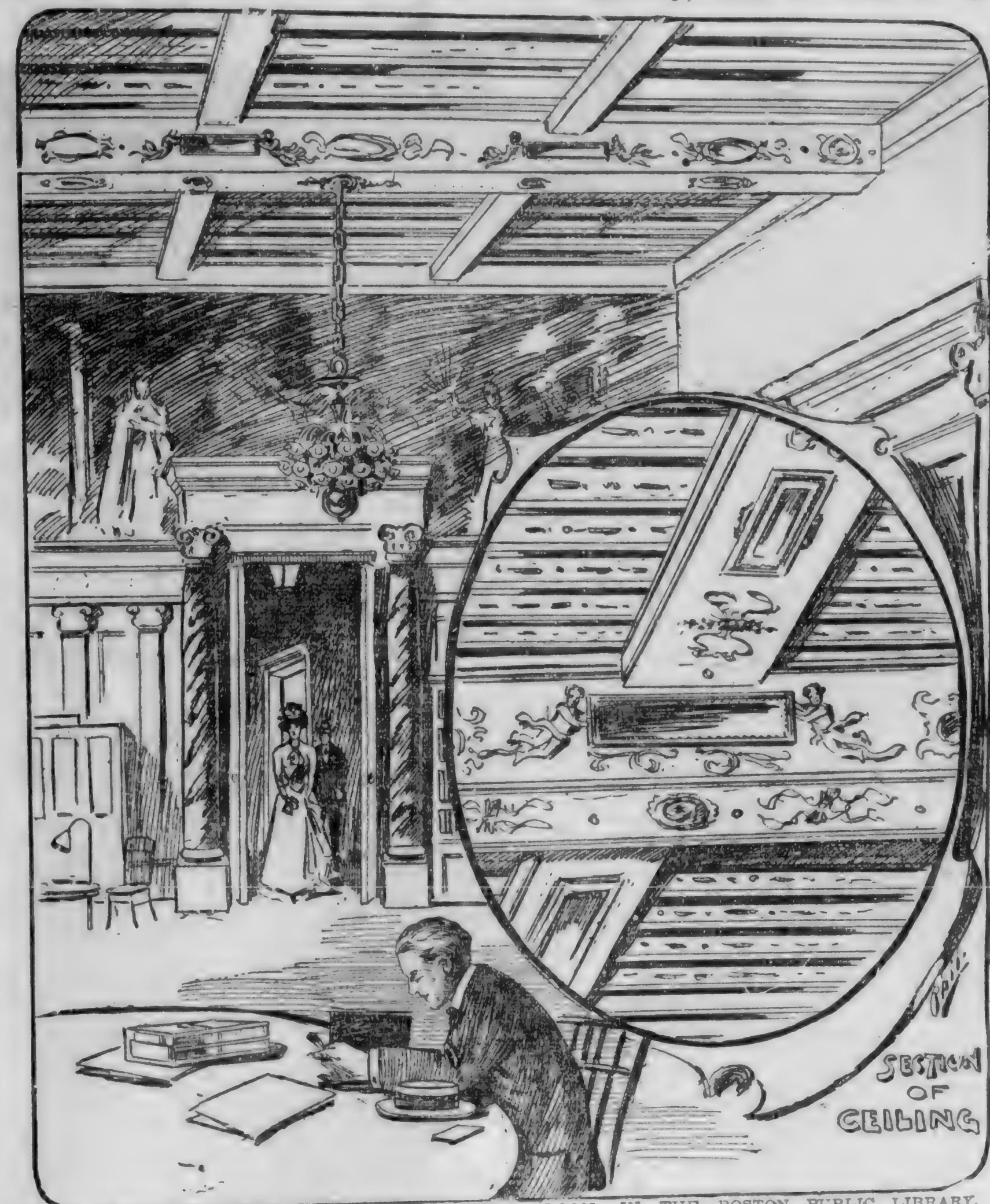
The two rooms could hardly be less like each other in appearance, in the use they are put to or in the character of the people who occupy them. They are utterly antithetical. One is a sumptuous throne room, the other is more barren than the mess hall at a frontier army post.

Any respectable person may take a stroll through the trustees' room on obtaining permission from the assistant librarian, from whose office the apartment is reached by a tiny, twisted stairway in a slit in the wall; but any respectable person may not take a peek at the lunch room, unless he convinces the librarian or assistant librarian that he has some specific and very proper reason for requesting the privilege of seeing a rather private feature of the institution. If there's a holy of holies in the building, in the opinion of the 170 men and women who constitute the central library force, it is the lunch room, for it belongs to the women and girls, and they have a natural disposition to be left alone when they are eating. As a matter of fact, they are pretty shy. They are so unaccustomed to seeing strange faces, or, better, men's faces, in the doorway that when one appears they stop eating and glance inquisitively at one another.

This lunch room, which is exclusively for women and girls of the library force—there's a room for boys not far away whom isn't used much—is on the mezzanine floor on the Huntington avenue side, opposite the Nottingham corner. When the library was opened the room was used by librarian's clerks, but after rearrangements had been made under

Aug. 12, 1901.
BOSTON POST.

Ceiling of Delivery Room of the Public Library, Now a Work of Art.



VIEW OF THE NEW CEILING OF THE DELIVERY ROOM IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. THE PANELS ARE BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, SHOWING A GENUINE WORK OF ART.

The ceiling of the delivery room of the Boston Public Library now presents a beautiful appearance.

At the time of the award of the decorations in the Public Library, and in collaboration with Mr. Abbey, to whom the mural treatment of the delivery room was assigned, it was determined finally that his work should consist of a continuous frieze, divided into panels, supported by a high wainscot, based on Venetian models of the early Renaissance, fifteenth century, after the manner of the chapel of St. Giorgio degli Schiavoni, in Venice.

While this example was chosen as a basis, it was chiefly because of the division of the frieze into panels, permitting the story of the "Search for the Holy Grail" to be told in chapters, the paneling and the architectural treatment differing widely in character from that of the original in Venice.

The ceiling consists of panels of carved lead, in low relief, applied to the beams, and painted, with a slight use of gold, in the manner of the Venetian work in the library of the Doge's Palace.

This is the first case in this country where lead has been used in this way. The floor is Italian and Verona marbles, the frieze the first used in this country, and the wainscot similar to examples to be found in churches and public buildings in Venice.

This original scheme of Mr. C. F. McKim, the architect, has been carried out by Mr. H. M. Lawrence of New York. The contractors are L. F. Perry and Whitney Company of Boston.

The entire work has been kept subordinate to Mr. Abbey's paintings.

Boston Journal.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.

DECORATIONS EXHIBIT.
The ceiling decorations in the delivery room of the Boston Public Library will be on exhibition on and after P. M. Sunday Aug. 11. Mr. H. H. Lawrence, from McKim, Mead & White architects, will be present at that time.

Aug. 12, 1901.
Traveler

The decorations of the delivery room in the Public Library have been completed, and the work of months is now open to public inspection and admiration. It is doubtful if there is now a more beautiful room in either public or private building in the country. Hundreds of people visited the delivery room yesterday, not for books, but to see the walls and the ceiling.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. LX., NO. 41.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1901.

STORIES
11 OF 11
THE TOWN.

The errors in the Hebrew characters on the tablets in Sargent's famous painting in the art gallery of the Boston Public Library continue to disturb critics. Some write to the library management, while others drop a slip, noting the errors, into the box provided for the purpose of "complaints and suggestions." The errors were noted by commentators some five years ago, directly after the picture had been placed in its present position, and Mr. Sargent was notified of the alleged errors at the time; but, according to the librarian, Mr. Sargent has taken no notice of the communication. Perhaps he does not like to think of it.

One of the most recent discoveries was made by Joseph Woolf of Chelsea. His sister, Miss R. Woolf, a school teacher in London, Eng., while visiting in this section, took advantage of the opportunity of seeing Boston's fine library and Sargent's famous painting. Mr. Woolf has occasion to engrave Hebrew letters in connection with his work and, upon pointing out to his sister some of the features of the painting, his eye fell upon what he claims are two errors. To make clear just what the errors are, he has made a reproduction of them as they stand on the tablets.

The first is found in the sentence: "I am the Lord thy God," etc. the text as it stands reading, instead, "I am-shall not," etc. The erroneous text, in the Hebrew, is as follows:

יהוה יהוה

The correct lettering for the Hebrew is as follows:

יהוה

The other error discovered by Mr. Woolf is in the seventh commandment, where the last letter (read according to Hebrew style) in the Sargent painting has not a sufficiently long stem to it. The correct reading is:

לא תנאף

o o + o o

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX., NO. 43.

MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1901.

THE DELIVERY ROOM CEILING IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS FINISHED.



PUBLIC VIEWING LIBRARY'S NEW CEILING.

**It Matches Admirably with
the Famous Paintings by
Edwin Abbey.**

The finishing of the ceiling decoration in the delivery room of the Public Library, and the first public view of the work yesterday afternoon, mark the essential completion of the plan for embellishing the most important room in the building.
For a while after the library was

opened the delivery room was a fine oak chamber—the floor was pink and white marble squares, there was a very high wainscot reaching to bare walls, and the ceiling consisted of four heavy beams and many cross beams, simply varnished. Then the celebrated Abbey paintings of "The Search for the Holy Grail" were set up in the bare places above the handsome wainscoting, and the timbers overhead were covered with blue paint of several shades.
About four months ago canvas was stretched underneath the ceiling, and skilled workmen began fastening leaden rosettes and scrolls on the beams and gilding them and painting in similar enrichments, and yesterday afternoon the plain wooden ceiling appeared transformed to a unique and superb example of art—something likely to detain anybody in a hurry, something worth to a stroller 10 minutes for observation and talk.

The new adornment adds just what the delivery room has been lacking all along—richness; but, most pleasing to note, it is not so distinctively elegant that it diverts attention from the chief work, the Abbey paintings, or interferes with a good first impression of the entire scheme of ornamentation and decoration. Its principal value is that it is complementary in color, and that the remarkable detail in its design serves for the most part as a foil for the brilliant, nobly treated masterpieces on the walls.

At the time of the award of the decorations in the library, and in collaboration with Mr. Abbey, to whom the mural treatment of the delivery room was assigned, it was determined finally that his work should consist of a continuous frieze, divided into panels, supported on a high wainscot (based on Venetian models of the early Renaissance, 15th century), after the manner of the chapel of S. Giorgio degli Schiavoni in Venice. While this example was chosen as a basis, it was chiefly because of the division of the frieze into panels, permitting the story of the Search for the Holy Grail to be told in chapters, the paneling and the architectural treatment differing widely in character from that of the original in Venice.

The ceiling consists of panels and enrichments of carved lead, in low relief, applied to the beams, and painted, with a slight use of gold, in the manner of the Venetian work in the library of the Doge's palace. This is the first case in this country where lead has been used in this way. The floor is Italian and Verona marble (the Italian the first used in this country).

This original scheme of Mr. C. F. McKim, architect, has been carried out by Mr. H. M. Lawrence of New York.

A MANUSCRIPT FACTORY

A REVELATION OF THE IDENTITY OF CERTAIN AUTHORS

Many Volumes Issued During the Past Thirty Years the Work of a Syndicate—Andrew Lang a Myth—The Mystery of the Elisabeth Books Solved—Scotland the Centre of a Great Literary Industry

(From the Philadelphia Times)

The following communication is from a gentleman who signs himself "Secretary for the Anonymous Literary League (Limited)," and giving his address as "The Works, 1105A, Campbellfield street, Glasgow, Scotland." We think our readers will find the communication self-explanatory. We confess that we find it astonishing. It is printed here without comment or any expression of editorial opinion.

"As no useful purpose is likely to be served by any longer maintaining the anonymity which has hitherto surrounded the production of a large number of literary works that has appeared under our auspices in the course of the past few years, we desire, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to make it public that we are, jointly and collectively, the authors of the works of 'Fiona Macleod,' 'Elisabeth and Her German Garden,' 'An Englishwoman's Love-Letters,' 'The Martyrdom of an Empress,' and 'The Tribulations of a Princess,' as well as numerous no-less-important though, perhaps less-celebrated works, purporting to be from the pens of Andrew Lang, S. R. Crockett, J. M. Barrie, Ian MacLaren, Mark Twain, and others who have had no existence outside the brains of our talented and versatile staff.

"It is sufficient reason for our making the facts public that the device of anonymity—which was invented many years ago by our Mr. Walter Sparks, M. A., LL. D., chairman of the league—has been so frequently and brazenly imitated within the past year or two that we have determined to compete no longer in a field in which we must confess to have reaped very substantial rewards for our initiative and enterprise.

"Mr. Sparks, who is a distinguished graduate of Glasgow University, was, as I have stated, the first to suggest the latent possibilities of anonymity and, at his advice, a small company was formed. In 1872, and a modest trial made by a volume entitled 'Ballads and Lyrics of Old France.' At first, we had difficulty in deciding whether we should publish it with a non-descript or without any name at all. Fortunately, it occurred to Mr. Sparks that, in the event of the book being a success, future works would have a better chance of identification and popularity if some author's name was attached to it; and it was proposed by one of our company (the late George Watson Watkinson) that the non-descript should be 'Andrew Lang.' We have never regretted the decision to adopt the pen-name, which has become famous in every part of the English-speaking world. The 'Ballads and Lyrics' venture was very successful. There was, and still is, a fair demand for the book, though that sort of material is now somewhat out of fashion since love-letters became the vogue.

"But it was not until ten years later that the company received its largest impetus and widened its sphere of influence. Early in the '80s, Mr. Sparks made the acquaintance of a young Scotch clergyman who, it seemed to him, was just the man he needed to strengthen and develop the growth and usefulness of the league. The services of Dr. Robinson Macnichel were at once engaged; and it was at his instigation that the Killyard school of fiction was founded. Dr. Macnichel spent some months at our works in Killyard (afterwards known as Thrums) and in the heart of Perthshire (located later as Dramtochty), and then went to London, where it was believed he could best further the interests of the scheme. He began by starting a religious weekly, through which medium he might exploit the works of the league; and it may be said here that it was Dr. Macnichel's fertile brain we owe the launching and perfecting of our publicity department, without which we could not have hoped to have achieved the success that has attended our efforts. Dr. Macnichel's success in promoting and carrying to a great height the Killyard literature is a matter of history.

"In cooperation with our managers of the works at Killyard and Perthshire, he began tentatively to issue works of fiction under the pen-name of Gavin Ogilvy, and some years later, of Ian MacLaren. In the case of the latter, the popularity of 'Beside the Bonny Brigs-Bush' was made doubly famous and lucrative through Dr. Macnichel's brilliant idea to send a well-known English clergyman through the length and breadth of Great Britain and America on a lecturing tour, representing the authorship of this and other books by Ian MacLaren.

"I need scarcely go in the matter of our Crockett. There has been some doubt as to whether Dr. Macnichel was

hazardous to have an unrestricted output of Langs and Crocketts, for if they were in any year in excess of what could be considered a reasonable production for two unaided pens, suspicion would be roused on the part of the reading public. As it was, four and five volumes per annum (as we see from our ledger) was the Lang output of the period between 1894 and 1897; and the Crockett product was not far behind that, not to mention the countless contributions of a fugitive character in the magazines and journals, were enough to create some speculation in the press as to the identity of these prolific and versatile gentlemen. It was even hinted that Andrew Lang was a syndicate, and that Crockett never travelled without a typewriter. Under these circumstances, common prudence suggested an extension of our operations in other directions; and, in 1895, we were fortunate enough to secure the services of an ex-student of St. Andrews, named Dugald Macallister, a native of Skye, who, for conscientious reasons, had abruptly terminated his studies for a degree in the divinity. Under that gentleman's superintendence was formed what we call our gloom department. The first product of the new department was 'Pharais: A Romance of the Isles,' which was speedily followed by 'The Mountain Lovers,' 'The Sin-Eater,' 'The Waif at the Ford,' and other works of a kindred nature which will be familiar to students of the so-called 'Celtic renaissance.'

"For the production of 'The Gloom,' it was necessary to open a small factory in the Isles of Lewis, near Skye, so that the native might be studied at first hand, and the local color be absolutely true to nature. Our workmen labored there under unparalleled hardships, due to the climate and the isolation from the mainland; but I am gratified to say that they never grumbled, and, though recently our output of Fionas has been restricted, they were for a time to be heard of everywhere.

"At Doctor Macnichel's suggestion, we started as a relief to our Gloom Department another product of Highland fiction, for the production of which we were successful in capturing a young Highlander named Donald MacArthur, who was running wild on the shores of Loch Awe. He was full of romance and Highland mist, and had the second sight. Under the pen-name of Niel Munro, we were successful in getting Blackwood's Magazine to publish a series of stories told to us in the rough by young Donald. These aroused the admiration of Mr. Kipling and Mr. W. E. Henley; and afterward we sent them out in book form under the title of 'The Lost Fibroch.' These have been followed since by 'John Splendid,' 'Gillian the Dreamer' and 'Doom Castle,' and have amply fulfilled our expectations and served their purpose.

"'Fiona Macleod' was retained for years a mystery, even to her publishers; and the truth is, indeed, now for the first time published. We adopted in this case a plan which greatly accentuated the public interest in the work, and which we have found it profitable to follow in other cases—namely, we circulated broadcast a great variety of contradictory rumors regarding the assumed lady's identity. People who had never previously heard of Fiona Macleod, and had no idea of what she was guilty, showed as much interest in finding her out as if she were a new-kind of fifteen-puzzle.

"A number of subsequent adventures in anonymity were scarcely so successful; but we made a great hit with what we called our Elusive Eliza Series; in other words, the books of the 'Elisabeth and Her German Garden' character. The directors had long seen an opening for a garden-book which would not convey so much sordid information, and would throw a sentimental veil, so to speak, over the unpleasant necessity for slug-hunting, weeding and keeping the garden sober. To this end, our Mr. Simpson (who had some horticultural experience with a small plot of ground in his back yard) organized the Garden Department; and early, in the spring of 1899, 'Elisabeth and Her German Garden' came forth, to be met with the rapturous acclamations of the critics, who to this day have failed to discover that a knowledge of all the practical gardening in that volume and its successors from the same department could be acquired with the simple aid of a three-foot window flower box and some back numbers of 'The Amateur Gardener and Country-Life.'

"About this time occurred the assassination of the unfortunate empress of Austria. We had been very successful with our 'Confessions of a Countess' type of articles in the penny weeklies for women; and it was suggested by one of our staff who had been a war correspondent for the London Times, and a court paragrapher for the Daily Mail, that a book on the subject would achieve instant popularity. The idea was at once approved and for three months we worked night and day on the book, which was eventually brought out, entitled 'The Martyrdom of an Empress,' with a speed that astonished the public. Needless to add that the anonymity of the memoir and the verisimilitude of the facts at once caught on, and gave rise to a number of similar books, some of which have

any that a certain Mr. Laurence Houseman was the real author of the letters, we can assure you that they were begun, continued, and ended in our factory in Campbellfield street—all but a few parts that were adaptations of French designs.

"If there exist any doubt about our enterprise after this statement, we shall be glad to show any serious investigator through our works, on presentation of his visiting card, accompanied with the card of a member of the league. The works are open from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening, except on Saturdays, which is a half-holiday. There is no more commodious or better-equipped factory of the kind in the kingdom, in spite of the frantic efforts of our newly arisen rivals to beat us in a field which, without exaggeration and without undue jealousy, we may call our own.

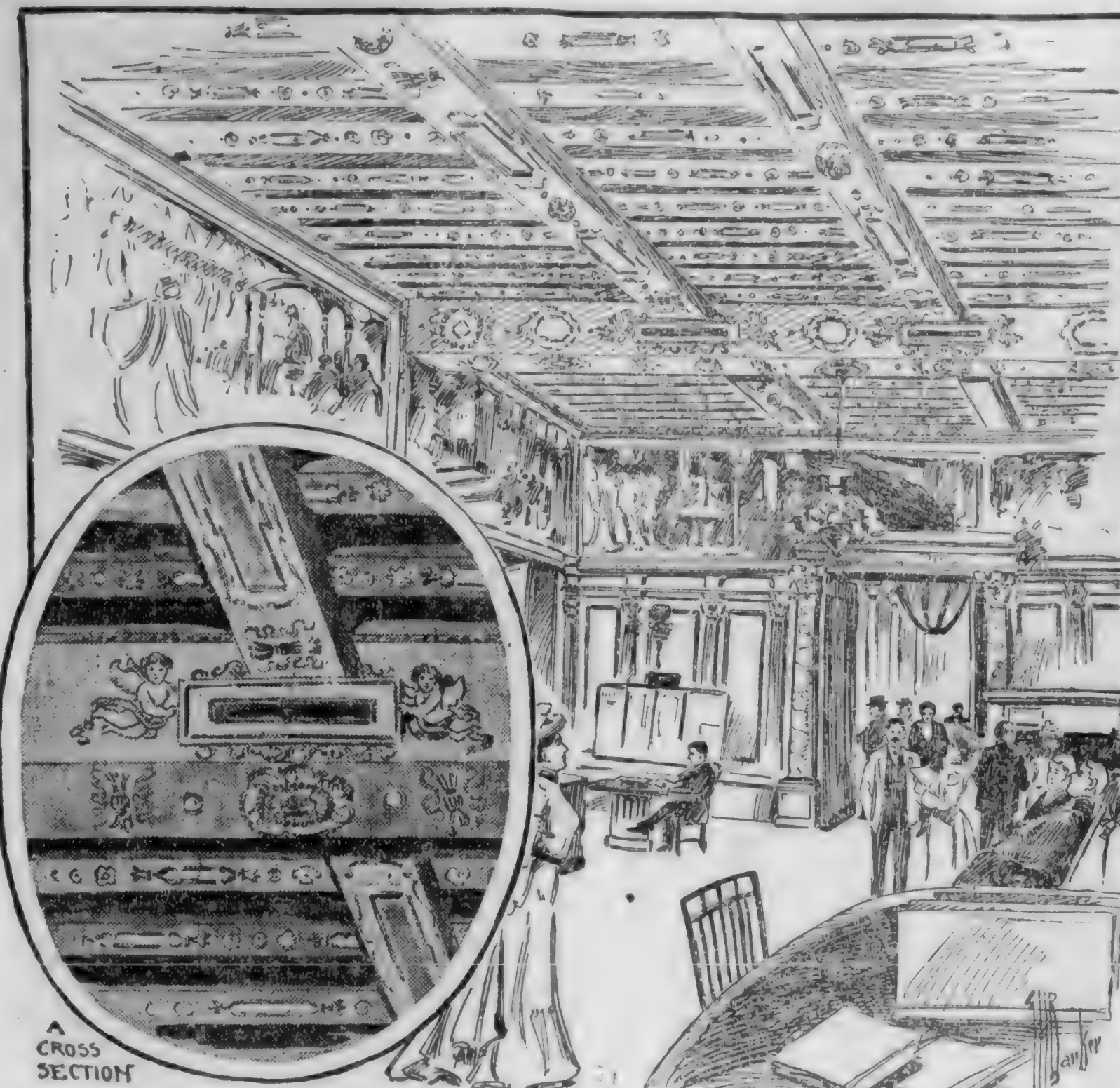
"We began humbly, as I have said, in 1872, with a few men and a brilliant original idea. We have had for the past ten years a staff of experts in all departments of letters, numbering over eighty. Our modest office of those early days gave way gradually to larger and more commodious premises as the work developed; and we planted branches in every civilized country. Our stenographic and typewriting departments are, in themselves, a marvellous sight, without parallel in any country; and every work we have put out has been a sure seller. We are not responsible for the failures which, as we have said, are cheap and brazen imitations of our works. Nevertheless, the league recognizes that a critical hour approaches, when the present competition with anonymous books will result in disaster all round. In our case, as an old-established, reputable, and solid firm, we might hope to weather the storm, if it were not for an additional drawback in the popularity of the rural novel and tawdry historical romance.

"We have another scheme on foot which you may hear of later on; but the league has unanimously agreed that it is impossible to be anonymous with any dignity under present conditions; and we are reluctantly compelled to close our works. They will be open to any visitor until the first of September."

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1901.

RARE DECORATIONS ON THE CEILING OF THE DELIVERY ROOM IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.



THE NEW CEILING IN THE DELIVERY ROOM OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The ceiling in the delivery room of the public library, on which decorators have been working for months, was open to public inspection yesterday afternoon and was critically examined by H. M. Lawrence of New York, librarian Whitney, L. F. Perry and others.

These gentlemen and all who have seen the work were not only thoroughly satisfied, but enthusiastic. And no wonder, for it is doubtful if there is another such ceiling in the country, in either a public or private building.

This is the room which contains the decorations by E. A. Abbey, illustrating the legend of the Holy Grail, one-half of which are in place on the walls. The plan was to decorate the ceiling so that it should harmonize with these decorations in color value and also harmonize with the architectural peculiarities of the room.

The room as a whole is most sumptuous, being partly Italian and partly French, renaissance. There are a few more elaborate doorways than the three main ones in this room, and the fireplace is worthy the finest Italian palace.

The ceiling presented a decorative problem, however. This ceiling consists of four main cross beams intersected by a number of smaller beams. This of course left a great many small spaces, so deep that any scheme of decoration seemed futile, owing to the shadows. But Mr. McKim and his assistant, H. M. Lawrence, have solved the problem.

The large beams have been decorated with raised ornaments in lead—the first time this material has ever been used in this country—which are nailed to the wood, then heavily gilded. The ornamental scheme is further carried out in color. These raised ornaments are renaissance in character, consisting of scrolls, rosettes, cupids and scroll panels.

riety of subdued tints—greens, browns, blues and yellows predominating. They are all very much subdued, however, and the gold has been dulled until it is almost a bronze.

The smaller beams have been similarly treated, only the raised ornaments are not so elaborate. The deep spaces are tinted a dull blue, thus giving further relief to the beams.

The obstacles which this ceiling presented have certainly been most successfully met, and when the entire Abbey decorations are in place, the combination will make this room a thing of beauty, almost too sumptuous for a delivery room, in fact. Yet this is the room the great bulk of the public visits and the one from which they get their strongest impressions of the library.

There is some hope that the balance of the Abbey decorations will come over from England this winter, as it is understood they are to be exhibited in London in October.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1901

DELIVERY ROOM CEILING

The First Time Lead Has Been Used for a Decoration in This Country

A critical examination of the ceiling of the delivery-room in the Public Library was made yesterday by H. M. Lawrence of New York, librarian Whitney, L. F. Perry and others. This is the room containing the decorations by E. A. Abbey illustrating the legend of the Holy Grail. The warmest praise was accorded the completed work. The ceiling, being cut up into a great number of deep panel sections, presented a problem in treatment which was anything but easy. It would have been very easy to make a mistake in this part of the decorations, and it is therefore a matter of hearty congratulation that the right thing has been done in the right place. The large beams have been decorated with raised ornaments, Renaissance in character, and done in lead, the ornaments being nailed to the beam wood and then heavily gilded. This is the first time lead has ever been used in this country for this purpose, and the work has been done after the manner of the Venetian ornamentation in the library of the doge's palace. The ground has been tinted a variety of rich, subdued tints in which the greens, browns, blues and yellows predominate. The gold is in tone with bronze. The smaller beams have been treated similarly, only the ornaments are not so elaborate. The deep spaces here are tinted a dull blue. It is hoped that the rest of the Abbey pictures will be sent from London this winter, as it is understood that they are to be exhibited publicly there in October. When completed, this room will be the most magnificent in the library. The entire decorations have been kept subordinate to Mr. Abbey's paintings, and the original scheme of C. F. McKim, the architect, has been carried out by H. M. Lawrence of New York. The contractors are L. F. Perry and the Whitney Company of Boston.

TRANSCRIPT.

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Crockett, J. M. Barrie, Ian Macnair, Mark Twain, and others who have had no extensive outside the brains of our talented and versatile staff.

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"I need scarcely go in the matter of our Crockett. There has been some doubt as to whether Dr. Macnichel or one of our staff in Glasgow (who was a stick-it minister) originated the idea. But it does not much matter. The Crockett were produced from by-products with great rapidity and in bulk, by the general staff, when no more important work was on hand. I see from 'Who's Who' that a gentleman of the name of Samuel Rutherford Crockett, residing at 'Bank House, Penelouck, Midlothian,' claims to have written all the novels that have appeared since 1883 with the name of S. R. Crockett on the title-page. It is a harmless delusion on his part; and it must be obvious to any reflective person that one pen or one head, even when aided by a multiplicity of typewriters, could not have produced all the works in question.

"For years we have turned out Langs and Crocketts in bewildering number and variety; and it has, naturally, created a great deal of amusement among those in the secret to read frequently in the newspapers that Andrew Lang was golfing at St. Andrews or fishing on the Tweed or traveling in the Highlands; that S. R. Crockett was visiting Lord Rosebery or wandering in Spain with his camera, while, in sober earnest, the half-dressed industrious gentlemen in our employ who produced the works ascribed to these wholly mythical individuals were at the moment, perhaps, working hard in their shirt-sleeves at the completion of a history, a novel, a collection of stick-it-ministers stories or the compilation of a fairy-book.

"It was obviously, however, somewhat

additional drawback in the popularity of the rural novel and tawdry historical romance.

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"The Doctor Macnichel's suggestion, we started as a relief to our Glasgow Department another product of Highland fiction, for the production of which we were successful in capturing a young Highlander named Donald MacArthur, who was running wild on the shores of Loch Awe. He was full of romance and Highland mist, and had the second sight. Under the pen-name of Niel Munro, we were successful in getting Blackwood's Magazine to publish a series of stories told to us in the rough by young Donald. These aroused the admiration of Mr. Kipling and Mr. W. E. Henley; and afterward we sent them out in book-form under the title of 'The Lost Pibroch.' These have been followed since by 'John Splendid,' 'Gillian the Dreamer' and 'Doom Castle,' and have amply fulfilled our expectations and served their purpose.

"Who Fiona Macleod was remained for years a mystery, even to her publishers; and the truth is, indeed, now for the first time published. We adopted in this case a plan which greatly accentuated the public interest in the work, and which we have found it profitable to follow in other cases—namely, we circulated broadcast a great variety of contradictory rumors regarding the assumed lady's identity. People who had never previously heard of Fiona Macleod, and had no idea of what she was guilty, showed as much interest in finding her out as if she were a new kind of fifteen-puzzle.

"A number of subsequent adventures in anonymity were scarcely so successful; but we made a great hit with what we called our Elusive Elissa Series; in other words, the books of the 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden' character. The directors had long seen an opening for a garden-book which would not convey so much sordid information, and would throw a sentimental veil, so to speak, over the unpleasant necessity for slug-hunting, weeding and keeping the gardener sober. To this end, our Mr. Simpson (who had some horticultural experience with a small plot of ground in his back yard) organized the Garden Department; and early, in the spring of 1889, 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden' came forth, to be met with the rapturous exclamations of the critics, who to this day have failed to discover that a knowledge of all the practical gardening in that volume and its successors from the same department could be acquired with the simple aid of a three-foot window flower box and some back numbers of 'The Amateur Gardener and Country-Life.'

"About this time occurred the assassination of the unfortunate empress of Austria. We had been very successful with our 'Confessions of a Countess' type of articles in the penny weeklies for women; and it was suggested by one of our staff who had been a war correspondent for the London Times, and a court paragrapher for the Daily Mail, that a book on the subject would achieve instant popularity. The idea was at once approved and for three months we worked night and day on the book, which was eventually brought out, entitled 'The Martyrdom of an Empress,' with a speed that astonished the public. Needless to add that the anonymity of the memoirs and the verisimilitude of the facts at once caught on, and gave rise to a number of similar books, some of which have been equally successful, while others—produced by various rival concerns—have been flat failures.

"We have followed this with another book, entitled 'The Tribulations of a Princess,' which is proving as successful as its predecessor, and which I think I may say does credit to the ingenuity of our resources in this department—a department which has proved not the least profitable among all our ventures. We have been careful to gather the facts at first hand, and to insure accuracy in detail, passing the result through our romance department in order to give zest and color of romantic atmosphere to the work.

"It will, no doubt, astonish you to learn that the 'Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc' was conceived and executed by our company. The idea was suggested to us in the first instance by Mark Twain, who was then our consulting expert in the department of humor. The device of placing these 'Recollections' on the market as a free translation from the ancient French of the Sieur Louis de Conte, said to be Joan of Arc's page and secretary, was eminently successful. It is true that Mark Twain edited the volume and did some of the writing; and we should have been glad to publish the work with his name on the title-page; for his reputation as a writer had advantages over those of anonymity. But Mark Twain agreed with us that the world had taken him so long for a funny-man that it would only laugh at the idea of his writing a serious book on Joan of Arc. You know how well the scheme worked, and how various reports were scattered as to the authorship of the book, until it boomed its way into popularity. Then, when the time was ripe, and the authority of Mark Twain as the writer of it had been justified, we agreed to his transferring this literary offspring of his brain.

"It was a much simpler task to float 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters'; for we had all the raw material and the experience in our workshop. In the case of that extremely profitable venture, as well as in the case of the Elusive Elissa and our mysterious Royalties, we greatly extended our publicity system. You may remember that rumors of contradictory rumors got abroad with regard to the authorship of 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden,' and that several titled ladies were credited with having written the book. All the paragraphs, I need scarcely say, emanated from our Publicity Department, which, up till now, has been under the superintendence of a clever young Scotch-American who received his preliminary training from the late Mr. P. T. Barnum, and finished his education with a firm of religious publishers.

"The 'Love Letters' benefited vastly by similar tactics; and, although a statement (which did not emanate from us) was made with great show of authority by the Acad-

emy, being partly Italian and partly French Renaissance. There are few more elaborate doorways than the three main ones in this room, and the fireplace is worthy the finest Italian palace. The ceiling presented a decorative problem, however. This ceiling consists of four massive cross beams intersected by a number of smaller beams. This of course left a great many small spaces, seemed futile, owing to the shadows. Lawrence, however, solved the problem. The large beams have been decorated with raised ornaments in lead—the first in this country—which are nailed to the wood, then heavily gilded. The ornamental scheme is further carried out in Renaissance in character, consisting of acrolis, rosettes, cupids and scroll panicles of the room.

A CROSS SECTION

THE NEW CEILING IN THE DELIVERY ROOM OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The ceiling in the delivery room of the public library, on which decorators have been working for months, was open to public inspection yesterday afternoon and was critically examined by H. M. Lawrence of New York, librarian Whitney, L. F. Perry and others.

These gentlemen and all who have seen the work were not only thoroughly satisfied, but enthusiastic. And no wonder, for it is doubtful if there is another such ceiling in the country, in either a public or private building. This is the room which contains the legend of the holy grail, one-half of which are in place on the walls. The problem was to decorate the ceiling so that it should harmonize with these decorations in color value and also harmonize with the architectural peculiarities of the room.

The room as a whole is most sumptuous, being partly Italian and partly French Renaissance. There are few more elaborate doorways than the three main ones in this room, and the fireplace is worthy the finest Italian palace. The ceiling presented a decorative problem, however. This ceiling consists of four massive cross beams intersected by a number of smaller beams. This of course left a great many small spaces, seemed futile, owing to the shadows. Lawrence, however, solved the problem. The large beams have been decorated with raised ornaments in lead—the first in this country—which are nailed to the wood, then heavily gilded. The ornamental scheme is further carried out in Renaissance in character, consisting of acrolis, rosettes, cupids and scroll panicles of the room.

The ground has been treated in a variety of subdued tints—greens, browns, blues and yellows predominating. They are all very much subdued, however, and the gold has been dulled until it is almost a bronze.

The smaller beams have been similarly treated, only the raised ornaments are not so elaborate. The deep spaces are tinted a dull blue, thus saving further relief to the beams.

The obstacles which this ceiling presented have certainly been most successfully met, and when the entire Abbey will make this room a thing of beauty, almost too sumptuous for a delivery room, in fact. Yet this is the room the great bulk of the public visits and the one from which they get their sunniest impressions of the library.

There is some hope that the balance of the Abbey decorations will come over from England this winter, as it is understood they are to be exhibited in London in October.

TRANSCRIPT Y. AUGUST 12, 1901

ing them back a man would be able to buy liquor at the club again.

John F. McDonald appeared for the defendant, but simply conducted a short cross-examination of Walsh.

DELIVERY ROOM CEILING
The First Time Lead Has Been Used for a Decoration in This Country

A critical examination of the ceiling of the delivery-room in the Public Library was made yesterday by H. M. Lawrence of New York, librarian Whitney, L. F. Perry and others. This is the room containing the legend of the Holy Grail. The warmest praise was accorded the completed work. The ceiling, being cut up into a great number of deep panel sections, presented a problem in treatment which was anything but easy. It would have been very easy to make a mistake in this part of the decorations, and it is therefore a matter of hearty congratulation that the right thing has been done in the right place. The large beams have been decorated with raised ornaments, Renaissance in character, and done in lead, the ornaments being nailed to the beam wood and then heavily gilded. This is the first time lead has ever been used in this country for this purpose, and the work has been done after the manner of the Venetian ornamentation in the library of the doge's palace. The ground has been tinted a variety of rich, subdued tints in which the greens, browns, blues and yellows predominate. The gold is in tone with bronze. The smaller beams have been treated similarly, only the ornaments are not so elaborate. The deep spaces here are tinted a dull blue. It is hoped that the rest of the Abbey pictures will be sent from London this winter, as it is understood that they are to be exhibited publicly there in October. When completed, this room will be the most magnificent in the library. The entire decorations have been kept subordinate to Mr. Abbey's paintings, and the original scheme of C. F. McKim, the architect, has been carried out by H. M. Lawrence of New York. The contractors are L. F. Perry and the Whitney Company of Boston.

4 Aug. 13, 1901.

BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

NUDE CUPIDS IN THE LIBRARY.

Abbey's Work in the Delivery Room Meets With Criticism.

Scandalous talk yesterday came near robbing Galahad of his famous "white flower of a blameless life." The Galahad portrayed in so many adventures by Edwin Abbey in the delivery room of the Public Library is meant.

The ceiling of this room has recently been completed. A prominent part in its decoration is taken by pretty, dancing cupids in bas-relief.

A rumor arose and spread and was passed along eagerly, and was the means of attracting hundreds of curious persons to the library.

Yesterday was a typical Boston day, with its gray weather and east wind, and this rumor was like unto it, in that it was typically Bostonian.

It was to the effect that the cupids on the new ceiling were successors to the famed nude boys on the seal over the entrance and to the banished Bacchante in the matter of risqueness; that they

were calculated to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of innocence, and that they would shock the young person—that, indeed, they were shamefully improper and not dressed at all.

And the crowds were there to see—all that was to be seen.

"Well," said one stout matron, bending her head back with difficulty to direct her lorgnette on the ceiling, "those cupids may be moulded out of lead, but they are really brazen."

"To think of poor, dear, sweet, little Galahad being given such companions," said another sentimental lady. "Somebody should write to Mr. Abbey about it. I wonder what Tennyson would say about it were he alive."

But there were other opinions expressed. The cupids are, to be sure, undressed, but there are draperies carefully arranged, and the majority of the sight-seers could see no prurient suggestion, nor aught of scandal.

HERE IS THE LIBRARY CUPID THAT IS OBJECTED TO.



THE CUPID IN THE CEILING OF THE DELIVERY ROOM OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY WHOSE NUDENESS IS OBJECTED TO.

4 Aug. 14, 1901.

BOSTON POST,

REFUSED HER BOOK BUT GOT A LECTURE.

Young Married Woman Left Public Library "Mad Clear Through."

"Well!" exclaimed an indignant woman at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon to her husband, "although I didn't get my book, I was given some good, moral advice."

But the advice did not seem to have had a soothing effect upon her in the least. She was mad "clear through" as she told her story to a Post reporter who was present and who knew her.

She has but lately settled in Boston on getting married, coming from Hartford, Conn., where she was a school teacher.

"It is my first experience with public library red tape," she said, "and I am in a mood to believe all the hard things I have heard about it."

"I got out a card a little while ago, and today my husband came with me to initiate me into the mysteries of the card catalogue."

"I made out a slip for George Moore's novel 'Erewhon' and handed it in, and then sat down to patiently wait for its coming."

"It came—but I didn't get it. The young woman delivery clerk opened it to make the usual entry and then drew back as though inside the cover she saw a snake or a mouse."

"Oh, I can't let you have this book!" she exclaimed—her exact words—pointing to a little red star marked there—that star shows it is a bad book."

"A bad book! What do you mean?" I asked.

"It is not a fit book for anyone to read," she answered. "Why do you want to read it?"

"I am not a child," I said, getting nettled. "I wish to read it because it is a literary work I wish to know."

"And, think of it—that young person continued to catechise me as though I were a naughty little girl."

"Were you told by your teacher to read this book?" said she, severely. "I cannot understand why people read George Moore's books at all. Anyway, you will have to go to the librarian and

state your reasons for wishing to read it and get special permission."

"And then, before I got over the shock of this ultimatum, she graciously relented to the extent of saying that I might read the book in the delivery room, if I wished."

Where she could keep me under observation, I suppose, and make curious notes of the degeneration of my morals as the reading proceeded. Or perhaps she had the idea that the influence of the pictured Sir Galahad on the wall would counteract the baleful influence of George Moore."

"But I declined that proposition, took another book and will go now and buy 'Erewhon' at home."

"I suppose the barring of George Moore's great novel from general circulation is one of the acts of the far-famed amateur reading committee, and is one of the things Bostonians seem frequently to suffer, but moral lectures to console one for deprivation of the books one wants to read is distinctly a new thing to me."

"Erewhon" is regarded by critics as one of the strongest and most artistically written novels of the realistic school (although Moore himself disclaims affiliation with any "school") that has been produced in English.

It is a story of "life below stairs," the tragedy-comedy of "Servants' Hall" in the house of an English turfman. The influence that masters have over those in service to them is one of the main currents of the story, and Esther Waters, the heroine, is drawn in full length and minutely as the chief character.

She is a scullery maid, and meets with sordid disaster as an unwedded mother. Regarded in some quarters as unpleasant, yet the "artistry of workmanship, the even, strong style," as one critic puts it, of the book has been generally acclaimed.

It was published at a time when problem novels were the vogue, and gained much success.

The Boston Public Library has not been the only institution to ban George Moore's books for he has suffered a like fate in England—and regards it as a compliment.

AUGUST 14, 1901.

JOURNAL Extra!

LIBRARY'S INFERNO.

Books Unfit for General Reading Are Isolated.

Immorality Is Recorded by a Star.

Young Woman Asked for "Esther Waters."

King Solomon said in one of his wise moments that "of making books there is no end," and, sure enough, the work goes on. Daily there are turned out books which to some are like monuments to the great, to be looked upon with reverence and appreciation, while those same books to others are but the veriest stumbling blocks.

Up in the deep recesses of that magnificent granite pile on Copley Square, Boston's Public Library, there is a department which, in the vernacular of the library, is called "the inferno," and in that place are gathered those works of literature which, according to some standard instituted by a conservative soul are considered unfit for those persons to read in whose veins flows the strong pulse of the full flush of health. These books, in the catalogue of the library, are indicated by a simple star, or perhaps a galaxy, and those books are not supposed to be kept in common circulation; they can be obtained in a restricted measure, either for hall reading or to be taken out by special permission of the Librarian.

Aroused Resentment.

It seems that one of these "starred" works was a stumbling block in the pathway of a certain woman recently, who expressed considerable indignation at the fact that she was unable to get it, as she thought, she resented the information given by the delivery clerk, as being too much in the nature of a moral lecture, and resented that she was preached to.

It all happened in this wise. A certain woman, who for the present shall be nameless, presented a card at the window of the delivery clerk with the application for two books, by George Moore, "The Confessions of a Young Man," and "Esther Waters." The young woman who was at that time acting as the delivery clerk is one of the experienced and trusted employees of the Library, having been there for a number of years till she is now in charge of the department. At that time she was acting in the place of the regular clerk, who had been called to another duty.

Permission Required.

She noted that there were two books on the card, and as one of them was a "starred" book, she at once ordered the second choice from the stacks, and called the attention of the applicant to the fact that as the starred books were not for general circulation, that one desired could be obtained for hall reading, or if she insisted upon having it, she could see the Librarian, whose permission was necessary in order to obtain it. Then the applicant said: "But I thought that teachers could take out those books." "Are you a teacher?" asked the clerk. "Have you a teacher's card?"

Then the woman was obliged to state that she had no teacher's card, and that she was not at that time a teacher; that she used to be, but was married now. She did not insist on her demand for the book, though the privilege of seeing the Librarian was open to her.

At this stage the regular clerk returned to her duties, and some little conversation followed regarding the customs of the library and the privilege of taking out more than one book at a time. There did not seem to be any conversation which verged on the ground of a moral lecture, and the woman went her way apparently satisfied. Next day, however, a morning paper made a spread of the indignation of the woman at her treatment, and the "good, moral advice" which she received.

No Lecture Intended.

A representative of the Journal called on Mr. Whitney, the Librarian, and called his attention to the story as circulated. Mr. Whitney at once called for Miss Sheridan, the head of the delivery department, and asked her if she knew of the affair.

Miss Sheridan at once told her knowledge of it as has been previously stated, and disclaimed any effort on her part, or on the part of the regular delivery clerk, to impose any moral advice on any one.

Mr. Whitney, in describing the methods of the library, told the Journal man that it was necessary for the library to have in its possession certain books of questionable character, as specimens of the literature of the times, and that these books were not intended for general reading and were restricted to the Librarian. He said that the Librarian did not intend to let those books go into the hands of young persons who were not competent to understand them, and he cited a case where he personally told a person that a work book called for was not such a work

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1901.

THE ABBEY ROOM.

New Decorations in the Delivery Room at the Public Library Make It More Splendid Than Ever.

As the years go by the effort to make Boston's Public Library more beautiful go on unceasingly. As every one knows, the building is beautiful in its incompleteness, but no one knows the possibilities of beautifying that exist in the building.

The completion of the delivery room has long been anticipated, and has been considered to be when the Abbey pictures of the legend of the Holy Grail were completed, which will occur some time next year, but meanwhile in the eyes of the architect there was a chance to improve the ceiling, which up to the present time has consisted of a deeply paneled effect in dark oak.

Now the ceiling has been redecorated according to designs by the architect, carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. M. Lawrence, until it is still the most beautiful room in the building, only more so than it was.

The large beams have been decorated with raised ornaments in lead—the first time this material has ever been used in this country—which are nailed to the wood, then heavily gilded. The ornamental scheme is further carried out in color. These raised ornaments are Renaissance in character, consisting of scrolls, rosettes, cupids and scroll panels.

The ground has been treated in a variety of subdued tints—greens, browns, blues and yellows predominating. They are all very much subdued, however, and the gold has been dulled until it is almost a bronze.

The smaller beams have been similarly treated, only the raised ornaments are not so elaborate. The deep spaces are tinted a dull blue, thus giving further relief to the beams.

The obstacles which this ceiling presented have certainly been most successfully met, and when the entire Abbey decorations are in place, the combination will make this room a thing of beauty, almost too sumptuous for a delivery room, in fact. Yet this is the room the great bulk of the public visits and the one from which they get their strongest impressions of the library.

There is some hope that the balance of the Abbey decorations will come over from England this winter, as it is understood they are to be exhibited in London in October.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901.

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BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX, NO. 48.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1901.

MORE LIBRARY AGENCIES.

Applications Continue, but Finances Forbid.

There Are Now 731,377 Volumes in the Public Library—People Took 1,524,728 Books Home Last Year—The Employees Number 245.

These statements are from the 49th annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, just issued, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1901.

The history of the library for the past year is, as usual, one of constant growth and expansion of its agencies for the delivery of books, of the number of its books and manuscripts and of their use. It now maintains 87 agencies, an increase of 15. Applications for more branch libraries and delivery stations are continually presented. The means at the command of the trustees are not sufficient for any important expansion of the system.

The financial report is:

Expenditures.
For salaries.....\$170,438.25
Books and photographs..... 35,287.89
Periodicals..... 5,902.79
Newspapers..... 2,118.30
General maintenance..... 86,740.61
Total.....\$300,488.84

Receipts.
City appropriation.....\$290,768.10
Income from trust funds..... 14,448.29
Miscellaneous sources..... 5,271.98
Total.....\$300,488.34

The number of volumes in the library has been increased during the past year by 37,179, in part by purchase and in part by gifts; and the whole number of volumes in the library on Jan. 31, 1901, was 731,377.

The trustees call attention again to the fact that, while they publish much matter relating to the library, the proceeds of all sales go directly to the city treasury, without benefit to the library. In like manner the library bears the expense of collecting fines, while the fines collected are paid into the city treasury, but not to the credit of the library. This matter is again called to the attention of the city government because a special appropriation for re-binding volumes is again needed.

The books taken from the library for home use during the year numbered 1,524,728, an increase of 4,157.

The total issue of children's books was 105,901.

The total number of books read by the fiction committee was 633, as against 467 the preceding year. Of these, 348 were accepted by the trustees, including 23 unfavorably reported on by the committee, and 325 were rejected, including 8 favorably reported on. Of these books there were bought 3191 copies, at a cost of \$250.68. This year, for the first time, children's books have been read by the committee.

A notable extension of the work done in connection with the schools is found in the establishment of a class in industrial design, under a trained teacher, supplied by the school committee. The class has met at the library once a week.

The system of exhibitions, lectures and classes has been extended, and it is evident that this feature of the work of the department is more and more appreciated. A stereopticon purchased by the library will add to the interest in the lectures given in the lecture room.

More than 500 volumes have been added to the library of music. This collection contains nearly all the new and uniform editions of the great masters, those of Chopin and Schumann having been recently acquired.

The library possesses 13,237 photographs and 5438 process pictures. The newspaper reading room is still too small for the needs of the library.

Since the founding of the institution in 1822 the number of volumes on the shelves has increased as follows: In 1822, 2685; 1862, 110,563; 1872, 238,461; 1882, 422,116; 1892, 576,237; 1901, 731,377. There are 612,785 volumes in the Copley Square building.

There are 105 men and 140 women employed in the service of the library, 68 being at the branches and reading rooms.

Traveler

Aug. 15, 1901.

There are now 4129 books in the

Boston Public Library, 73,137 of which

were purchased during the last year.

The library now maintains 87 agencies.

There were expended for books, news-

papers and periodicals during the year

ending Jan. 31, 1901, \$42,996.84. The total

expenditures during the year figure up

\$300,488.84.

a Star.
Young Woman Asked for
"Esther Waters."

King Solomon said in one of his wise moments that "of making books there is no end," and, sure enough, the work goes on. Daily there are like apparatuses to the great, to be looked upon with reverence and appreciation, while those same books to others are but the veriest stumbling blocks.

Up in the deep recesses of that magnificent granite pile on Copley Square, Boston's Public Library, there is a department which, in the vernacular of the library, is called "the inferno," and in that place are gathered those works of literature which, according to some standard instituted by a conservative soul, are considered unfit for those persons to read in whose veins flows the strong pulse of the full flush of health. These books, in the catalogue of the library, are indicated by a simple star, or, perhaps a galaxy, and those books are not supposed to be kept in common circulation; they can be obtained in a restricted measure, either for hall reading or to be taken out by special permission of the Librarian.

Aroused Resentment.

It seems that one of these "starred" works was a stumbling block in the pathway of a certain woman recently, who expressed considerable indignation at the fact that she was unable to get it, as she thought, she resented the information given by the delivery clerk, as being too much in the nature of a moral lecture, and resented that she was preached to. It all happened in this wise. A certain woman, who for the present shall be nameless, presented a card at the window of the delivery clerk with the application for two books, by George Moore, "The Confessions of a Young Man," and "Esther Waters." The young woman who was at that time acting as the delivery clerk is one of the experienced and trusted employees of the Library, having been there for a number of years till she is now in charge of the department. At that time she was acting in the place of the regular clerk, who had been called to another duty.

Permission Required.

She noted that there were two books on the card, and as one of them was a "starred" book, she at once ordered the second choice from the stacks, and called the attention of the applicant to the fact that as the starred books were not for general circulation, that one desired could be obtained for hall reading, or if she insisted upon having it, she could see the Librarian, whose permission was necessary in order to obtain it. Then the applicant said: "But I thought that teachers could take out those books." "Are you a teacher?" asked the clerk. "Have you a teacher's card?"

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At this stage the regular clerk returned to her duties, and some little conversation followed regarding the customs of the library and the privilege of taking out more than one book at a time. There did not seem to be any conversation which verged on the ground of a moral lecture, and the woman went her way apparently satisfied. Next day, however, a morning paper made a spread of the indignation of the woman at her treatment, and the "good, moral advice" which she received.

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Miss Sheridan at once told her knowledge of it as had been previously stated, and disclaimed any effort on her part, or on the part of the regular delivery clerk, to impose any moral advice on any one.

Mr. Whitney, in describing the method of the library, told the Journal man that it was necessary for the library to have in its possession certain books of questionable character, as specimens of the literature of the times, but those books were not intended for general reading and were restricted in their circulation. He said that the librarians did not intend to let those books go into the hands of young persons who were not competent to understand them, and he cited a case where he personally told a person that the book called for was not such a work as he would care for, and that another better adapted to the reader's taste and understanding. Mr. Whitney further said that it was necessary for the library to own many copies of the works of some authors, but they were not sent to all the branches; they were kept in the "inferno," as part of the collection of literature which it is one of the duties of the library to make.

Misunderstanding.

Mr. Whitney said that he thought the woman who asked for the book must have misunderstood, for the book in question was not such a work as he denied to the proper persons, and had she come to him she would have been given courteous treatment. It is a case of misunderstanding, as he did not think any one in the library would volunteer moral lectures.

The matter, as investigated by the Journal representative, seemed to have been overestimated, and without doubt a case of misunderstanding, the result of necessity, but so administered as to accommodate all who conform to them.

ance to improve the ceiling, which up to the present time has consisted of a deeply paneled effect in dark oak.

Now the ceiling has been redecorated according to designs by the architect, Mr. H. M. Lawrence, until it is still the most beautiful room in the building, only more so than it was.

The large beams have been decorated with raised ornaments in lead—the first time this material has ever been used in this country—which are nailed to the wood, then heavily gilded. The ornamental scheme is further carried out in color. These raised ornaments are Renaissance in character, consisting of scrolls, rosettes, cupids and scroll panels.

The ground has been treated in a variety of subdued tints—greens, browns, blues and yellows predominating. They are all very much subdued, however, and the gold has been dulled until it is almost a bronze.

The smaller beams have been similarly treated, only the raised ornaments are not so elaborate. The deep spaces are tinted a dull blue, thus giving further relief to the beams.

The obstacles which this ceiling presented have certainly been most successfully met, and when the entire Abbey decorations are in place, the combination will make this room a thing of beauty, almost too sumptuous for a delivery room, in fact. Yet this is the room the great bulk of the public visits, and the one from which they get their strongest impressions of the library.

There is some hope that the balance of the Abbey decorations will come over from England this winter, as it is understood they are to be exhibited in London in October.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901.

THE ABBEY ROOM.

New Decorations in the Delivery Room at the Public Library Make It More Splendid Than Ever.

As the years go by the effort to make Boston's Public Library more beautiful go on unceasingly. As every one knows, the building is beautiful in its incompleteness, but no one knows the possibilities of beautifying that exist in the building.

The completion of the delivery room has long been anticipated, and has been considered to be when the Abbey pictures of the legend of the Holy Grail were completed, which will occur some time next year, but meanwhile in the eyes of the architect there was a chance to improve the ceiling, which up to the present time has consisted of a deeply paneled effect in dark oak.

Now the ceiling has been redecorated according to designs by the architect, Mr. H. M. Lawrence, until it is still the most beautiful room in the building, only more so than it was.

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There is some hope that the balance of the Abbey decorations will come over from England this winter, as it is understood they are to be exhibited in London in October.

These statements are from the 46th annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, just issued, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1901.

The history of the library for the past year is, as usual, one of constant growth and expansion of its agencies for the delivery of books, of the number of its books and manuscripts and of their use. It now maintains 87 agencies, an increase of 15. Applications for more branch libraries and delivery stations are continually presented. This means at the command of the trustees are not sufficient for any important expansion of the system.

The financial report is:

Expenditures.
For salaries.....\$170,438.25
Books and photographs.....14,848.25
Periodicals.....5,962.79
Newspapers.....2,108.90
General maintenance.....86,740.81

Total.....\$300,186.34

Receipts.

City appropriation.....\$290,768.10
Income from trust funds.....14,848.25
Miscellaneous sources.....3,771.98

Total.....\$309,186.34

The number of volumes in the library has been increased during the past year by 23,379, in part by purchase and in part by gifts; and the whole number of volumes in the library on Jan. 31, 1901, was 781,377.

The trustees call attention again to the fact that, while they publish much matter relating to the library, the proceeds of all sales go directly to the city treasury, without benefit to the library. In like manner the library bears the expense of collecting fines, while the fines collected are paid into the city treasury, but not to the credit of the library. This matter is again called to the attention of the city government, because a special appropriation for rebounding volumes is again needed.

The books taken from the library for home use during the year numbered 1,247,282, an increase of 78,137.

The total issue of children's books was 105,901.

The total number of books read by the fiction committee was 685, as against 647 the preceding year. Of these 248 were accepted by the trustees, including 28 unfavorably reported on by the committee, and 22 were rejected, including 76 favorably reported on. Of these books there were bought 3181 copies, at a cost of \$250.68. This year, for the first time, children's books have been read by the committee.

A notable extension of the work done in connection with the schools is found in the establishment of a class in industrial design, under a trained teacher, supplied by the school committee. The class has met at the library once a week.

The system of exhibitions, lectures and classes has been extended, and it is evident that this feature of the work of the department is more and more appreciated. A stereopticon purchased by the library will add to the interest in the lectures given in the lecture room.

More than 500 volumes have been added to the library of music. This collection contains nearly all the new and uniform editions of the great masters, those of Chopin and Schumann having been recently acquired.

The library possesses 13,287 photographs and 1488 process pictures. The newspaper reading room is still too small for the needs of the library.

Since the founding of the institution in 1822 the number of volumes on the shelves has increased as follows: In 1822, 988; 1862, 110,547; 1872, 209,426; 1882, 422,116; 1892, 576,337; 1901, 781,377. There are 612,785 volumes in the Copley Square building.

There are 105 men and 140 women employed in the service of the library, 28 being at the branches and reading rooms.

Traveler

Aug. 15, 1901.

There are now 781,377 books in the Boston Public Library, 73,167 of which were purchased during the last year. The library now maintains 87 agencies. There were expended for books, newspapers and periodicals during the year ending Jan. 31, 1901, \$42,968.48. The total expenditures during the year figure up \$300,186.34.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901.

HAS 87 AGENCIES.

Public Library Shows an Increase of 15 Branches During Past Year, and More Are Demanded.

These statements are from the 49th annual report of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, just issued, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1901:

The history of the library for the past year is, as usual, one of constant growth and expansion of its agencies for the delivery of books, of the number of its books and manuscripts and of their use. It now maintains 87 agencies, an increase of 15. Applications for more branch libraries and delivery stations are continually presented. The means at the command of the Trustees are not sufficient for any important expansion of the system.

The financial report is:

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries.....	\$179,438 25
Books and photographs.....	85,387 89
Periodicals.....	5,602 79
Newspapers.....	2,108 80
General maintenance.....	82,749 61

Total.....\$309,186 34

RECEIPTS.

City appropriation.....	\$290,766 10
Income from trust funds.....	14,658 28
Miscellaneous sources.....	3,771 98

Total.....\$309,196 34

The number of volumes in the library has been increased during the past year by 37,179, in part by purchase and in part by gifts; and the whole number of volumes in the library on Jan. 31, 1901, was 781,377.

The Trustees call attention again to the fact that, while they publish much matter relating to the library, the proceeds of all sales go directly to the city treasury without benefit to the library. In like manner the library bears the expense of collecting fines, while the fines collected are paid into the city treasury, but not to the credit of the library. This matter is again called to the attention of the City Government, because a special appropriation for rebinding volumes is again needed.

The books taken from the library for home use during the year numbered 1,334,728, an increase of 73,187. The total issue of children's books was 105,901.

The total number of books read by the action committee was 683, as against 467 the preceding year. Of these, 346 were accepted by the Trustees, including 28 unfavorably reported on by the committee, and 339 were rejected, including 76 favorably reported on. Of these books there were bought 3191 copies, at a cost of \$250 68. This year, for the first time, children's books have been read by the committee.

A notable extension of the work done in connection with the schools is found in the establishment of a class in industrial design under a trained teacher, supplied by the School Committee. The class has met at the library once a week.

The system of exhibitions, lectures and classes has been extended, and it is evident that this feature of the work of the department is more and more appreciated. A stereopticon purchased by the library will add to the interest in the lectures given in the lecture room.

More than 800 volumes have been added to the library of music. This collection contains nearly all the new and uniform editions of the great masters, those of Chopin and Schumann having been recently acquired.

The library possesses 13,287 photographs and 648 process pictures. The newspaper reading room is still too small for the needs of the library.

Since the founding of the institution in 1822 the number of volumes on the shelves has increased as follows: In 1822, 908; 1827, 10,253; 1872, 226,456; 1882, 422,118; 1892, 576,237; 1901, 781,377. There are 612,795 volumes in the Copley Square building.

There are 106 men and 140 women employed in the service of the library, 65 being at the branches and reading rooms.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901

NEEDS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

Requests of Money Will Be Welcomed by Trustees—Growth During the Last Year

From the annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library just issued it is learned that the whole number of volumes in the library Jan. 31 was 781,377. Of these 57,179 were purchased the preceding year. There was expended for books, periodicals and newspapers during the year \$42,008.48, an amount larger than usual, but including some exceptionally large expenditures, as, for instance, for Charlestown and the new branch at Roslindale. The books taken from the library for home use during the year numbered 1,334,728, an increase over the preceding year of 73,187. The library now maintains eighty-seven agencies, an increase of fifteen over the number existing on Jan. 31, 1900. These include the central library in Copley square, ten branch libraries, twenty delivery stations, twenty-nine engine houses receiving books on deposit, twenty-one schools—eleven supplied from the central library and ten from the branches. The total expenditures for the library during the year figure up \$309,186.34. More than five hundred volumes have been added to the library of music. This collection contains nearly all the new and uniform editions of the great masters, those of Chopin and Schumann having been recently acquired. The library possesses 13,287 photographs and 648 process pictures. The newspaper reading room is still too small for the needs of the library.

The department of manuscripts, organized during the preceding year, has received very considerable accessions of much value, largely from gifts, the most notable being the bequest of Judge Chamberlain's manuscripts and autographs, which, since his death, have come into the final possession of the library. The trustees have in view especially the acquisition of manuscripts of local interest to the city, and some of them have been reprinted in the monthly bulletins of the library. Gifts of books and manuscripts to the library have been more numerous than heretofore, although, with the exception of the Chamberlain bequest, no single collection of great value has been added during the period covered by this report.

A bronze relief of General Francis A. Walker has been placed in the inner court. The Elliott decorative ceiling of the room adjacent to the children's room was completed since Feb. 1, and will be referred to in the next report. The trustees would welcome bequests of money, and hope that generous testators may remember the library. It is from such sources that they can make purchases of rare works, which give value and rank to a great library, but for which they hesitate to spend public funds appropriated for more popular use.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901.

"There is one thing that I cannot understand," said the cigarette smoker.

"I had supposed there might be three," said the man destined to write editorials on current topics.

"Rather cheap," said the cigarette smoker, blowing smoke into the other's ink bottle. "But seriously (for I can be serious when discussing literature), I cannot for the life of me understand why Esther Waters should be put in the Inferno at the Boston Public Library."

"Well, why should it not be?" said his friend, turning the leaves of the Spectator.

"In the first place," said the younger man, "it's in altogether too good company. The library Trustees, in putting it there, are committing a social affront on that select circle of Book-land, and, at the same time, paying a ridiculously high compliment to Mr. George Moore. Why, Burton's Nights, and the De-cameron, and that wonderful, pitiful story of Jude, and Il Trionfo Della Morte, and Tom Jones, and Les Contes Drolatiques, and how many more wonderful books are saved from salacious unappreciation (the worst insult to great literature) by a shelf-nook in the Inferno? To put Esther Waters beside them is as much an affront as to lead Esther herself in to Mrs. Wigginbottom's drawing room on Beacon Street, and introduce her to everyone there, including Barrett Wendell."

The older man laughed. "And secondly?" he said.

"And, secondly," his companion replied, "secondly, (don't be afraid, I won't let this talk degenerate into a sermon), no one who reads books for whatever suggestiveness they contain would have the patience to wade through Esther Waters—the reward isn't worth the trouble; so, to put the book in the Inferno, is quite needless, after all. Thus, having shown that the action of the Trustees in their disposition of Esther Waters is needless as a sanitary precaution (the only defence of the action our opponents have); and, having further shown that it is a positive insult to the choice souls in bindings already there, the conclusion is indubitable—Esther Waters should be at once removed to the upper air and free circulation. There, doesn't Harvard win the debate?" he concluded, laughing.

"I guess it does," said the other man. "Well, have Esther brought up at once. But, tell me, do you mean all you say?"

"Kind heaven, preserve me, no!" said the cigarette smoker, "but why do you ask?"

"Well, you said you were serious now."

"I am, now; go on."

"And I wondered if you really consider Boccaccio and the Nights and Tom Jones and the rest you named or suggested as the select circle of Book-land?"

"I'll answer your question with another: did you ever read Aucassin and Nicolette?"

"Yes; but how is that an answer?"

"Don't you remember what Aucassin says about heaven and hell? He didn't desire heaven, for only the clergy go there, 'bare footed or in patched sandals'—a fearfully uninteresting place. But the other place, he would go there willingly enough! Thither go 'the good scholars and the horsemen dead in battle,' the players on pipes and they who dance to the music, and 'the fair courteous ladies who had two or perhaps three chevaliers apiece beside their own true lords,' in short, 'the valr and the grey.' That's Inferno, my editorial friend. Tell Mr. Whitney of your high moral character and perhaps he'll let you down there to see for yourself. If you do go, bring up Esther, her gown must outrage those same fair ladies, and I'm sure she can't dance."

"By the way," he remarked, after a pause, "I forgot to ask you, did you ever read Esther Waters?"

"No," said the other, "frankly, I never did. Of course, though, you have?"

The cigarette smoker took time to light a fresh cigarette, and blew the match out with his first puff.

"Frankly," he said, "I never got beyond page 108."

Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901.

Manuscripts sent to the Globe will not be considered unless return postage is inclosed.
Typewritten copy will always have the preference.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy per month, 50 cents; per year, \$5. Postage paid.
THE SUNDAY GLOBE—By mail, \$2 per year. Postage prepaid.
THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.
242 Washington st., Boston, Mass., as second class matter.

A LITTLE neglect may breed mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost. — Benjamin Franklin.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The annual report of the trustees of the Boston public library for the year ending Jan 31, 1901, calls up a very suggestive topic, especially at a time when the gifts of Carnegie are astonishing and delighting the world. Books! Books! Books! The world is being inundated with books. There sometimes seems to be a danger that the American brain will become "book poor." The laboring classes sometimes cry, "Give us less books and more bread!" when it is announced that Carnegie has invited the town to "have a library on him." Nothing is so cheap today as books.

But let it not be understood that this is a special era of books and public libraries. Mr William I. Fletcher, in an interesting magazine article on this subject says that the "public library movement" began with Sargon I. some 3000 years before Christ, which is certainly remote enough to satisfy all claims. What he probably means, however, is a kind of public library quite different from the magnificent institution of which Boston is so proud.

If we are looking merely for big piles of books we may look far back into history and far away from home. The Paris national library was founded in 1737, and contains 2,290,000 volumes, which is three times as many as are found on the shelves of Boston's public library. The British museum library contains 1,500,000 volumes. Even in Russia, where ignorance is thicker than mud and illiteracy beclouds the masses, the imperial public library of St Petersburg looms up with 1,000,000 volumes. So, scattered throughout all the capitals of Europe, are to be found these colossal piles of books which comparatively nobody ever reads and which, so far as the purposes to which Boston's public library is dedicated are concerned, might just as well be made into a large public bonfire. The most ignorant countries of Europe boast of the biggest libraries, and they stand as monuments to the stupidity of kings and the low ebb of public spirit.

In despotic Russia and impoverished Italy a public library, so called, is not a people's library, no matter how big it may be. Here is found the glory of a public library in a free public like America. It is of the people, by the people and for the people. The poor beggar in Florence or Budapest gazes upon the huge national libraries of these cities and sees now and then a learned professor enter their dismal portals, but to him it is a dead pile. There is nothing in it that can ever make him wiser or better. Our American public libraries, like our institutions, are great suns casting their light in all directions and accessible to the poorest

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813. 3/11

The Official Paper of the State.

The Official Paper of the City

THE LIBRARY'S INFERNO.

From the Evening Sun.
If the little stone cherubs with nothing on which to adorn the front of the Boston Public Library were within the jurisdiction of the head of that institution, they would be expurgated, or at least consigned quickly to the "Inferno." That is the name of the room in which are kept books that are not regarded as fit for the drawing-room table; that are calculated to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of modesty, and shock old ladies of both sexes.

Some libraries exist for the purpose of supplying people with things to read. The Boston institution exists apparently for the purpose of keeping people from reading certain things. Not only do the librarian and his very ladylike committees act as censors of morals, they are also literary censors.

They excluded Mr. Henry James's "Turn of the Screw" from the place altogether a short time ago, on the ground that it was obscure, or written in bad English. Now we find that Mr. George Moore's "Esther Waters" has been sent down to the cellar of the building as "unfit for general circulation," and the title of this book appears in the catalogue wearing the red star of a bad reputation. Mr. Moore is in good company, at any rate.

There is a curious exception which is observed scrupulously at the B. P. L. It appears that school teachers, male and female, young and old, good-looking and the other thing, have the right to read anything in the place, including the volumes in the "Inferno." This is very considerate.

But, at the same time, it is hard to see why "Esther Waters" should be regarded as all right for Miss Jones, who is pretty and young, and a school teacher, and all wrong for Mr. Smith, who stands behind a counter in a Washington st. store. Perhaps the profession of teaching is supposed to give the mental pose that is requisite in those who would venture to look into what nice persons with nasty minds might regard as impure.

Besides, Miss Jones would read the book as "literature," while bold, bad Mr. Smith would regard it simply as a novel, only valuable for the fun that was to be got out of it. Which might make all the difference in the world.

But this is not the only difficulty. While "Esther Waters" is to be had away by persons producing a teacher's card, "The Confessions of a Young Man" can be obtained by anybody. Surely, this card work of the same author should be regarded as a most immoral book. We have, however, an author's writings are only bad when they are new.

There was a time when England regarded Byron's poems as unfit to be mentioned in the presence of ladies. And not so long ago Walt Whitman's verse was a cause of offence to the pure of this country. In time the worthy Boston Public Library may consider that even "Esther Waters" has been out long enough to be quite in-

PRINTING AT THE LIBRARY

What the Librarian Says of the Trade Union's Proposition, Backed in City Hall, to Institute an Inquiry

At its meeting last evening the Allied Printing Trades' Council voted to institute an inquiry into the printing business of the Boston Public Library. This is a subject which in the past few weeks has been aired considerably outside of the library itself, and which led to the adoption of an Aldermanic order, which is now in the hands of Mr. Hart. The charge is that the men and women who do the printing for the Public Library, at the little printing plant in the building, are made to violate the eight-hour law. They print the monthly bulletin of books added to the great collection of literature, the special notices and cards issued by the librarian and other work immediately connected with the management of the library, sufficient in volume to give steady employment to three men and two women. James L. Whitney, the Librarian, was asked this morning what the situation is in his little plant. He replied that if Mayor Hart, in compliance with the order from the Board of Aldermen, chooses to ask for an official explanation it will be forthcoming, but he sees no occasion to make an official investigation of the details of the plant and to issue any statement before then. His own printers have never complained to him, he said, about the conditions in the plant, and he feels confident that they are more satisfied with the present arrangements, as they are given a good deal of consideration, than they would be if a hard and fast rule governing them were adopted. The spirit of the law, he said, has not been violated so far as he can see. Under the present methods, which he understands to be satisfactory to his printers themselves, he has obtained acceptable work. Whether or not the printers are members of the union has not been brought officially to his attention, and whether or not the imprint of the union label upon the work done in the library would be objectionable or desirable he was not prepared to say.

It is a week or more since the agitation came to such a head that one of the aldermen introduced an order asking the librarian for some information as to why the label is not being used and how the eight-hour law is observed. This order was referred to the mayor, who has taken no action in the matter as yet. Last evening the Printing Trades' Council, which is more closely concerned in the use of its label and the eight-hour law, discussed the matter and appointed a committee to make the investigation.

Books! Books! Books! The world is being inundated with books. There sometimes seems to be a danger that the American brain will become "book poor." The laboring classes sometimes cry, "Give us less books and more bread!" when it is announced that Carnegie has invited the town to "have a library on him." Nothing is so cheap today as books.

But let it not be understood that this is a special era of books and public libraries. Mr. William I. Fletcher, in an interesting magazine article on this subject says that the "public library movement" began with Sargon I. some 3000 years before Christ, which is certainly remote enough to satisfy all claims. What he probably means, however, is a kind of public library quite different from the magnificent institution of which Boston is so proud.

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Of libraries wholly or mainly supported by taxation, Massachusetts recently had, according to the most available list, 179, Illinois 35, New Hampshire 34, Michigan 26, California 18, Ohio 15, Rhode Island 13, Indiana 13, Iowa 11, New York 11, Wisconsin 9, Maine 8, Kansas 7, Minnesota 7, Connecticut 5, New Jersey 4, Colorado 2, Missouri 1, Vermont 1. A glance at the list will show that the free public library is essentially a New England institution, and that even outside of New England the system flourishes only in those states in which New England influences have been powerful. Massachusetts has five times as many public libraries as any other state and eight times as many as New York. It may also be noted that little Rhode Island actually exceeds New York in the number of public libraries, while she has nine times the number of books in proportion to population.

The report of Boston's public library with its 781,398 books and 87 branch agencies leaves nothing to be said. Long may it flourish—the beacon light of public intelligence in this proud Athens of America.

But, at the same time, it is hard to see why "Father Waters" should be regarded as all right for Miss Jones, who is pretty and young, and a school teacher, and all wrong for Mr. Smith, who stands behind a counter in a Washington store. Perhaps the profession of teaching is supposed to give the mental pose that is requisite in those who would venture to look into what nice persons with nasty minds might regard as improper. Besides, Miss Jones would read the book as "literature," while bold, bad Mr. Smith would regard it simply as a novel, only valuable for the fun that was to be got out of it. Which might make all the difference in the world.

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17 August, 1901

The Academy.

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Insanity in Literature.

THE books published lately in Paris are certainly calculated to discourage the boldest reader. They reveal a curious double current of insanity: the insanity of hate and the insanity of indecency. The dominant note of both phases of insanity in this terrible literature is a lugubrious dullness. The old *esprit Gaulois*, as we understand it, was gay and gracious even when it was obscene. Wit, playfulness, good humour, went with its coarseness, and it was not without a human, healthy, sentimental touch. But all that seems fast becoming a memory. Anatole France is our single link with the urbane and classic school. The old-fashioned grace and gaiety of the race remain with us as long as he writes, and with him we still taste the beauty, the finish, the clarity, and simplicity of exquisite French prose. But Anatole France is one, and the others, alas! are many. They are so many and so very dreadful that I open a new book in dismay, asking myself if it can possibly prove worse than the preceding one. To do it justice, it nearly always does prove worse. But it is not the hate, the obscenity, the improbability of all this modern fiction I find its worst features: it is the awful dreariness, the dead level of its dullness. Not a trace of wit or humour, not a smile or a ray of sunshine; it is the astonishing absence of spontaneity and charm that most surprises me after this.

When you remember Daudet, both the man and his books, with his infinite tenderness, his humour, his charm, and laughing delicacy of touch, and then turn to the appalling books of his son, Léon Daudet, one asks oneself in sorrow what can be the value of heredity. Or rather, it would seem, we are forced to conclude, that only the evil remains, and blemishes of the father spread and grow to blight all freshness in the son. A. Daudet wrote one unjust and ugly book, *L'Immortel*, a book which revealed the rancour and hate at the bottom of his heart. It showed that this great, lovable child could hate with vindictiveness and bitter intensity. It was a blemish. But how charmingly redeemed, and what treasures of sweetness, indulgence, kindness, and abundant good-humour went along with it! But see what a moral disease in the son this point of bitterness and rancour in the father has become. For Léon Daudet's literature is the very insanity of hate. He offered us a first taste of its quality in his abominable *Les Morticoles*. Still there was a vestige of lucidity left to give a kind of uncertain promise of talent. The author had not quite gone mad in the sombre depths of his hate. It was the *mauvaise action* of the father in his *Immortel* repeated in a more repulsive form. Léon Daudet had failed in medicine, and infamously avenged himself by black calumny of all the medical profession. Medicine survived the attacks, and doctors and surgeons were found to be as indispensable and respected as before. There was one bad doctor the less in the world and a worse author in his stead. Since then Léon Daudet has written many other books which have attracted slight notice, and deserved less. Having lost what meagre measure of freshness in style youth gave him, he has grown prematurely aged through dullness.

Léon Daudet's last book—which, along with the fresh monstrosity of Pierre Louys *Le Roi Pausanias*, suggested to me the idea of insanity in modern French literature—*Le Pays des Parlementaires*, tumbles us into such depths of gratuitous calumny as to make the book, if it were not offered in deadly seriousness as a study of the French politics of our day, a caricature of the wildest kind. The unfortunate Rothschilds, under the name of Warmeschwein, are incorporated in a single individual who "smells of death." He is the father of the sect which also "smells of death," and holds the fortunes of France in the hollow of his iniquitous hands. The book is dedicated with tender-

ness and admiration to Edouard Drumont, "prophet in his kind." The servants who reply to Rothschild's imperious ring are senators and deputies. They crawl on their knees before him and receive weekly cheques. The Presidents Waldeck Rousseau and Brisson simultaneously brush his trousers and receive with gratitude a kick for their pains. He calls the Prime Minister *his* minister, and threatens him with a loss of office in case of disobedience. President Faure, Léon Daudet gravely asserts, was assassinated by the Jews in "a subtle and lewd way." This is a delicate reference to the cause of the late lamented President's death. Rothschild has a "bureau des souillures." This is where all the Christian Parliamentary consciences are purchased and Christian souls are irreparably soiled and corrupted. Those Parliamentarians rich enough not to need bribes go there "attracted by the odour of death and the delights of putrefaction." And this is supposed to be a serious picture of modern Paris! There is really supposed to exist somewhere in Paris a ghoul or vampire like Léon Daudet's caricatural Rothschild, in a sort of moral cavern, in which he devours poor Christian souls by the thousand. Ministries rise and fall at his potent will, and he holds the country through terror of war, which it knows he can proclaim by a nod. He has only to give the signal to his friend and slave the Emperor of Germany, or bid England prepare her battleships.

All this would be comic enough if it were not so lamentably sad. To witness this steady degradation of the wittiest, the most interesting and brightest race of the world through a pitiful and base army of raging pamphleteers and pornographers! To see what nationalism has made of a once charming and sprightly talent like Jules Lemaitre's! To read such foaming and infamous nonsense written by men not regarded by their fellow citizens as fit subjects for Le Salpêtrière or some refuge for diseased minds! For all these shameless lunatics of the pen are stark, infuriated anti-Dreyfusards. Even Gyp, who used to make us laugh with her very improper but witty studies of fashionable and titled Paris, where, according to her, there does not seem to be a virtuous woman or an honourable man (I will not say "gentleman," for Gyp seems never to suspect what that article may be)—Gyp has become as dull and vulgar as Drumont or Rochefort. Her novels are now only gross attacks upon foreigners and Jews. In her latest, *Friquette*, she shows us a wicked Jewish millionaire planning to seduce a little circus star, an angel of purity and innocence. He, too, smells of death—is he not a Jew? How about St. Joseph, the Virgin Mary, the twelve Apostles, not to speak of Christ? Well, when Gyp wants to paint the superlative wickedness of the Hebrew millionaire she makes Friquette cry: "Oh, he is a dreadful man! He is a Dreyfusard. He subscribes to the *Aurore* and the *Sidèle*!" Apart from the question of politics and race, is not this a frightful descent for the amusing and witty Gyp? To have written *Le Petit Bob*, and then gravely tell us that a man is an ogre of vice and villainy because he subscribes to the *Aurore* and the *Sidèle*! Maurice Barrès, who once had real talent, who gave us a most remarkable description of that strange, beautiful little town of St. Louis amid dead lagoons, Arques Mortes, lost it in the morass of hate invented by nationalism and the Ligue de la Patrie Française. He and his seven Lorrains have soothed our expectations into sleep that waketh not again. Bourget, dilettante in politics, has kept clear of virulence and hate. He only clamours for revived faith, which is legitimate; and is too elegant and intelligent, though dull enough, heaven knows! with his eternal psychology and intellectual casuistry, to wallow in anti-Semitism. Let all the world be Catholic, in the perfumed, artistic sense of the word, and M. Bourget will allow the poor Jews to live. There are domestic

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1901

THE LISTENER

At last the truth about the "Bacchantes" has been stated in other columns than our own, but it is doubtful if it ever catches up with the sportive lie that Boston rejected it because of its nudity. Boston has lately received a clean bill of health as regards prudishness in the abortive but perhaps useful attempt to prevent the Y. M. C. A. jubilee reception in the Museum of Fine Arts on account of the classic statues there, which a few unhealthy-minded fanatics, promptly disavowed by the main body of the Y. M. C. A., denounced as of evil influence. It is the Springfield Republican, to which the American public is constantly indebted for transcendent truth-telling, that makes this remark, incidentally to its elaborate treatment of the problem of beautifying the city of Springfield: "The authorities of the Boston Public Library rejected 'The Bacchantes,' not because it lacked merit, nor (as the malicious said) because it is nude, but because it is not appropriate for the designated place. Now that the outcry has died away, it is seen that they were guided by a large and wise view, and had the courage to set aside a tempting offer because it did not fit into the general plan. Such a spirit must prevail if a city is to be made really beautiful and not a mere bazaar of artistic odds and ends." All the jones and jibes and pictures and statuettes in ~~paradise~~ have been wide of the mark; the little and danseuse was declined for the Public Library, not because she was nude, but because she was ridiculous, as a statue for a public library.

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If we are baited any more and roused again on this subject, we may be moved to go further and say out loud what a good many intelligent critics have always said quietly, that Mr. Macmonnies's statue of Sir Henry Vane the Younger in the vestibule of the Public Library is not all that could be desired as a memorial. It will do as the typical fine gentleman of the course of the Stuarts, or even for a figure of King Charles II., but it never suggests the man Harry Vane, grave yet gentle, stern yet warmly loving, deeply religious yet liberal, the hot-headed radical under the reserve of the young aristocrat, who with the best disposition in the world to get on with them found our Massachusetts Bay Puritans not only intolerant but intolerable. Then, to suggest the situation with accuracy and fairness, the statue should be one of almost youthful character, for Vane was still under twenty-five when he "got through" in Boston; he was only fifty when he was beheaded. To say truth, Macmonnies's figure is chiefly a picture of clothes. It is apparently no clothes or all clothes with this artist.

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Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1901.

Boston as a historic curiosity is becoming more and more famous every year, judging from the number of visitors that are led around the city and suburbs by the so-called Boston guides. You can find a crowd of them most any time during the day in front, or inside of, the Old South church; down on State st., where the Boston massacre took place; at the Granary burial ground; down at Constitution wharf, where the great "Boston tea" was held; down on Salem st.; out at Harvard, and many other places. The guides know their "book" by heart and can dodge horses and pedestrians and keep on talking at the same time in an automatic manner.

But the real place to see the "visitors" is at the library. The newly wedded couples from the west, or those on the verge of conjugal felicity wander through the halls, sit and "spoon" in the alcoves or on the settees in the courtyard and bask in the warm rays of Boston's culture. The Sargent paintings on the third floor are the center of attraction. The chairs that are there provided for visitors are filled all day with these "couples." They strain their necks looking at the strange and weird "symbols" on the ceiling and for hours they try to unravel the mystery of the decorations. It furnishes food for conversation and some of the "guesses" as to what the decorations mean are amusing.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

VOL. 51, NO. 336

THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1901.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The fact that the recently issued annual report of the Boston Public Library is the forty-ninth suggests that the fiftieth anniversary of the first and foremost institution of its kind in the world is near at hand. The Public Library is an institution of which every true Bostonian is justly proud. It is one of the greatest and most characteristic features of the city—a leading factor in the standing that Boston enjoys as one of the world's chief centres of civilization, and one that contributes in no slight degree to the material prosperity of the city in its enhancement of the working efficiency of the population in various incalculable ways, as well as promoting its intellectual and moral advancement. The semi-centennial of the Public Library will be an event of no slight moment—to the world at large as being the first free public library to reach the age of half a century, as well as to Boston in particular. The event is, therefore, one that should be fittingly celebrated. And besides the ceremonial observance that appropriately should mark the occasion—an observance that may easily be given the distinction that the subject suggests—the friends of the institution could do no better in the way of signaling its jubilee than to consider its needs and work to meet them in the broadest possible way by placing the library on a footing so secure, with resources so ample, as to give it the ability to fulfil its purposes in the most ample and satisfactory way practicable.

The Boston institution has grown into one of the world's greatest libraries. The history of its development from small beginnings is an extraordinary record. The complex functions that today characterize it could not have been dreamed of by its founders, and what it may be when it celebrates its centennial is likewise beyond our imagination. We know, however, that, like every great institution, it must continue to grow; constant growth is essential to life, and it is necessary that the library should grow adequately. In all the aspects which its numerous activities present it is of the highest importance that it should achieve the greatest possible completeness. To be truly efficient, to maintain its rank, it must alike meet the needs of the great multitude and must be equal to the demands of the scholars and specialists that are now attracted to make Boston the scene of their studies and investigations by reason of this institution.

To these ends the library needs the amplest resources possible. Its place in popular affection is shown by the remarkable number of gifts it has received in the course of its history. Probably no other public institution has received so many. But they have chiefly come from persons of modest means, and, for the most part, have had the shape of things rather than of money—books, pamphlets, manuscripts, pictures and other additions to the collections—often of great worth. But the main support of the library has come from taxation. Such applications of the public funds have never been begrudged, and usually have been generously granted, though some of the needs of the library have not been sufficiently appreciated to assure satisfaction from its main source of dependence. In the way of endowments, the library has received no princely benefactions, such as institutions like Harvard University and the Museum of Fine Arts have been favored with. Its largest gift is represented by a fund of \$61,000, and there are only two others as high as \$50,000 each. And the total endowment of the institution is still considerably less than

\$300,000. A large endowment, however, is something most desirable. With the resources that would thus be at command, the library might be in a position to take quick advantage of opportunities that are constantly presented for adding very desirable and needful things to its collections—opportunities that at present too often have to pass unutilized. A fund of several million dollars would not be any too large for an institution of the library's magnitude and scope to devote to such ends. It is to be hoped that hereafter the generously disposed among intended public benefactors will be more alive to the library's needs and to its great opportunities for increased good. Meanwhile, a most practical way to commemorate the approaching semi-centennial would be the raising of a fund of a million dollars for its endowment.

The municipal authorities can also do their share toward appropriately recognizing the occasion by meeting more fully the current needs of the library. For one thing, as an incorporated institution the library should be given full command of its own operations. In the case of the library, as with other city departments, it is the custom to turn the various receipts directly into the city treasury, in accordance with the not altogether admirable prevailing municipal practice, instead of letting them go to the credit of the department. The operating expenses are thus made to appear considerably heavier than they actually are. In the way of fines, sales of catalogues, etc., the receipts last year were something near \$5000, but from these the library received no advantage. The library bears all the expense of publication of catalogues, but the receipts from sales pass to the city treasury. In like manner it bears the cost of collecting the fines, which largely represent injury to books, and they should be available to replace this loss.

Another way in which the semi-centennial should be observed by the city is that of providing for the necessary expansion of the central library. It was supposed that the present great

building would be sufficient for the needs of a generation to come, at least. But so rapid has been expansion in various indispensable ways that it is already outgrown. The entire block between Boylston, Exeter and Blagden streets is needed for the library's future, and it ought to be acquired as soon as possible. The Harvard medical school will be removed to its new site before long, and the opportunity to secure that property should not be lost. The remaining portion, occupied by the Athletic Club and by dwellings, should also be taken by the city, although its present uses may be continued for many years to come. But it will ultimately all be needed, and it would be shortsighted not to acquire it.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901

Inspected the Public Library

In the series of Saturday afternoon outings, a fair-sized party of men and women members of the Wells Memorial Institute visited the Boston Public Library, this afternoon, starting about 2 o'clock from the institute building on Washington street at the South End. The party was led by F. W. Birchall, and at the library Otto Fleischner, the librarian, designated an employee to conduct the visitors over the beautiful building and to explain to them some of the details of the system under which the library work is done, pointing out the chief features of the place, like the various paintings, the famous panels, notable collections and special departments.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1901.

BOSTON HERALD.

VISIT TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A number of members of the Wells Memorial Institute visited the Public Library this afternoon informally. Mr. Birchall, at the head of the party, obtained the courtesy of the institution from Assistant Librarian Fleischner. The party inspected the building in detail.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 61.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1901.

Visitors to Bates Hall in the Public Library may wonder at the industry displayed at some of the tables by people whom one would hardly expect to be interested in research; women, for example, rather overdressed for work; girls who betray evidences of the golf links, etc. Yet they will be found there, surrounded by piles of books and working on them in real earnest. A little covert observation of the titles will mark them down as genealogical fiends; a tribe that old habits of the library have to come to know well.

For of all the fads that ever were, the genealogical fad is the most enduring, the most all-embracing and absorbing. The growth of the fad is coincident with the recent organization of the patriotic societies—the Sons and Daughters and Cousins and other relations more or less near to revolutionary or colonial worthies. These societies have various requirements, but one of the most common is that the applicant prove his or her descent from somebody mentioned in an old book.

This latter requirement is not such a "snag" as it would seem. We are all probably descended in a direct line from half the revolutionary worthies who had children and from all the colonial blades and dames, if we could only trace it. There's the rub. Starting back on the family line, however, we find sooner or later some snag, or several of them, for that matter. The trouble is in the number of lines we have to trace as we go back.

Each one of us must have had from 1000 to 2000 people of revolutionary times related to us, counting direct ancestors and their relations. Each of us has from 600 to 1000 genealogical lines leading back to some one of these worthies. We can all trace back readily enough to jails, state prisons and the like, where records are carefully kept. These are snags, of course. To trace back to a certain worthy, out of the revolutionary mob, means that we exhaust several lines of descent; starting out confidently on a promising trace only to land in a jail when we go back and begin all over again on some other trail, finally hitting the worthy, if we keep on long enough.

It's a great game, for we may hit upon the right trace early in the hunt, in which case we never become "fiends." Let there be a hitch, however, with some hope of a solution, and the genealogical habit is formed; we live in Bates Hall most of our spare time, and the dis, dig in the dusty old records. Let us, for example, find at one end of our trail that John Jones, who held the horse that Gen. Washington rode while talking with Col. Whist on a certain memorable occasion, which fact is attested by the records, had numerous descendants, whom we trace to, say, 1850. Going back on our line, we find our genealogical record clear to some one of the numerous descendants of John Jones, but here is where the fun comes in—we can't find where one of the fellows in the line married. Then we ransack all the marriage records we can find.

This is only a sample of a fairly successful hunt. Many "snags" have been surmounted. There are hundreds of such accidents likely to happen, each affording anywhere from a month to years of research in the solution.

THE BRANFORD OPINION

FREDERIC A. FINCH
Editor and Publisher

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901

There is something very impressive in the way the libraries are enlarging their work through the schools. These notes have already given examples. The latest case that has come to hand is that of the great Boston Public Library. With its 781,000 books and an issue of over 1,324,000 volumes, but is still reaching out for more worlds to conquer. In 1895 it outlined the work with the Boston schools and began experimentally with one or two schools. The school board soon felt the impulse and began to do its share. During the past year, so completely has public sentiment come to the support of the plan that the work has been very greatly enlarged. For instance, in every grammar and high school in the city there is a registration of the pupils every year with reference to their having library cards. The school board has agreed to guarantee the safety of all books sent to the schools, and books are regularly sent, not only reference books but those for miscellaneous reading.

Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901

ANARCHIST LITERATURE

Reasons Why It Should Not Be Excluded from the Public Library

The attention of Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, was called today to a communication which appeared in last evening's Transcript regarding the books on Anarchism which have a place in the library and one freely loaned to anyone who may have a right to the use of the books. He said that to exclude from the library the class of books to which exception is taken by the correspondent would be to impair seriously its usefulness. The purpose of the library is to give the widest possible information on any subject proper for public discussion, looking not merely to the present state of the public mind but to its possible future. The books that are excepted today may be the ones that will be the most highly prized in the future. Less than a century and a half ago works on democracy and republicanism were regarded with as much aversion as are the writings of the most rabid Anarchists. The same is true of the philosophic works of those times which were then burned by the hangman and are today excluded from theological libraries. But only the most bigoted and narrow-minded fanatic would object to the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau or Hume being admitted to the Public Library and to exclude from its shelves the political writings of Paine and Jefferson would be regarded as a piece of childish folly, if nothing worse. And yet there were many well-meaning persons who, in their day, regarded such teachings as destructive of all government.

Although Mr. Fleischner is neither a believer in Anarchism or Socialism he says he can conceive it as possible that the time may come when even what is now regarded as the crime of anarchy, may be the political faith of the world. It is therefore a part of the duty of the officials of the Public Library to have regard for the possible changes that may come in the beliefs of the public, and not to set themselves up as censors of politics or religion. The exclusion from the library of such books as are objected to would not put them out of the reach of those who want them, for they are freely sold in the bookstores, and the fanatic would not allow the trifling matter of expense to stand in the way of his possessing them. Mr. Fleischner doubts that such men as the assassin of the President are students of Anarchist literature, or would take the trouble to read the works of Bakunin, Reclus and Kropotkin, even if they were placed in their hands. To deny to the students of economics and sociology the great collection of books treating on these subjects, or to subject every person seeking for them to an offensive censorship, simply because some weak-minded pervert may imbibe wrong ideas from them, would be the height of folly. Such a system of management would, in time result in a library of empty shelves, for there is probably not a book published that someone would not say somebody else should not be allowed to read.

Boston Journal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1901.

And a citizen of Allston finds that the Boston Public Library encourages Anarchists because it contains books by Bakunin, Reclus, Kropotkin. But does not the library also contain books by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, James A. Baird, and the late Dr. P. R. R. Mr. Nevin says in a fine burst: "I do not hurl scurrility at our library officials; I do not impeach them of carelessness or 'impeach them of carelessness in the even' but like the Irishman in the story, 'he might, oh, he might'."

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

At the public library yesterday afternoon the number of books over the counter was so large that the shelves were crowded with the same.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1901

BOOKS ON ANARCHY.

There Are Many of Them in the Public Library.

Not That They Are Considered Valuable but as Matter of History.

Individual Uses His Own Judgment as to What He Wants to Read.

The fact that any Bostonian who wishes to study the teachings of the believers in anarchy can do so at the public library yesterday moved a reader of the Transcript to write that paper a communication urging that "at this time, when the anarchists are boasting of the spread of their literature, the library authorities may be urged to start as dangerous certain works on anarchism which in the past they loaned indiscriminately to any card holder."

The evening representative of the library, Lindsay Swift, who has been connected with the institution over 20 years, last night made plain the position of this great institution regarding the question to a Globe reporter.

"It is not for us to say except in a general way what books a man shall read," said he. "There are volumes in the library whose ideas are as absurd and impossible as the idea that the moon is made of green cheese. They are kept not so much for their own value as a matter of history. Books that offend public morality are excluded from the shelves, but we have books on almost all the known 'isms' and 'ologies,' and though they may not be especially valuable, they are kept for reference."

"The library does not tell the individual what he must read, nor does it seek to prevent him from reading whatever books are on its shelves. We have books on anarchy, nihilism, collectivism, socialism, social reform and a dozen other kindred headings. They are all read before being placed on our shelves, and are there not because they are believed in by the library officials, but because they represent movements in the world today. One man may mislead himself by reading them, but the next man's student may be reading the same books get a valuable idea."

Many Such Books.

Books on anarchism are very numerous, but there were in the list of books on social reform in the library in 1898 the writings of 45 men, most of whom were anarchists. In cataloging no attempt was made to distinguish works relating to philosophical anarchism and those relating to communistic anarchism. In this list occur the names of Bakunin, John Most, A. Spies, A. R. Parsons, Prince Kropotkin, J. E. Reclus and many others, representing both schools of anarchy. Their writings may be unreliable, sophistical or denunciatory, but the library's position seems to be that any one may read these books.

From all that could be learned last evening, the books on anarchy in the library are not very much read. Kropotkin, who is well known in Boston, perhaps is the most consulted, but he is a philosopher who denounces violence. Most of the books on anarchy are in foreign languages. There are 15 books in French favoring anarchy and four against it; in German one in favor and one against; in Italian one in favor and one against; and in English eight in favor and three against. There are various books which take a middle ground and seek to treat the subject fairly.

Shown in the newspaper room the reporter asked for John Most's paper, "Proletariat," which supports the cause of anarchy. It was not on the files like the other papers, but was kept in a drawer in a case. "Why?" asked the Globe reporter, "because I was told to keep it there," said the attendant. A little further questioning developed the fact that when Herbert W. Putnam was librarian a few years ago the order was given to exclude the paper, but to allow anyone to read it who asked for it. It was cataloged as being received by the library.

Mr Putnam's Order.

The order given by Mr Putnam was the result of a protest made to him by a German professor, who considered Most's writings as vicious and dangerous. When Mr Whitney, the present librarian, succeeded Mr Putnam, the rule was not modified, and apparently is still in force. Most's paper is not preserved, the files for three weeks being retained and the rest thrown away.

One of the attendants said that one other paper, called Free Society, was excluded, chiefly on account of its teachings. It was not preserved, because it did not come regularly, and was not considered valuable. There are no works by Emma Goldman in the library. The attendants at the library were courteous in answering questions. They said none of the books on anarchism were stored. Books which bear a star after the number are so marked because they are either very valuable or rare, and they may not be taken out or a card without the librarian's permission, which is usually granted on request.

None of the anarchist books are stored because they are neither very rare nor especially valuable, and the attendants last evening sought to answer questions as if they were obliged to do disservice work in denying to a person who was or seemed to be a reader, an anarchist the right to take out any book of anarchy.

Mr Swift said that there are undoubtedly many works in the library which would offend any good churchman, whatever his creed, but they are there not because any great body of people profess their views, but because they are a matter of history. It is the duty of a public institution to keep the function of a public institution to strip its shelves of such works is very interesting. If the ground is taken that books objected to should be preserved and this principle followed, the well-equipped public library soon after the expurgation, only a ghost of its former self.

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THE AUTHORS' CLIPPING BUREAU.
P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Mass.

Clipping from

THE GLOBE.

Boston, Mass.

Date 12 September 1901

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Down in the newspaper room the reporter asked for John Most's paper, "Freiheit," which supports the cause of anarchy. It was not on the files like the other papers, but was kept in a drawer in a case. "Why?" asked the Globe reporter. "Because I was told to keep it there," said the attendant. A little further questioning developed the fact that when Herbert W. Putnam was librarian a few years ago the order was given to seclude the paper, but to allow anyone to read it who asked for it. It was cataloged as being received by the library.

Mr Putnam's Order.

The order given by Mr Putnam was the result of a protest made to him by a German professor, who considered Most's writings as vicious and dangerous. When Mr Whitney, the present librarian, succeeded Mr Putnam, the rule was not modified, and apparently is still in force. Most's paper is not preserved, the files for three weeks being retained and the rest thrown away. Some of the attendants said that one other paper called Free Society, was excluded, chiefly on account of its trade-exhibited, and was not preserved, because it was not considered valuable. There are no works by Emma Goldman in the library.

The attendants at the library were courteous in answering questions. They said none of the books on anarchism were starred. Books which bear a star after the number are so marked because they are either very valuable or rare, and they may not be taken out or a card which is usually granted on request. Some of the anarchist books are starred, but they are neither very rare nor

ANARCHIST LITERATURE IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript: Sept. 12, 1901

I wish to call the attention of patriotic citizens to a public danger which is lurking in the Boston Public Library—a literature of anarchism. I found in the subject card catalogue a bibliography of works on anarchism which would throw Emma Goldman into an ecstasy of delight; which would drive a weak-minded young man "to murder red-handed and relentless," which would convince a balanced mind that the books in question should be starred as dangerous. The library authorities cannot validly contend that books and speeches by Bakunin, Parsons, Altgeld, Schwab and Pleiden are wholesome treatises on economics, or on government. As I have been a student of economics and of sociology in Harvard College, I can vouch for saying that literature from the pens of such avowed Anarchists as these is unreliable, sophistical and unworthy of an accessible place in a public library. To be sure our public library contains many wholesome expositions of anarchism, and, besides, a few works denunciatory; yet, most of the works in question are such as Anarchists themselves must have recommended to the officials in charge. That my statement, to the effect that our library is handing out carelessly the doctrines of rabid Anarchists, may be tested as to its veracity, let me tell you accurately what I found: I found fifteen French books written in defence of anarchy; six others which seemed a fair and unbiased treatment of the subject; and only four against it. In Italian there was one work in favor of anarchy and one against. In German, one in favor, two of fair treatment, and one against. Written in plain English I found eight advocating anarchy, six of fair treatment, and only three against anarchy. So it is clear that the works which spread the pernicious doctrines of anarchy far outnumber those which expose its error and danger. Those works which have no just claim to economic classification are sufficient in number and in attractiveness of style to pervert the average mind not grounded in the study of economics and sociology.

Such authors as Bakunin and Reclus, whose activities—according to Kirkup—"the rising in Spain in 1873 was due"; and such as Kropotkin, "the greatest living exponent of anarchism," and Parsons, the Haymarket bomb-thrower, and Altgeld, the politician who pardoned Pleiden and Schwab—such authors, or agitators, as these are sources of danger to young men readers in the public library. And, more over, these books are frequently read—they are soiled and pencil-marked. Bakunin and Reclus caused a reign of terror in Switzerland; Kropotkin was exiled from Poland. Shall the written appeals to passion and prejudices from such pens become the mental property of our library frequenter?

I do not hurl scurrility at our library officials; I do not impeach them of carelessness, even; I merely ask that, at this time when the Anarchists are boasting of the spread of their literature, that the library authorities may be urged to star as dangerous certain works on anarchism which, in the past, they loaned indiscriminately to any card holder.

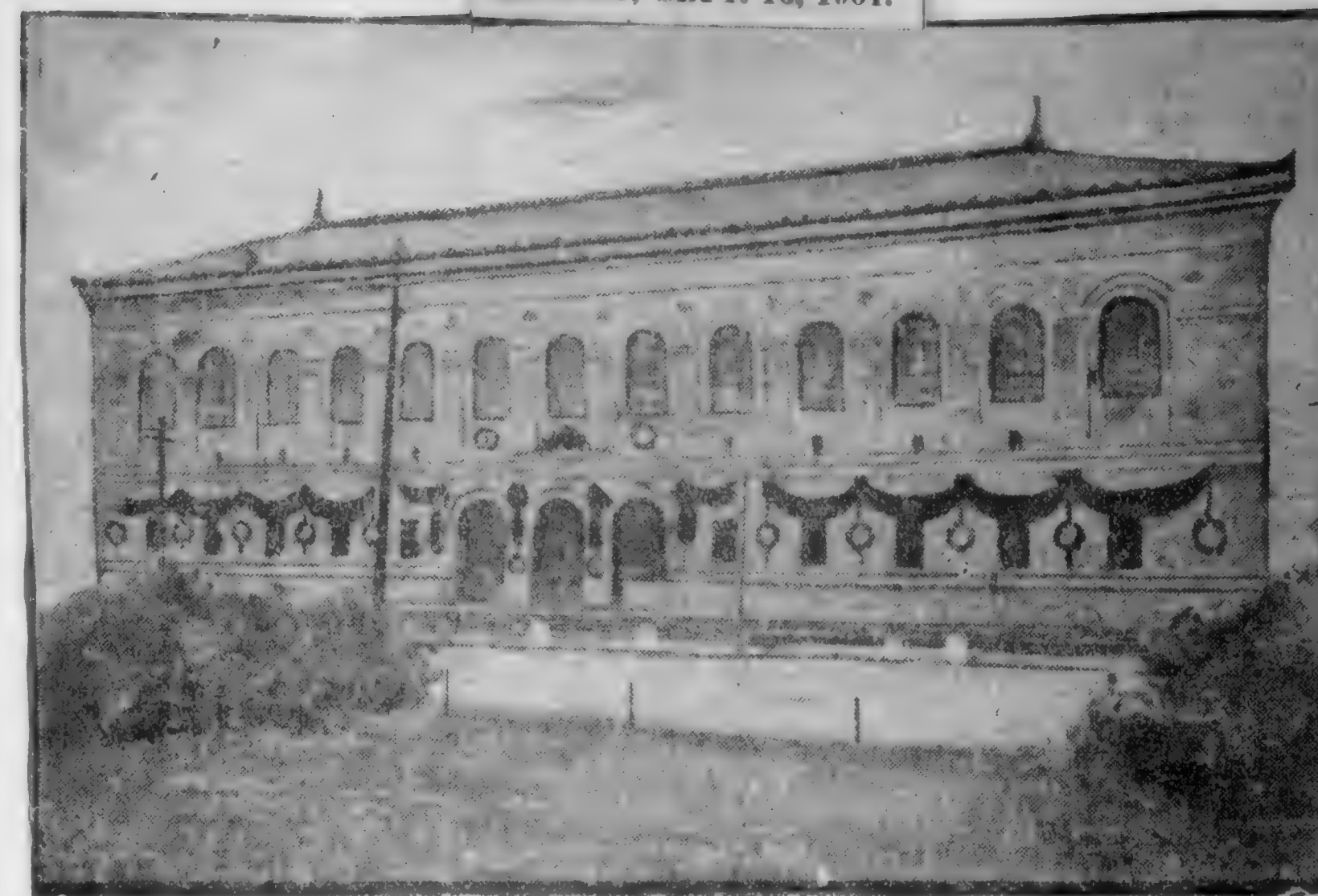
FRANK NEVIN

71 Gardiner street, Allston.

It must be remembered that one of the functions of a great public library is to collect all literature possible bearing on any "movement." All great libraries make such collections as exhaustively as possible. They are magazines of information to which all may resort. To them go all students in search of the original literature of movements, especially the students of morbid politics. The literature of anarchism appears large, but as all law, reason and religion are in opposition, this appearance is deceptive, for the literature of law, reason and religion is in an immense preponderance. Besides, the full hideousness of anarchism is best shown and most easily realized from its literature. Library authorities should use discretion in allowing access to anarchistic literature, but prohibition is not always discretion. Ed. Transcript.]

Boston Daily Globe.

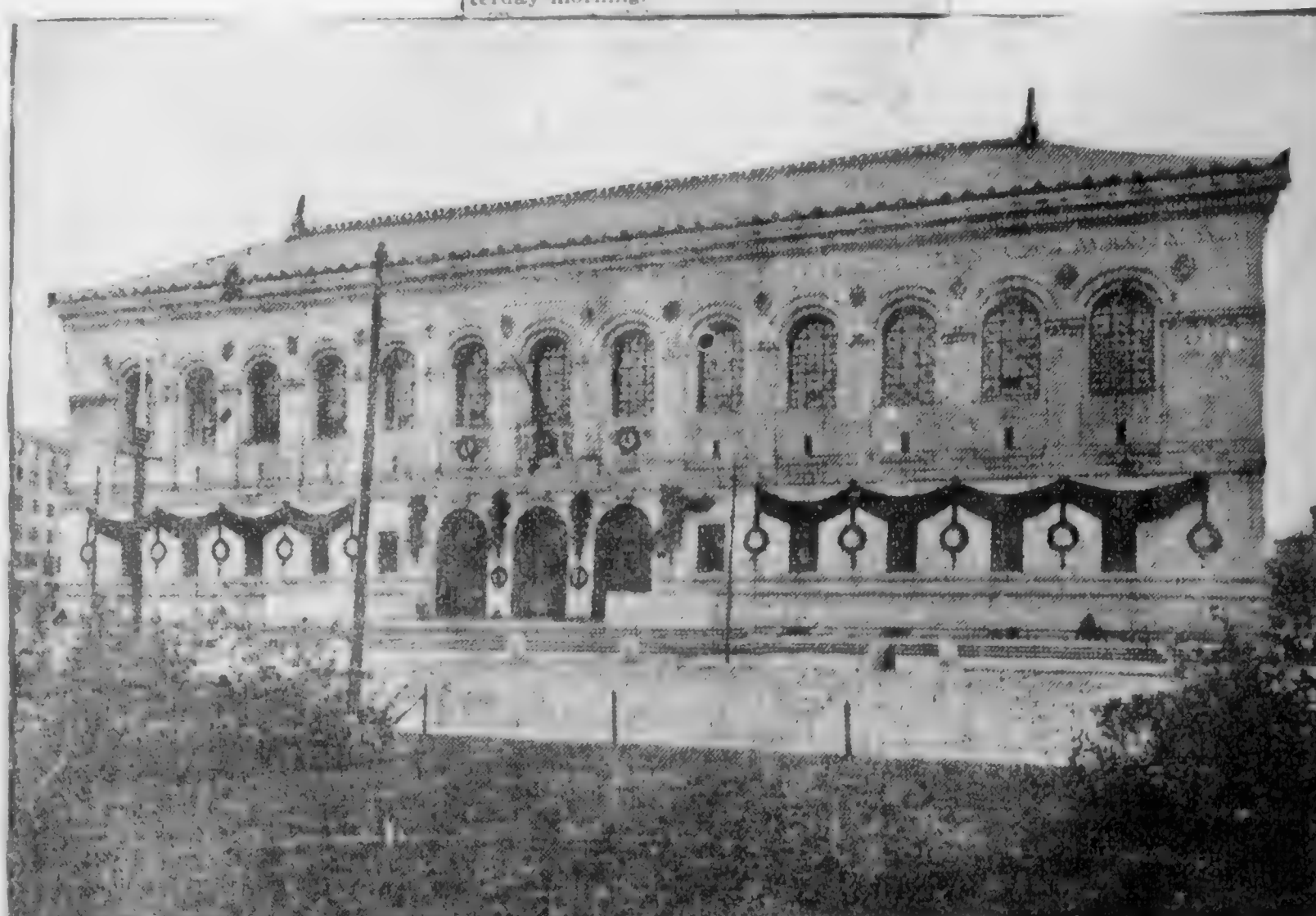
MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1901.



MOURNING DRAPERY UPON BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sept 16
BOSTON POST.

Those in charge of the Public Library, the police and fire houses were quick to show their sorrow of an assassin's foul deed, and without exception all the city buildings were draped in black early yesterday morning.



THE LIBRARY IN MOURNING GARE.
The heavy folds of black make sharp contrast with the white walls of the building.

In the Public Library.

Not That They Are Considered Valuable
but as Matter of History.

Individual Uses His Own Judgment as
to What He Wants to Read.

The fact that any Bostonian who wishes to study the teachings of the believers in anarchy can do so at the public library yesterday moved a reader of the Transcript to write that paper a communication urging that "at this time, when the anarchists are boasting of the spread of their literature, the library authorities may be urged to star as dangerous certain works on anarchism which in the past they loaned indiscriminately to any card holder."

The evening representative of the library, Lindsay Swift, who has been connected with the institution over 20 years, last night made plain the position of this great institution regarding the question to a Globe reporter.

"It is not for us to say except in a general way what books a man shall read," said he. "There are volumes in the library whose ideas are as absurd and impossible as the idea that the moon is made of green cheese. They are kept not so much for their own value as a matter of history. Books that offend public morality are excluded from the shelves, but we have books on almost all the known 'isms' and 'ologies,' and though they may not be especially valuable, they are kept for reference."

"The library does not tell the individual what he must read, nor does it seek to prevent him from reading whatever books are on its shelves. We have books on anarchy, nihilism, collectivism, socialism, social reform and a dozen other kindred headings. They are all read before being placed on our shelves, and are there not because they are believed in by the library officials, but because they represent movements in the world today. One man may mislead himself by reading them, but the next man, a student, may, by reading the same books get a valuable idea."

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None of the anarchist books are starred because they are neither very rare nor exceedingly valuable, and the attendants last evening spoke in answer to questions as if they feel obliged to do detective work in denying to a person who was or seemed to be a radical anarchist the right to take out any book on anarchy.

Mr Swift said that there are undoubtedly many works in the library which would offend any good churchman, whatever his creed, but they are there not because any great body of people endorse their views, but because they are a matter of history. It is the same apparently when one considers anarchy.

The question whether or not it is the function of a public institution to star its shelves of such works was very interesting. If the ground is taken that all books objected to should be removed, and this principle followed, the well-equipped public library would, after the expurgation, only a ghost of its former self.

Harvard College. I can vouch for saying that literature from the pens of such avowed Anarchists as these is unreliable, sophistical and unworthy of an accessible place in a public library. To be sure our public library contains many wholesome expositions of anarchism, and, besides, a few works denunciatory; yet, most of the works in question are such as Anarchists themselves must have recommended to the officials in charge. That my statement, to the effect that our library is handing out carelessly the doctrines of rabid Anarchists, may be tested as to its veracity, let me tell you accurately what I found: I found fifteen French books written in defense of anarchy; six others which seemed a fair and unbiased treatment of the subject; and only four against it. In Italian there was one work in favor of anarchy and one against. In German, one in favor, two of fair treatment, and one against. Written in plain English I found eight advocating anarchy, six of fair treatment, and only three against anarchy. So it is clear that the works which spread the pernicious doctrines of anarchy far outnumber those which expose its error and danger. Those works which have no just claim to economic classification are sufficient in number and in attractiveness of style to pervert the average mind not grounded in the study of economics and sociology.

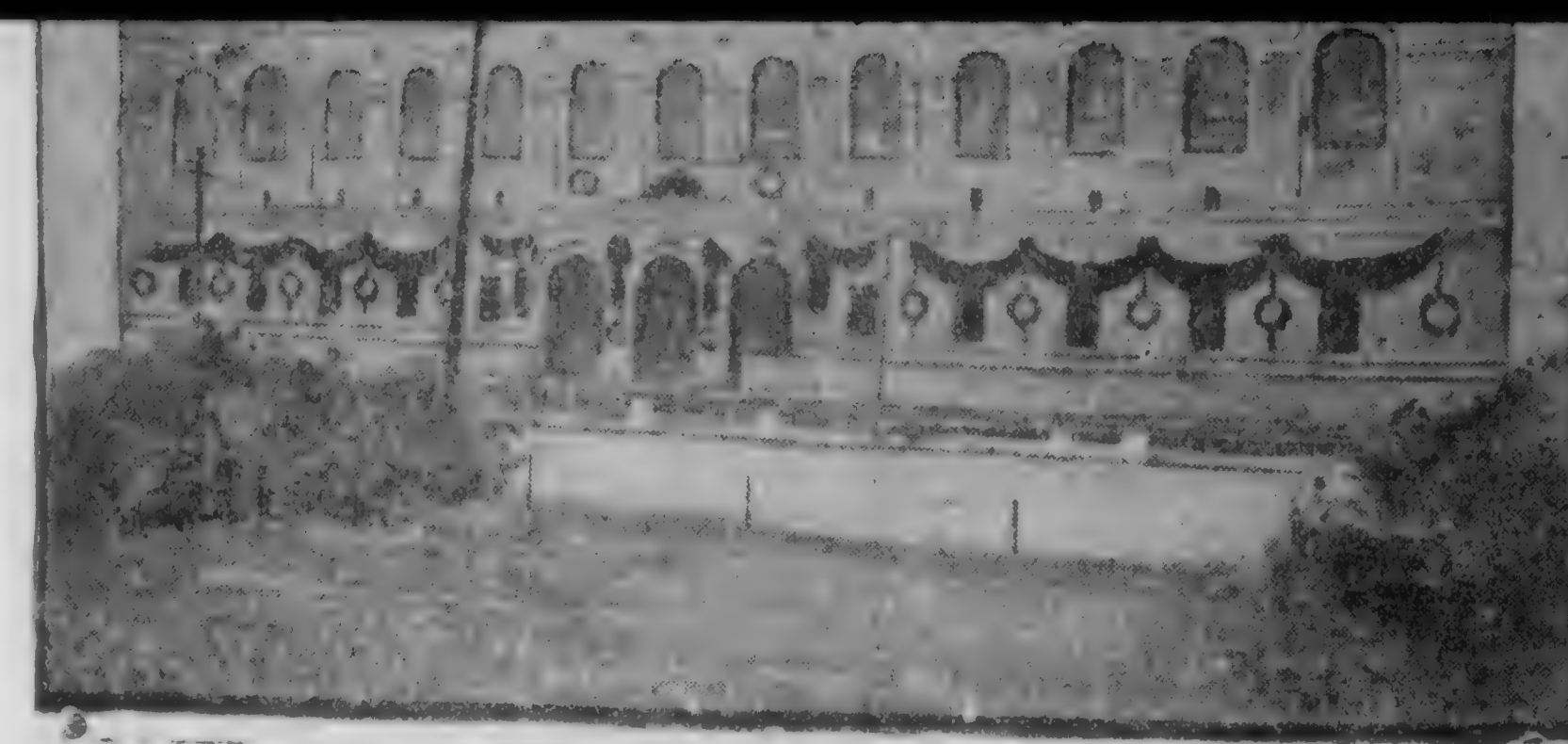
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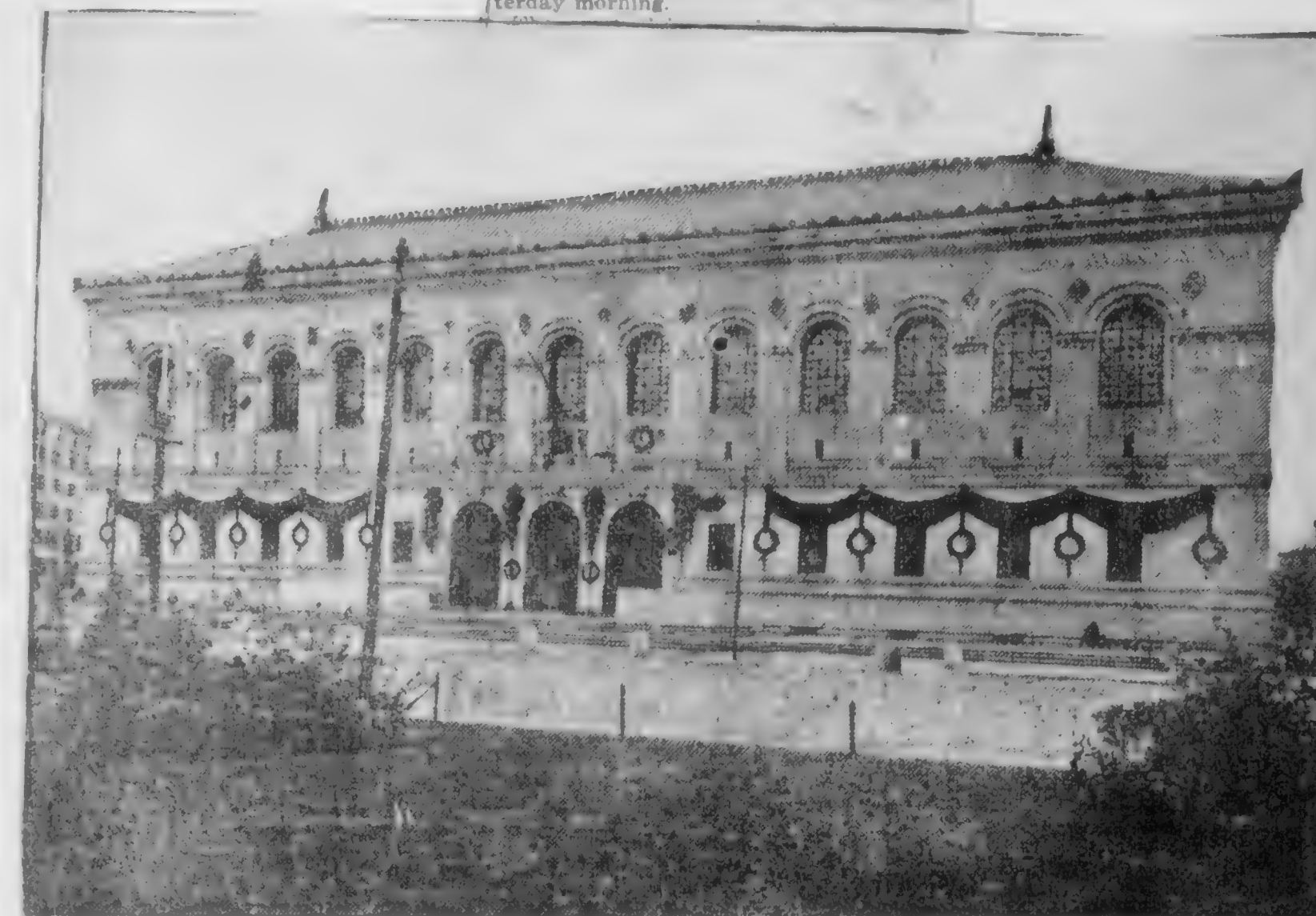


MOURNING DRAPERY UPON BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sept 16

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Those in charge of the Public Library, the police and fire houses were quick to show their sorrow of an assassin's foul deed, and without exception all the city buildings were draped in black early yesterday morning.



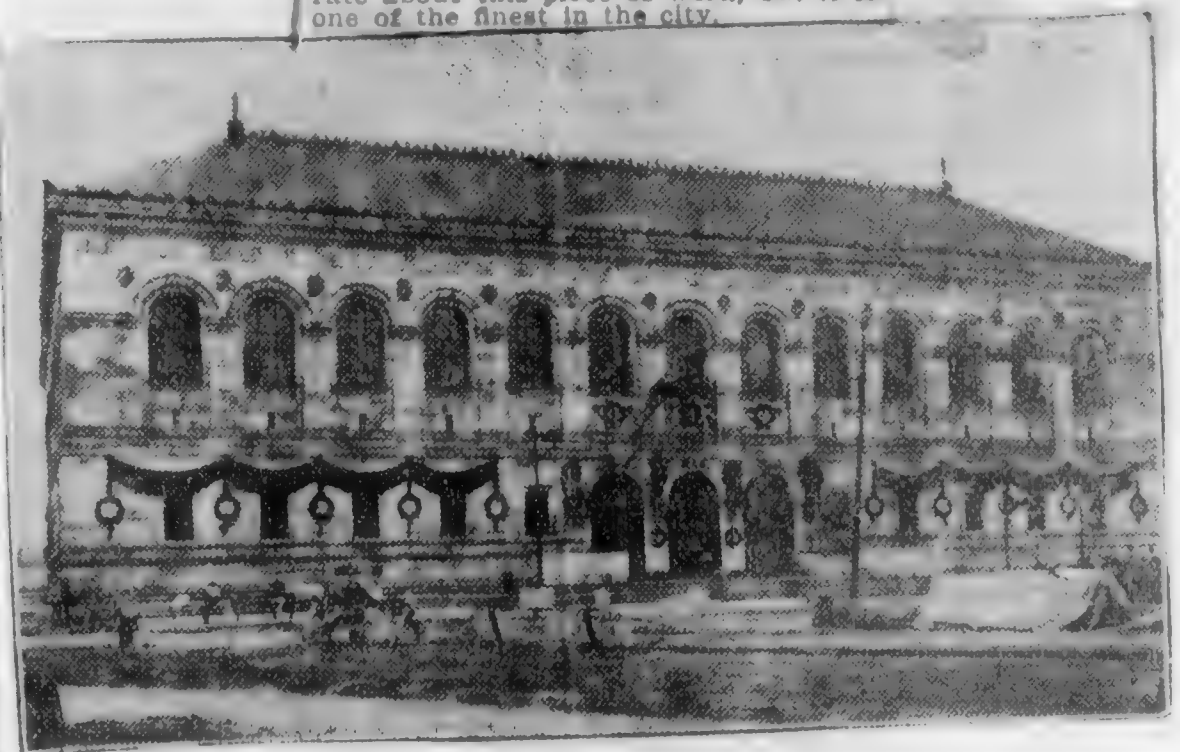
THE LIBRARY IN MOURNING GARB.
The heavy folds of black make sharp contrast with the white walls of the building.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CL, NO. 78.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1901.

One of the prettiest bits of artistic work is that done in the draping of the Public Library. A broad band of black flanks each side of the main entrance, and from this band, between each of the windows, and suspended by a smaller band of black, is suspended a large ivy wreath interwoven with black and white crepe. The lights at the entrance are hidden in greenery, and just above the doorway are three ivy wreaths, interwoven with black and white crepe, while above all is the American flag. There is nothing elaborate about this piece of work, but it is one of the finest in the city.



Boston Journal.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1901.

The Public Library drapings were completed in the morning, and the effect is by far the best in the city. There is no more monumental building in Boston, if in the country, than the Public Library, none that is better adapted to funeral decoration if properly applied. In this case it is applied with perfect taste, in perfect accord with architectural demands. There are two large green wreaths, tied with black, between the doors, and three more wreaths on the three relief sculptures let into the wall above the door arches. Twined in the lamp brackets is simple green. And over the lower story windows, along the stretch of free stone across the building on each side of the entrance, a band of black is draped with black knots. Between each window a wreath, wound with black, is suspended by black from the main belt. The flag is at half mast. And that is all.

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1901.

The Public Library is the only building in the city that showed any sign of mourning yesterday outside of the flag on the girls' Latin school. The decorations at the library were simple, and a broad strip of black over the first-floor windows and extending from the sides of the main entrance to the ends of the building. Between the windows a narrower band of black dropped from the broad strip, and pendant from this are wreaths of laurel and round with black. Three of these wreaths fill spaces over the main lights over the doors are branches of green laurel. This was the only one of the public buildings draped with mourning yesterday. Neither the state house nor the city hall had been touched by the decorator. The fire houses also were untouched, but a number of the police stations were draped by order of Supt. of Police Pierce.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1901

Decorations on the Public Library were completed yesterday, and are the most appropriate in Boston. The drapings are spplied with excellent taste, in perfect accord with architectural demands. Two large green wreaths, tied with black, hang between the main doors, and three more wreaths, with similar draperies, hang under the three windows above the doors. Simple green is twined in the lamp brackets. Over the windows of the lower story, on each side of the doors, a band of black is festooned along the whole front of the building. From the knave in this festoon wreaths of green hang by black cords between the windows.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

Sept 17 1901
There is a run on the works of Roosevelt at the public library before which the ordinary bank run pales. People who have never read anything from the pen of the great Roosevelt are now content with any scrap at all, and the general demand is so large that Librarian Whitney might set apart an alcove of the library for Rooseveltian readers, and then there would not be half room to go around. Historical students and readers have followed the writings of the president from the date of his first work, but those outside the dead line of research have not. The branch libraries and stations record the unwonted interest now manifested, and there is practically a premium just for a peek for any book from "Making the West" to "The American Ideals." If you want to read a book written by President Roosevelt instantan the probability is good that you will have to buy, and then thank your lucky stars that anything was to be found.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901

Post Office and Library Close
The Boston Post Office will close Thursday at ten o'clock. The Public Library with all its branches and stations will not open at all. Collector Gill announces that all the internal revenue offices and deputy collectors' offices will be closed. All Catholic schools in the Boston archdiocese will follow the example of the public schools in closing all day.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CX., NO. 91.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29, 1901.

ARTISTS AND THEIR WORKS.

Sargent's New Decoration in the Public Library Building.

Abbey's Additional "Holy Grail" Panels — French's Bronze Entrance Doors and St. Gaudens' Groups — Mrs. Gardner's Collection — Pennsylvania Schools.

Among the important events of the approaching season will probably be the placing of the Sargent decoration which is to be the pendant of the one already in place in the Public Library building. The decoration is said to be practically finished. A portion of it, "The Crucifixion," was one of the chief features of the recent Royal Academy exhibition in London. The new decoration is to vivify the Christian religion in its formal and spiritual aspects.

In balancing the present decoration, the development of primitive religion, the fragmentary effect produced by the existing work in contrast to the expanse of bare surface in the rest of the room. The effect, however, will not be complete until the third part of the scheme, representing "The Sermon on the Mount," is carried out upon the long wall above the staircase. The opposite long wall, together with the ceiling, will remain undecorated beyond some simple formal design and coloring necessary to unify the whole.

The remaining "Holy Grail" panels for the delivery room, those by Edwin A. Abbey may possibly also be ready to go into position some time before next summer. Mr. Abbey had already practically completed them, but not being so satisfied with the effect, he decided to do them over again, with one exception. The completion of the ceiling has almost transformed the delivery room and immensely enhances the effect of the frieze. It brings things together and establishes a more definite relation between the richly colored pictures and the room as a whole. The ceiling itself now seems much higher than before; the finely wrought raised ornament in gold and color gives an effect of quiet elegance—superb and not in the least ostentatious.

With the Sargent and Abbey decorations once in place, but little more, if anything at all, will remain to be done in the way of mural or ceiling adornment in the entire Public Library building. The original proposition to decorate Bates Hall with mural paintings has been abandoned, for it is now felt that to make anything of a show room of it would conflict with its proper uses. The sculptural decorations in hand, however, are of great importance. Perhaps the first of the new sculptural work to go into place will be the bronze entrance doors by Daniel Chester French. Like Mr. Abbey, Mr. French had his work nearly finished at one time, but he was not satisfied with it, and he broke it up. The trustees have lately been considering the inscriptions for the doors.

Of the highest importance are the two groups designed to flank the entrance, that Augustus St. Gaudens has been commissioned with. Each group will comprise three figures, and something strikingly beautiful may be looked for. Indeed, the library exterior will not really be complete until these two groups are in place. Although many consider the Public Library the most beautiful building in the United States, we have not yet a true idea of its intended effect. When Mr. McKim showed his designs for the library to Mayor O'Brien, that frank-spoken executive exclaimed:

"Well, that is the worst case of Fort Warren I have seen yet!" "And in good truth," said Mr. McKim some time afterward, "the mayor was right in his characterization. The library will always be said, like a fortification, until the scheme of ornament planned for its facade is carried out. An essential feature of the design is the concentration of sculptured adornment about its portal, the composition having a triangular arrangement—the real low relief above the entrance forming the focal point, whence the eye will be diverted to the sculptured groups on either side. And although these groups are to stand detached and at some little distance from the building, artistically they form a portion of it, and add to its full beauty."

It is essential to the beauty of the library that the proper designing of the facade be begun at a suitable place for the place could not have been agreed upon, for the costliness of the work now nearly carried out is apt to postpone the undertaking of the much needed

improvement. The present aspect of the square is highly discreditable artistically. As if the lopsided twist that the great triangle gives to the library approach were not enough, the awkwardness of it is intensified by the ridiculous mantling imposed upon the square by the extraordinary rag-time gardening which fills the open space with the ensemble of a floral cake-cake—friskily chosen in its unconsciously ludicrous affectation of sedateness. A great and famous example of civic architecture in a city with the standing of Boston is, however, hardly the proper background for such an undignified performance. But it looks as if we might have to wait the day when the square is selected as the site for some great monument, decorative fountain or other important work of the kind, before we can get rid of the incubus. May the day be hastened by some public-spirited benefactor giving or bequeathing the money for that specific purpose!

New York Times Sept. 29, 1901

In one of the *New York Times* I had outside the meeting room some interesting facts in regard to the action of the Boston Public Library last year in declining to place on its shelves several well-known and admired books of fiction were brought to light. The action of that library was not condemnatory as many persons believe, but an act of selection, due to a decision of long standing to purchase only a given number of novels out of the large mass which pour from the press. The librarian, in order to reach a decision, secured a large committee to read these novels and make formal reports on printed blanks furnished by him. From these reports, sometimes conflicting, sometimes in agreement as to certain books, he made up his decision and purchased the prearranged for number. The books not purchased were deferred for later consideration, or until such time as the library might be disposed to purchase them, which of course is a very different matter from actual condemnation.

New York Times

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

A gentleman interested in French literature recently applied to one of the most experienced and prosperous dealers in French books in one of our principal cities for a copy of a work on the poet Villon, by M. Paris. It is the latest of a series by competent critics and biographers on the poet.

He was told that the book was not in stock, but that he could order it. He was told that the book was not in stock, but that he could order it.

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Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29, 1901.
FIFTH LARGEST IN U. S.

Boston Public Library Has
Many Valuable MSS.

Writings of Prominent Americans in the
Chamberlain Collection.

All Admirably Arranged and Preserved
by Mr. Worthington O. Ford.

The manuscript department of the Boston public library is a distinct feature of the library system and as such was created by Mr. Putnam about three years ago. Mr. Worthington O. Ford, who was at that time connected with the U. S. treasury at Washington, was placed in charge of the new department. The ability to decide upon the authenticity of a manuscript requires expert skill in deciphering chirography. This, Mr. Ford declares, is not so much a feat of applied rules, as it is a matter of instinct. The sense which leads to discrimination between genuine and counterfeit handwriting must be in the blood, so to speak.

There have been perpetrated many forgeries of celebrated manuscripts, notable among which was the Robert Spring forgery of Washington. In this case, the duplication of the original manuscript was so perfect that even the thumb marks upon the paper were preserved in the counterfeit copies.

The Chamberlain collection of manuscripts is the largest single collection which is owned by the public library. This collection is shelved by itself in an ante-room, which opens out of the trustees' room. It comprises 3,000 manuscripts. There are both literary and historical divisions embraced within this collection.

Judge Chamberlain was an enthusiast on the subject of old manuscripts. He made it the work of a lifetime to collect and preserve in a suitable form all such rare documents as he could obtain. During the years when Judge Chamberlain was the busiest in making his collection the cost of a single manuscript, owing to the slight demand, was small.

Now a distinguished manuscript which is known to be authentic, sells at a price that is almost startling. As in the case of the French auction which occurred recently, one manuscript, relating to Salem witchcraft, brought \$75. Taking modern values as a standard, the Chamberlain collection of manuscripts represents many thousands of dollars.

The practical man wonders why it is that these old documents are preserved at such great cost. It is because they create tangible links between the past and the present. They preserve history and biography in an actual form. Upon their pages the impression of lives other than our own has been cast. They contain the real flavor of human experience. That is why these old bits of paper, often yellow and blurred and broken, possess the value which they do for the one who is a specialist in human evolution.

The Chamberlain collection has preserved the history of American literature in a unique form. The Chamberlain collection of manuscripts contains "Phantom's History of Salem Witchcraft," the "Lives of Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren and epochs in the lives of Miles Standish, John Alden and Gov. Bradstreet. These subjects have all been treated after the manner of the collection relating to American literature.

The manuscripts of a separate collection have been bound together and the whole forms a library numbering many volumes. With the exception of those containing the lives of Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren, the books are plainly bound in cloth.

The Chamberlain collection likewise contains many novelties which possess rare interest. Among these is a notebook containing memoranda, written by Tom Moore. The contents of this little book have not as yet been deciphered. The chirography is so fine and delicate that it can only be read with difficulty, but when the characters have been interpreted there can be no doubt as to the interest that will attach itself to the revelation.

Another valuable book is a copy of the first English edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and also a copy of George Bancroft's first poems. On account of the mediocrity of the poems, Bancroft tried, during the later years of his life, to call in this edition. That he was not altogether successful the copy in the Chamberlain collection proves.

It was only recently that two of Bancroft's nephews visited the Boston library. Among the books shown was this small one of poems. Neither of the gentlemen had ever seen a copy of these poems, nor knew even that one was in existence.

One of the most interesting features connected with a collection of old manuscripts is to be found in the arrangement and the preservation of these documents in volumes. Manuscripts which are valuable must be treated with the utmost care and delicacy. This is work that requires an expert. The man to whom is intrusted the preservation of the manuscripts owned by the Boston library is Mr. James Forbes.

The process to which Mr. Forbes subjects these worn and discolored pieces of paper is one that needs tactile rather than mechanical skill. It is a labor of the hands.

The best way to treat a broken manuscript is to mount it on silk. The silk which is used for mounting is of very fine texture, being not unlike chiffon in its appearance. A gauze-like material is chosen, so that the reading of the manuscript will not be prevented. The glue which is used in the adhesion converts the manuscript into a tough substance which it would be practically impossible to tear. In this way a document may be preserved for all time.

Choice manuscripts are always arranged in volumes for their better preservation. The binding of manuscripts is performed by a process called "chasing."

placing of the Sargent decoration which is to be the pendant of the one already in place in the Public Library building. The decoration is said to be practically finished. A portion of it, "The Crucifixion," was one of the chief features of the recent Royal Academy exhibition in London. The new decoration is to typify the Christian religion in its formal and spiritual aspects.

In balancing the present decoration, the development of primitive religion, it will to a great extent overcome the fragmentary effect produced by the existing work in contrast to the expanse of bare surface in the rest of the room. The effect, however, will not be complete until the third part of the scheme, representing "The Sermon on the Mount," is carried out upon the long wall above the staircase. The opposite long wall, together with the ceiling, will remain undecorated beyond some simple formal design and coloring necessary to unify the whole.

The remaining "Holy Grail" panels for the delivery room frieze by Edwin A. Abbey may possibly also be ready to go into position some time before next summer. Mr. Abbey had already practically completed them, but not being satisfied with the effect, he decided to do them over again, with one exception. The completion of the ceiling has almost transformed the effect of the frieze; it brings things together and establishes a more definite relation between the richly colored pictures and the room as a whole. The ceiling itself now seems much higher than before; the finely wrought raised ornament in gold and color gives an effect of quiet elegance—superb and not in the least ostentatious.

With the Sargent and Abbey decorations once in place, but little more, if anything at all, will remain to be done in the way of mural or ceiling adornment in the entire Public Library building. The original proposition to decorate Bates Hall with mural paintings has been abandoned, for it is now felt that to make anything of a show room of it would conflict with its proper uses. The sculptural decorations in hand, however, are of great importance. Perhaps the first of the new sculptural work to go into place will be the bronze entrance doors by Daniel Chester French. Like Mr. Abbey, Mr. French had his work nearly finished at one time, but he was not satisfied with it, and he broke it up. The trustees have lately been considering the inscriptions for the doors.

Of the highest importance are the two groups designed to flank the entrance, that Augustus St. Gaudens has been commissioned with. Each group will comprise three figures, and something strikingly beautiful may be looked for. Indeed, the library exterior will not really be complete until these two groups are in place. Although many consider the Public Library the most beautiful building in the United States, we have not yet a true idea of its intended effect. When Mr. McKim showed his designs for the library to Mayor O'Brien, that frank-spoken executive exclaimed:

"Well, that is the worst case of Fort Warren I have seen yet!"

"And in good truth," said Mr. McKim some time afterward, "the mayor was right in his characterization. The library will always be said, like a fortification, until the scheme of ornament planned for its facade is carried out. An essential feature of the design is the concentration of sculptured adornment about its portal, the composition having a triangular arrangement—the seal in low relief above the entrance forming the focal point, whence the eye will be diverted to the sculptured groups on either side. And although these groups are to stand detached, and at some little distance from the building, artistically they form a portion of it, and are essential to its full beauty."

Likewise essential to the beauty of the library is the proper designing of Coppley square. It seems a pity that before the appraising of the streets about the square was begun a suitable plan for the place could not have been agreed upon, for the costliness of the work now nearly carried out is apt to postpone the undertaking of the much needed

is fastened by some such expedient as a factor giving or keeping the money for that specific purpose.

N. Y. Times Sept 29, 1901

In one of the ~~rooms~~ ~~of the~~ ~~Public Library~~ ~~building~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~Public Library~~ ~~last year~~ ~~in~~ ~~declining~~ ~~to~~ ~~place~~ ~~on~~ ~~its~~ ~~shelves~~ ~~several~~ ~~well-known~~ ~~and~~ ~~admired~~ ~~books~~ ~~of~~ ~~fiction~~ ~~were~~ ~~brought~~ ~~to~~ ~~light~~. The action of that library was not condemnatory as many persons believe, but an act of selection, due to a decision of long standing to purchase only a given number of novels out of the large mass which pour from the press. The librarian, in order to reach a decision, secured a large committee to read these novels and make formal reports on printed blanks furnished by him. From these reports, sometimes conflicting, sometimes in agreement as to certain books, he made up his decision and purchased the prearranged number. The books not purchased were deferred for later consideration, or until such time as the library might be disposed to purchase them, which of course is a very different matter from actual condemnation.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

A gentleman interested in French literature recently applied to one of the most experienced and prosperous dealers in French books in one of our principal cities for a copy of a work on the poet Villon, by M. Paris. It is the latest of a series by competent critics and biographers.

The Chamberlain collection has preserved the history of American literature in a unique form. The Chamberlain collection of manuscripts contains "Pham's History of Salem," the "Lives of Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren and epochs in the lives of Miles Standish, John Alden and Gov. Bradstreet." These subjects have all been treated after the manner of the collection relating to American literature.

The manuscripts of a separate collection have been bound together and the whole forms a library numbering many volumes. With the exception of those containing the lives of Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren, the books are plainly bound in cloth.

The Chamberlain collection likewise contains many novelties which possess rare interest. Among these is a notebook containing memoranda written by Tom Moore. The contents of this little book have not as yet been deciphered. The handwriting is so fine and delicate that it can only be read with difficulty, but when the characters have been interpreted there can be no doubt as to the interest that will attach itself to the revelation.

Another valuable book is a copy of the first English edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and also a copy of George Bancroft's first poems. On account of the mediocrity of the poems, Bancroft tried, during the later years of his life, to call in this edition. He was not altogether successful in the copy in the Chamberlain collection proves.

It was only recently that two of Bancroft's nephews visited the Boston library. Among the books shown was this small one of poems. Neither of the gentlemen had ever seen a copy of these poems, nor knew even that one was in existence.

One of the most interesting features connected with a collection of old manuscripts is to be found in the arrangement and the preservation of these documents in volumes. Manuscripts which are valuable must be treated with the utmost care and delicacy. This is work that requires an expert. The man to whom is intrusted the preservation of the manuscripts owned by the Boston library is Mr. James Forbes.

The process to which Mr. Forbes subjects these worn and discolored pieces of paper is one that needs tactile rather than mechanical skill. It is a labor of the hands.

The best way to treat a broken manuscript is to mount it on silk. The silk which is used for mounting is of very fine texture, being not unlike chiffon in its appearance. A gauze-like material is chosen, so that the reading of the manuscript will not be prevented. The glue which is used in the adhesion connects the manuscript into a tough substance which it would be practically impossible to tear. In this way a document may be preserved for all time.

Choice manuscripts are always arranged in volumes for their better preservation. The binding of manuscripts is performed by a process called "hinging."

A collection of manuscripts is always illustrated by lithographs or steel engravings when it is possible to obtain them. This class of pictures is mounted by a process termed "inlaying." In order to inlay an engraving properly upon a blank page it must be so ingeniously placed there that, to the observer, it has the appearance of having been stamped upon the leaf. It is only after the page has been turned that one can detect traces of adhesion appearing through the paper.

The bulk of the manuscripts which is owned by the Boston library is stored in the manuscript room. This is a small apartment which opens out of the gallery in the children's room. In the room are housed the manuscripts which were collected by Rufus W. Griswold, and which include letters written by Edgar Allan Poe, the manuscript sermons of Thomas Starr King, and also a very large collection of documents relating to the history of the abolition era. These latter include documents from the pens of William Lloyd Garrison and Helen Maria Chapman, and also a. W. Higginson's famous letter relating to John Brown, John Bishop Estlin and Dr. Edward A. Phelps.

One of the rarest treasures which is owned by the public library is a collection of letters written by Bayard Rustin for the New York Tribune. These letters have been preserved in the manuscript form in which they were sent to the composing room of the Tribune. The sections into which the manuscripts were cut by the printers have been placed together so carefully that the appearance of the original copy has been almost perfectly restored.

The collection of manuscripts owned by the Boston public library ranks about one-fifth in size as compared with similar collections that are the property of kindred institutions in the United States.

licity of a manuscript requires expert skill in deciphering chirography. This, Mr. Ford declares, to be not so much a feat of applied rules, as it is a matter of instinct. The sense which leads to discrimination between genuine and counterfeit handwriting must be in the blood, so to speak.

There have been perpetrated many forgeries of celebrated manuscripts, notable among which was the Robert Spring forgery of Washington. In this case the duplication of the original manuscripts was so perfect that even the thumb marks upon the paper were preserved in the counterfeit copies.

The Chamberlain collection of manuscripts is the largest single collection which is owned by the public library. This collection is shelved by itself in an ante-room which opens out of the trustees' room. It comprises 35,000 manuscripts. There are both literary and historical divisions embraced within this collection.

Judge Chamberlain was an enthusiast on the subject of old manuscripts. He made it the work of a life-time to collect and preserve in a suitable form all such rare documents as he could obtain. During the years when Judge Chamberlain was the busiest in making his collection the cost of a single manuscript, owing to the slight demand, was small.

Now a distinguished manuscript which is known to be authentic, sells at a price that is almost startling. As in the case at the French auction which occurred recently, one manuscript, relating to Salem witchcraft, brought \$75. Taking modern values as a standard, the Chamberlain collection of manuscripts represents many thousands of dollars.

The practical man wonders why it is that these old documents are preserved at such great cost. It is because they create tangible links between the past and the present. They preserve history and biography in an actual form. Upon their pages the impression of lives other than our own has been cast. They contain the real flavor of human experience. That is why these old bits of paper, often yellow and blurred and broken, possess the value which they do for the one who is a specialist in human events.

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Usually the Table is Peaceable and Quiet.

Woman has always been considered as a sparing reader of the daily papers. This is a mistake, and if anyone has reason to think that all women pass the newspapers by he has but to interview the attendant in the newspaper room at the public library and hear what he has to say about the table in his room which is devoted exclusively to the members of the fair sex.

That table is situated in the southwest corner of the reading room, and enjoys the best advantages as far as light, air and exclusiveness are concerned. Upon it is a sign which reads:

"This table reserved for women."
There are tales of wrongs, tales of troubles, tales of conquests, victories and squalls, incidents that shed light on all the vagaries of femininity, and anecdotes which are all but impossible in their uniqueness.

"That corner," said one of the attendants with a graceful gesture, "is the most interesting part of this institution, and a man can sit here day after day for a year and never see the same things happen twice in succession. In the first place, it might be well to say that the women of today are getting more and more familiar with the daily press, and are devoting much of the time that she generally gave to other things to her paper. It is a sign of progression, and one of the distinguishing marks of the era in which we live. We have heard of the athletic girl, the girl in business, the new woman, but we have never fully considered the question of the newspaper girl, and I think she is one of the most remarkable of them all.

Why, as recently as six years ago we did not have one-twelfth of the newspaper readers among the women that we have today, and the table in the old room upstairs was deserted when you compare it with this one.

"Gradually it has been growing until now there is not a minute of the day from the time we open until the closing hour that there is not at least two readers there, and at certain times of the day there is not room enough by half.

Sunday afternoon is our busiest time and the ladies' own corner is sometimes a sight to see. Monday night is good when the New York and other Sunday papers are on the boards. We have two main classes of customers, the regulars and the transients, the regulars afford us the greatest opportunities for study and observation and the transients make the incidents that go to break the monotony.

"Without fail each morning the first regular reader comes in shortly after opening time, sits herself in her own particular seat, gathers the papers about her and commences to read them through. That is one of the distinctive features of the women readers, they always read a paper from A to Z before they get through with it, and are not like most men, who skip the parts that do not interest them exorbitantly, and satisfy themselves with reading the headlines almost entirely.

"I have often noticed the women read a paper. They take it up, look at the first page intently for a minute, and then go all through the other pages, merely glancing at them, stopping here and there to read a paragraph, and finally wind up on the last sheet, which many of them read first. After this preliminary canter they go back to the post again and get down to business. If any stories are continued from the first page she generally begins on those, and after reading the part on the first page will then hunt all over the paper for the continuation. This is where most of them fail, and I have seen a reader flounder about the pages of a newspaper, looking up and down each column three and four times, trying to find the continuation of the article she had begun on the first page, and sometimes they give it up in despair.

"We have one elderly customer who reads nearly every paper on the floor; that is to say, all the more noted ones of the larger cities. I counted 47 papers one day that she devoured, and I never tire looking at her.

"She arrives here about 10 o'clock and starts with the Boston papers and gives them thorough attention. She will then have me bring her all the others as fast as she wants them, and never lets up until the list is complete. She stays until 3 and 4 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock she brings a cracker or a piece of cake or something in her bag to do her business.

"She is a very pleasant-looking old person and has an air about her that indicates an exceptional education. Why she spends nearly all of her time on the newspapers I cannot see. Sometimes one is missing and then she is wroth and tells me of the inefficiencies of the library system and the employees.

"She has a rival who is not as regular as she, however, and who reads a great many foreign papers as well as American. Sometimes the two of them hit upon the same paper at the same time, and while there are never any words between them, each will resign the sheet to the other with an air of long-suffering toleration of the other's selfishness.

"There are many visitors to the table, many women who come in and spend a half-hour or so and never come back again. We have quite a number of strangers here who come from a distance and who drop in to read their home paper, and frequently they afford us some amusement.

"We have had several young women sit there and pore over a paper from their homes for hours at a time, reading every word of it, advertisements and all, and once or twice when there was nothing left for them to read they have bent their heads on the beloved sheet and cried.

"There was one girl from Georgia, she got one of the Atlanta papers, and before she was half way through with it she was weeping silently to herself behind the paper. She tried not to let anyone see her, but one motherly old lady, sitting near, discovered her in tears, and the fair southerner told her that the paper made her so lonesome that she simply could not help it.

"Occasionally there have been several meetings of strangers from the same distant town at the table through their inquiries for their home paper. One afternoon a young woman came in and asked for one of the Denver papers, and shortly afterward another called for the same paper. I told her it was at the table. I told her it was at the table.

few minutes the two of them had introduced themselves and were happily overjoyed to find that they came from the same town so many miles away.

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"One would be surprised at the large number of people living in Boston whose homes are in the far west or the south. People from other parts of New England and Canada, and even Europe are more or less common, and one rather expects to see them, but south-erners and westerners as a rule are looked upon as strangers in the Hub and yet from the large number of calls that I have for papers from those sections I should say that they send many people to Boston to live.

"The table is nearly always very peaceable, but occasionally a squall arises, and when one does arise it is pretty apt to be short, severe and ridiculous.

"The squally time of the day is between 4:30 and 5 o'clock, when the last editions of the papers are coming in, and I am preparing them for distribution. Of course I can show no discrimination, and must simply put the papers on the table and let those that want them take them.

"There are generally two to each paper, and sometimes more than that, and so one can expect a few tense moments, which will bring to some of the patrons known disappointment in not getting what they want.

"Some will occasionally remark that the library does not supply enough papers, and that some of the readers take an unnecessarily long time to read a sheet, but the little cloud only lasts for a second, and blows away very soon. Sometimes we have had complaints that certain ladies were concealing a paper, thus reserving it for use when the one they were reading would have been perused, and once or twice we have had to ask our customers not to sit on certain publications.

"The rule is, as you know, that each reader will have but one paper or one file at a time. The most unique thing that occurred along these lines was the 'trust'.

"The 'trust' was formed by six young women who came here every night about 4:30 and got seats around the table in such a manner that they could get hold of all the evening editions as soon as they came in, and once in possession of them they would read and exchange with one another until each had thoroughly examined all the papers.

"They made several enemies, and one or two complaints reached the desk, but there was nothing to be done about it. It was a trust and merely illustrated the covet and soullessness of big combinations.

"Once or twice there have been men who elected to sit at the table, and they were always asked to retire. As a rule, they always did, but there is a case on record where a man refused to leave the table, and told the attendants that it was an insult to ask him to.

"He got very wroth and informed all present that he was accustomed to appear in the company of ladies, and that his wife and sisters were eminently respectable, and he didn't see why any of 'these people' should object to his presence. The policeman took him away.

"Sometimes the attendant may be occupied and not see the man until he has been seated for some time, but there are some ladies who have been known to inform the intruder that he was out of his territory and asked him to move.

"Another nuisance to the readers is the lady who wishes to use the table for other than reading purposes, and we have had girls who came to write letters and one or two women who brought some knitting or sewing and made themselves comfortable, and made the table crowded, and some of the more outspoken drop pointed hints to them.

"It is also a trusting place for many folks, and scores of women make appointments to meet one another there."

NEW YORK CLUB WOMEN

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION

Striking Addresses on Women's Work in Planting Libraries in the Country Towns and in Helping Wage-Earners—Mrs. Florence Kelly's Pessimistic Views—A Complicated Piece of Machinery—Is the Federation

(Special Correspondence of the Transcript)

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 12. Conventional features were altogether missing from the seventh annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, announced in the opening address by the president, Mrs. Cora Zabriskie of Brooklyn. "Amity is better than animosity," was cordially lived up to through the entire three days session.

The convention met in the imposing new building of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, in an audience room rich with music and fresco and mellow stained windows. One drawback there was to the drowsy. One drawback there was to the beautiful room; up among the broad-winged angels in the dome there lives a mocking imp of an echo, who persistently talked back to the speakers, to their dire discomfort. The federation was welcomed by a member of the board of women managers of the Pan-American Exposition, Mrs. Adelbert West. After enlarging upon the amazing developments which have so swiftly altered our political horizon, Mrs. West said:

"How shall we meet the changes which such a concentration of energy must imply? how shall we force the accumulated culture of the past two and a half centuries to follow in the paths where commerce and industry are carrying us?"

"What question must be answered largely by the clubs? Just such organizations of well-trained, well-informed women. There are now in the United States 1200 women's clubs, some of them with a large membership, pledged in one way or another to further what may be called 'the higher influence of our civilization.' They are not merely amusement clubs, they are in the main working clubs either for self-improvement or public benefit. They are the direct result of that spirit of individualism which demanded and obtained a social reconstruction after our Civil War. The impulses which were kindled under the snows of New England and burned its way southward until it melted the shackles from a race in bondage, also fought and won the battle for the higher education of women in America."

"That the American woman in this era of her intellectual training and practical experience should exert an influence in public affairs is but to perform a duty when the opportunity is created."

"What, it may be asked, is the underlying motive for all this advancement, this effort to lift, to lead and to rally? One word answers the question—the home. That is the warp of our national life and the firmness and endurance of the woven pattern depends wholly on its straightness and its strength."

Mrs. Zabriskie, the president, responded to the address in very few words, ignoring her oratorical opportunity for an imposing "annual address." Indeed Mrs. Zabriskie is rather capable than impressive. She was simply dressed throughout the convention, as indeed were most of the women on the platform. May we hope that this reform has come to stay?

Notable visitors were next called to the platform, among them that "Mother of Clubs," the venerable "Jennie June" Croly. The Federation rose as one woman as Mrs. Croly spoke her word or two of affectionate greeting. The gist of it is contained in this sentence: "The club woman is the best I have found in America, or all over the world." Scarcely were we seated when a resolution of sympathy for Mrs. McKinley brought us again to our feet.

After an infinitely tedious rollcall of the 26 clubs in the Federation, we were treated to a course of reports, of which the most interesting, by the nature of things, was that of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Louise Van Loan Lynch. It seems that the clubs in the organization are committed to almost every known cause under heaven; they are agreed at only one point, an avowed purpose for improvement for self or for the whole human family.

The afternoon of the first day was devoted to discussion of the work of the clubs in the founding and shepherding of public libraries in the small towns of the State. The chairman of the library committee, Mrs. C. O. H. Craske of Brooklyn, reports that a canvass has been made of all the small towns in New York to learn how many of them possess so much as an apology for a free library. The committee wrote personal letters to some clergymen in each of the two hundred towns of over five hundred inhabitants, which proved to be quite bookless, asking whether he did not think that, with help from outside, public opinion might be stirred up to the establishment of a library. The replies were not always cordial. One clergyman assured the committee that their suggestion would not be received with toleration in his town; his people had access to that great public library, the Bible; and he personally should oppose the introduction of works of profane fiction into the village lest their influence divert attention from the study of Holy Writ. Despite this sort of opposition the clubs propose to go right

upside down. Just see what they have done in the last twenty years, crowding men out of everything; you find them in business, medicine, law, the pulpit (they are welcome to that), postoffices, registers of deeds, superintendents of public instruction, mining experts, engineers, electricians, remodeling experts, bankrupt firms, editors, and the trouble is they are so blamed honest and efficient that when they are once in they can't be got out and a man has no chance at all.

"Look at it right here in Brooklyn, that Woman's Health Protective is a perfect torment; a man can't have the privilege of tormenting a woman in a public conveyance, or on a platform; they won't let a spital dog run the street, which must be kept as clean as a billiard table; even the school commissioners, they are after the school commissioners, too. Then there is that West End Woman's Republican Club; we know at the next election we have got to reckon with them. Why, only last fall, two silver-tongued women went to Albany and one got a law passed allowing taxpayers women to vote on certain things—just an entering wedge—and the other got another law passed giving a widow the right to be buried by the side of her husband, taking a mean advantage of a man in that way. Just see what that Consumers' League has done, thousands of dollars lost to the sweet shops. Now if they get hold of the libraries, they'll go through them with a wire sieve. They've made trouble enough. No, no, keep 'em down. The Bible says, after God created man he rested, but after he created woman there is nothing more said about rest."

Quite crushed, I turned to the library people themselves, and they reply as follows:

Washington, July 20, 1901.
Dear Madam—I have your note of July 17 asking my opinion on the question, "Should the board of directors of public libraries include women?" Without offering a direct opinion, I might suggest the following considerations:

- (1) The constituency of the ordinary public library of today is composed of at least fifty per cent of women and children. (If speak of libraries doing popular work; ordinary circulating and reference libraries.)
- (2) Many of the libraries most successful in this class of work, particularly in the management of town libraries, and most of the assistants, are women.
- (3) The library boards in certain cities (e. g., in Minneapolis), whose libraries are successfully administered, already include women.

Heber Putnam,
Librarian of Congress.

Boston, Mass., U. S. A., July 18, 1901.
Dear Madam—In reply to your letter of July 17 I would say that valuable service is rendered by women as members of school committees and other municipal organizations. I think that this might especially be the result of placing women on the boards of control of town libraries.

James L. Whitney, Librarian.
Wednesday was

MUSIC AND DRAMA

"WOODSTOCK" AGAIN

Unique Copy of Pocock's Play at the Public Library—Formerly the Property of the Actor John Gilbert

When it was announced that the Old South Historical Society would present Isaac Pocock's play of "Woodstock," interest among students of the drama as found. There was none in F. E. Chase's Boston, and none in the James G. Permy collection, although that poet had many dramas founded on Scott's works. The play is so rare that its very existence was doubted by some of those most interested, and the statement that the Historical Society had found a copy at the Boston Public Library led one or two prominent collectors to insist that it must be a manuscript copy. The play at the library, however, is in the Gilbert collection, a small library of theatrical books which belonged to the late John G. Gilbert and which is now in the same room with the Barton Library. The book is in an excellent state of preservation, although it is marked for stage use, many of the pages showing stage directions in pencil, while several of the longer speeches have been shortened by a free use of the pen in striking out line after line. The book has Mr. Gilbert's autograph on the cover and also on one of the printed pages, and it would be interesting to know where it was used and what performances of the play have been given in this country, as after an extended search we have only been able to find the six performances which were mentioned in this column last Saturday.

The title-page says that the play was written by Isaac Pocock, author of "Rob Roy," "Antiquary," "Montrose," etc., the last word covering many and many a good and bad play. Pocock, who was born in 1752 and died in 1833, was an artist when he produced his first success, "Yes or No," which was published in London in 1809. The next year he printed two plays, "Hilt or Miss," a musical farce like his first success, and "Twenty Years After," a melodrama. He dramatized several of Scott's novels as soon as they appeared, his greatest success being his "Rob Roy Macgregor," which the "Woodstock" play-book gives as "Rob Roy." Sometimes another publisher took his plays, sometimes another. The "Woodstock" bearing the imprint of John Miller, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, 1828. The price of this book was three shillings, and Miller, who published many works on the drama, had evidently brought it out as soon as the play had been produced at Covent Garden.

In the printed copy is a rhymed prologue which was spoken by Mr. Cooper, the actor who played Markham Everard, and an epilogue of the same style spoken by Mrs. Chatterley, an actress of fair ability who took the part of Alice Lee. The prologue is really an apology from Pocock for daring to dramatize the story of the Great Unknown, for it will be remembered that at that time Sir Walter Scott was not acknowledged as the author, and although there were many who knew who was writing the Waverley Novels, yet the public acknowledgment of their authorship was not made until the year after "Woodstock" was produced, when the whole world was let into the secret at the dinner of the Theatrical Fund at Edinburgh. The prologue is such a good example of the style of versification that pleased at the beginning of the last century that we give it entire:

"Ladies and gentlemen—nay, do not start, Each actor's ready perfect in his part, No one is absent, no one taken ill, But all are here, forthcoming as per bill.

With supplicating air and formal guise Yet comes the Prologue, to apologise: 'Tis for the author? No, he bade me say The dramatist only of the play.

All borrowed plumes he proudly scorns to wear;

Your meed of praise not e'en attempts to share.

Saves for the effort to select, combine, And imitate with the spirit of his line,

Whose fancy revels in exhaustless store, To give the stage one pleasing drama more,

No easy task, amid poetic bowers, To choose, where all are fair, the fairest flowers;

He gathered many, could not gather all, And e'en from these some precious leaves must fall.

Yet if with taste and skill the garland's wove—

A May-day offering to the shrine we love— If to his task your fostering care be lent, The object's gained, the dramatist's content.

This all his aim, to strut a pigmy elf, Where the enchanter will not move himself, But ne'er presume to claim that magic wand

With which the Master Spirit charms the land.

If then this Woodstock tale, in three hours' space,

Culled from three volumes, briefly we can trace,

Let your indulgence to his toils be shown, Give all your plaudits to the Great Unknown."

Parts in the play at its performance in Union Hall on the 28th of January are already to some extent assigned. The part of Louis Kernevy (or Charles II) will be taken by Thomas H. Reed of Andover, George G. Watkins of West Roxbury will be the Sir Henry Lee; Frederic Gilbert

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1901

MORE DECORATIONS AT LIBRARY

"The Crucifixion" Will Be Put in Place This Month—Progress on Other Works

The Sargent decoration for the Boston Public Library, "The Crucifixion," is to be put in place this month. The whole series, typifying the Christian religion, will not, however, be completed until the third part of the scheme, representing "The Sermon on the Mount," is carried out upon the long wall above the main staircase. The remaining "Holy Grail" panels for the delivery room, by Abbey, will not be ready until next spring. Abbey had practically completed them, but was not satisfied with the effect and has decided to do them over again. The first of the sculptural decorations to go into place will be the bronze entrance doors, by Daniel C. French.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1901

LOWELL INSTITUTE FREE PUBLIC LECTURES IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

Founded by John Lowell, Jr., and Established in 1839

The PUBLIC COURSES of the Lowell Institute will be given this year, as in recent years, in Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston st. Admission to all lectures is FREE, but only by ticket. The several Courses, with time, place, instructions for securing tickets for reserved seats, etc., will be announced in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the Boston Public Library, and in the advertising columns of the BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, usually daily for one week before the beginning of each Course. Further information concerning these and other Courses of Lectures (for ADVANCED STUDENTS, for TEACHERS and for WORKINGMEN) may be found in the PROSPECTUS, to be had by sending to the CURATOR OF THE LOWELL INSTITUTE, 491 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, an addressed stamped envelope.

The First Course of the 63rd Season will be

SEVEN LECTURES ON

THE BEARING OF MODERN DISCOVERY ON THE NEBULAR THEORY

1. The Problem Stated. 2. The Origin of the Sun. 3. The Origin of the Earth. 4. Spiral Nebulae and Evolution. 5. The Internal Evidence of the Nebular Theory. 6. The Objections that may be Urged. 7. The General Conclusion.

SIR ROBERT S. BALL, LL.D., F.R.S.

Professor in the University of Cambridge, England, and formerly Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

This course, appointed for Mondays and Thursdays beginning Oct. 14, is unavoidably POSTPONED to Oct. 28, 31; Nov. 4, 7, 18, 20 and 23.

The Second Course will be EIGHT LECTURES ON

THE GREAT COMPOSERS OF CLASSICAL SONG

With vocal and instrumental illustrations. Vocalist, MISS PAULINE CRAMER, Pianoforte, the LECTURER.

1. The Predecessors of Schubert: Bach, Mozart, Beethoven. 2. Schubert. 3. Mendelssohn and Schumann. 4. Franz. 5. Liszt. 6. Brahms. 7. Bruckner. 8. Wagner. 9. Strauss, Strauss, Strauss.

CARL ARMBRUSTER, ESQ.

Musical Adviser to the London County Council.

On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7.45 P. M.

Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1901.

This course will be REPEATED on Wednesday and Saturday AFTERNOONS at 2.45 P. M., beginning Wednesday, October 16.

A LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee.

TICKETS may be obtained FREE (by adults) at the Cadet Armory, for Sir Robert Ball's Course on FRIDAY, Oct. 11, at 4.30 P. M.; for Mr. Armbruster's EVENING Course on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, and for Mr. Armbruster's AFTERNOON Course, on MONDAY, Oct. 14, at the same hour.

W. T. SEDGWICK, Curator.

Charles F. Pidgeon, who by day gathers labor statistics at the State House and by night composes historical novels, has some new stationery. I saw yesterday a letter of his, typewritten on a cream sheet with a back of deep olive. This style makes it impossible to write on the wrong side, and no harm done if you do, while it rests the eyes when you turn over and conceal the contents from the letter carrier, unless he carries an X-ray. It is probably also used for signals in case of plotting. Much the same scheme prevails at the Public Library, where the fiction committee reports are made out on sheets of various colors: Yellow, "I don't like it"; white, "I like it"; blue, "I don't know what to think." At the library, however, each sheet tells in plain print at the top what the color signifies, while Mr. Pidgeon's purple is clear mystery. It may mean anything from "How do you like my new novel?" to "I added up the total capitalization of manufacturing column wrong; please don't tell."

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

VOL. CX., NO. 108.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1901.

MISS MARIE COOLIDGE MARRIED.

Associates in the Public Library Present at the Wedding.

Miss Marie Coolidge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin Coolidge of Woburn, and Mr. John H. Henry, son of J. E. Henry of Lincoln, N. H., were married at noon today at the Church of the Messiah. The bride is secretary of the Girls' Friendly Society, and has been an employee of the Boston Public Library for years. A large number of her associates in the library were present, as well as a delegation from the society of which she has been an officer. The Rev. John McGarr Foster, rector of the church, officiated. The groom was attended by Col. L. A. Merron of Malden. Miss Jennie F. Hartley of Lowell was maid of honor. The bride wore a travelling suit of dark blue broadcloth, with vest and cuffs of white embroidered in gold. Her white felt hat was trimmed with black velvet and ostrich tips. She carried bride roses.

The ushers were Messrs. Charles Greco, William W. Hicks and T. Frederick Murray of Cambridge, E. F. Badger of Providence, H. F. Harrington of Woburn and Dr. F. B. Foss of Roxbury. Mr. and Mrs. Henry will reside in Lincoln, N. H.

tician. He answered, "Not out of everything." I consider them capable of roared, "yes, capable of

turning the world

Oct. 19, 1901
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BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

Early arrivals at the Public Library one morning recently were grooved and shocked on seeing that the statue of Venus, near the entrance to the children's room, had been fitted as to its beautiful left wrist with a large tin growler. Whether it was placed there by some person in the interest of a modesty who objected to having the statue appear "clothed," as Professor Gildersleeve would say, "in the left hand," or by some visitor who still sore over the rejection of the Bacchante, had undertaken in this humble way to restore the element of humbleness to the library decorations, has not been ascertained. The booklet remained where it was for some hours.

Oct 21
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BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.

**BOSTON'S FIRST
LIBRARIAN DEAD**

HAVERHILL, Oct. 20.—Edward Capen, the first librarian of the Boston Public Library, died this afternoon. Today was the 80th anniversary of his birth. The death summons was unexpected, and it came in the form of an attack of heart trouble.

Mr. Capen was in his usual health yesterday and visited the Haverhill Library, of which he was librarian emeritus, and this afternoon he was all right. Just before 6 o'clock his heart pained him, and soon after he was dead.

Mr. Capen was for 22-1/2 years at the head of the Boston Public Library, afterwards coming to this city. He was born in Dorchester, the third son of the Rev. and Mary Hunting Capen, and he traced his ancestry from the Dorchester settlement in 1630.

His parents moved to South Boston, and there young Capen fitted for the Boston Latin School, from which he was graduated in 1858 with the Franklin medal.

He was graduated from Harvard in '42, and attended the Cambridge Divinity School in the class of '45. He preached for a year at Westwood, but declined the pastorate.

In 1847 he became private secretary to Dr. John Collins Warren. Two years later he was registered at the Harvard Medical School and attended the lectures of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. He was present at the first exhibition of the American Medical Society in London and Paris.

He was elected secretary of the Boston School Board in 1853, and in May of that year librarian of the Boston Public Library, preparing its first catalogue and its first six reports to the Boston City Council.

When the building on Boylston street (near Tremont) was erected he served as secretary of the commission under Chairman Robert C. Winthrop. In 1858 Professor Charles C. Jewett was elected superintendent of the library, but Mr. Capen retained his position as librarian. In November, 1874, he was elected librarian of the Haverhill Public Library, remaining such until two years ago, when he became librarian emeritus.

He was married in 1853, and his widow, who was the daughter of Dr. Saville of Quincy, and one daughter survive.

Oct. 20, 1901
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BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper

money was in Turkey, in Greece, in Alexandria, in France, in Portugal, in Poland and in England. He could estimate only what he had in Augsburg."

This is the starting point. President McKinley, on the eve of the day when he was struck by an assassin, told the new perspectives that were open to the world. He said sagely that commercial wars were without profit, that overproduction in America had to obtain by treaties new fields.

Europe will have to settle soon the grave and complex question of exchanges with America. The commercial future of the world demands a new, prodigious effort of human activity. This explains why the young men of the day incline to a commercial career. They are impelled by a force stronger than they. Everyone feels that the life of a nation depends as much upon activity in time of peace as upon courage in time of war.

The commercial man of today is a creator. He is a mathematician, a geographer, an artist making of the latest discoveries in practical application, an artist making of the beautiful the exquisite food of the mass. Commerce is, above everything, the tie that binds men, unites nations, confuses ranks, equalizes conditions. No other career is as really democratic. Politics is subservient to its will. The fate of elections, peace or war, depend upon the caprice of a broker or the temerity of a speculator.

People have thought of suppressing commerce. The state has been asked to take its place, which is that of intermediary, between producer and consumer. But commerce has its secret, its sleight-of-hand, its art and its practice. To learn them one must serve an apprenticeship, have a singular multiplicity of aptitudes and of capacities. Commerce has its armies—some slow, heavy and sedentary, others quick, alert and movable. It is in their ranks that one learns how to mobilize and to recruit. GABRIEL HANOTAUX.

(Copyright, 1901, W. R. Hearst.)

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The New Democracy

IN a letter written by one of the followers of the Duke of Cornwall and York on their great colonial tour, I find the following remarks on New Zealand:

"Here in New Zealand we have the most democratic of all civilized communities. What to us in Great Britain would seem the wildest Socialist doctrines are carried into practice, and yet one finds in New Zealand above all countries a strong imperialist sentiment, a universal and warm patriotism and loyalty to the British throne."

"There is no foolish talk here of the dangers of militarism, the abolition of war and the brotherhood of nations. There are even no pro-Boers."

"The Socialists of this colony have nothing in common with those of Battersea Park, who would fared badly did they ventilate their theories in this country. During our stay I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of all the members of the New Zealand ministry, and have had frequent opportunities of conversing with them—the very able man who is premier, the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon; the Hon. J. G. Ward, one of the most clever and justly popular men in the country, now postmaster-general and minister of railways; the Hon. James Carroll, the native minister, himself a Maori and a man of great ability; and the other men who compose the government of this flourishing colony."

"These are the men who have been chosen by the most democratic people under the British flag to represent them, in a land where the franchise is universal, every man and woman of age having a vote, and where the Maoris also from their own territories send their delegates to Parliament."

I have been in New Zealand and can endorse all that is in this letter.

The two greatest, termed democracies in Zealand and the United States are what we in Great Britain call the Conservatives, who and the large landed opposition.

But these men who lead the democracy are agogues of the old English and Australian but are men solid, of the highest ability, and integrity, of broad for the good of the country who in Great Britain probably attain to the political life, not fadd but men to whom c

Ask Yourself About Marriage

WHAT is the first question a young man should decide before marrying? There are many things to be considered in answering, but I should say the most important question for a young man to ask himself is: "Am I mentally and physically to undertake the responsibility of propagating the man race?"

That is the vital point in this marriage question. A man must have stamina.

He must have self-reliance. He must have the courage, which is the basis of a sound body, to undertake the marriage contract.

It is a crime for a sound body and mind and to bring into the world a dwarf or a person with an undeveloped brain marry a strong girl, physically and mentally, her blood will ameliorate the condition of the man, such a couple might bring into the world, but in a case of this nature is a poor lookout for the wife and her children.

If a man does not possess a healthy body and mind he should abstain from marriage. I am of the belief that it should be made compulsory to bar all who are not fit for marriage.

It is a crime for a sound body and mind and to bring into the world a dwarf or a person with an undeveloped brain marry a strong girl, physically and mentally, her blood will ameliorate the condition of the man, such a couple might bring into the world, but in a case of this nature is a poor lookout for the wife and her children.

If, on the other hand, a man is tall and physically strong, of money is of no use. Whether he has a dollar or a million has little bearing on the question. There may be

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Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1901.

DEATH OF EDWARD CAPEN.

He Was First Librarian of
Boston Public Library.

Held That Office 22 Years and Was at
Haverhill for 27.

Graduate of Harvard and Student Ex-
pert of Medicine and Theology.

HAVERHILL, Oct. 20.—Edward Capen, librarian emeritus of the local public library, died suddenly this evening at his home on Highland av.

The deceased was attending to his duties at the library yesterday and returned home last evening, it not being his custom since he was relieved of the active duties of librarian two years ago to spend evenings at the library. He had for several years suffered from arterial sclerosis and recently from acute enteritis.



EDWARD CAPEN.

Today he was about the house as usual, being very active until early this evening, when he collapsed from heart failure and lived only two hours.

His demise came as the greatest surprise to the attendants at the library, as after his departure for home last evening they planned to give him a pleasant surprise today, it being his 80th birthday. Today they sent a bouquet to his home and he was much pleased with the remembrance.

Mr. Capen was the oldest active library official in this country, and served for 22 years as librarian at the Boston public library. He was the first public librarian in that city, and came here 27 years ago, when the Haverhill public library was founded by the late E. J. M. Hale.

The local library building was not completed when he began his duties, and he spent the first 10 months in preparing and cataloging the 20,000 volumes. Since then it had increased until two years ago, when he became librarian emeritus, it contained over 70,000 volumes. Under his direction it became one of the leading public libraries in this state.

Mr. Capen was born in Dorchester Oct. 20, 1821, the third son of Rev. Lemuel and Mary Ann (Hunting) Capen. His two brothers are still living. They are John Capen, a retired merchant of Boston, and Charles Capen, who is a teacher in the Boston Latin school. His ancestry goes back in 17th century to 1630.

While he was quite young his father removed to South Boston, where, at the Hawes school, he was fitted for the Boston Latin school in 1839. There he graduated with the Franklin medal to enter Harvard college in 1839. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and graduated in the class of '42, attending Cambridge divinity school, class of '45.

He engaged for one year as minister over the Unitarian society at Westford, Mass., and at the end of that period was invited to settle as pastor of the parish, but declined. One year more he spent in the ministry with little success, owing to his sympathy with the views of Theodore Parker, at that time a draw back to a settlement in the ministry of his denomination.

In October, 1847, he secured a position with Dr. John Collins Warren as private secretary, and in 1849 his name was registered as a student at Harvard.

Post Oct 21 1901.

Unservant Citizen

At the Public Library last night I had the pleasure of seeing Mark Twain deep in large works, apparently preparing for this week's renewal of the war he is waging on the stump against Tammany. A friend of mine called my attention to Mark with the astonishing observation that the humorist had had his hair cut. I hadn't been aware Mr. Clemens was in town, which was nothing remarkable, as on his visit to Thomas Bailey Aldrich some months ago he managed to keep out of sight of the newspaper boys for nearly three days, and got away to New York without being interviewed.

We were just about to bear down on him and ask how he had come to have his hair cut, when one of the library custodians came along and we called his attention to the hair.

"That isn't Mark Twain," he said.

"That's C. W. Brigham."

There came next being a bet, but he wouldn't take our money on a sure thing. Mr. Brigham is certainly a passable imitation of the anti-Tammany orator. He is a great student of the history of his country and is said to know more about the literature growing out of the war for the Union than any other man in Boston.

In reply to "L. H. H.," who writes that he (or she) was unable to find Worthington C. Ford's "George Washington" on the Public Library catalogue, though Mr. Ford is head of one of the library departments, it has to be said that the impeachment is true. The library does not possess the book. The work carries a price which often prevents the library from acquiring important books.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX, NO. 113.

MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1901.

DIED ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY.

Edward Capen, Librarian of
Haverhill.

Was Librarian of Boston Public
Library for 22 Years—Oldest Man
in the State Occupying Such a
Position—Served 25 Years in
Haverhill.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

HAVERHILL, Oct. 20, 1901.—Edward Capen, librarian emeritus of the Haverhill Public Library, died this evening at his home on Highland avenue. He was at the library as usual yesterday. Today was his 80th birthday, and he had received several tokens of friendship.

He was, at the time of his retirement from active service in the local Public Library, two years ago, the oldest active librarian in the state, having served 25 years in the local library, having come here at its institution from Boston, where he had served in the Public Library as librarian for 22 years.

He was born in Dorchester, Oct. 20, 1821, the third son of the Rev. Lemuel and Mary Ann (Hunting) Capen, his two older brothers, John Capen, a retired merchant of Boston, and Charles Capen, a teacher in the Boston Latin school.

He graduated from Harvard in 1842, and from the divinity school in 1845.

For one year he was pastor of the Unitarian Society at Westford, Mass., and was invited to settle at Westford, but declined. He secured a position with Dr. John Collins Warren as private secretary, and in 1849 his name was registered as a student at Harvard.

He was married in 1850 to Ann Augusta, daughter of John and Mary Saville of Quincy, who survives him, with one daughter.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1901

RECENT DEATHS

OLDEST LIBRARIAN

Edward Capen, Formerly of the Boston Public Library

Mr. Edward Capen, librarian emeritus of the Haverhill Public Library, died Sunday evening. He was at the library as usual yesterday, which was his eightieth birthday. He was, at the time of his retirement from active service in the Haverhill Public Library, two years ago, the oldest active librarian in the state, having served twenty-five years in the library, having come to Haverhill at its institution from Boston, where he had served in the Public Library as librarian for twenty-two years.

He was born in Dorchester, Oct. 20, 1821, the third son of Rev. Lemuel and Mary Ann (Hunting) Capen, his two older brothers, John Capen, a retired merchant of Boston, and Charles Capen, a teacher in the Boston Latin School, being still alive. He graduated from Harvard in 1842, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1845. For one year he was pastor of the Unitarian Society at Westford, and was invited to settle as pastor, but declined. He secured a position with Dr. John Collins Warren as private secretary. In 1849 his name was registered as student at the Harvard Medical School. He remained with Dr. Warren until 1852. In January, 1852, he became secretary of the School Committee of Boston. He became librarian of the Public Library in May of that year.

He was married in 1850 to Ann Augusta, daughter of John and Mary Saville of Quincy, who survives him, with one daughter.

Boston Journal.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1901.

EMINENT LIBRARIAN

Edward Capen of
Haverhill Dead.

First Head of Boston
Public Library.

Emeritus Librarian at
Haverhill.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 20.—Edward Capen, the first librarian of the Boston Public Library, died this afternoon suddenly, this being the eightieth anniversary of his birth. The death summons was unexpected, and it came

FOR RANSOM
NO MONEY ON

OLD SOUTH COLL

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Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1901

One who writes in a New York paper of yesterday about "unclean hands" in the public libraries is entitled to a hearing not only in his own city, but in all others who own and are proud of similar institutions. As these libraries go now, each of them boasts lavatory features that are no ornament whatever unless made good use of, and it does seem as if those who deal out literature in the reading-rooms of these libraries should be invested with the power to refuse reading matter to any individual who doesn't appear clean enough to pass the books on unsold to the next applicant. The nearest way to the lavatory might be indicated by the attendant, and also the alternative path to the outer door, and the would-be reader could take his choice. Just a few such lessons would be tremendously effective not only on the example himself, but upon the lookers on. A lesson in wholesomeness is never amiss. To be sure, this isn't remedying conditions that may prevail in the homes of unpleasant guests of the library—that's another task which the library hopes only to lighten. But it is taking thought of an obligation that is in plain sight, and if we manage that successfully we shall be doing a good all-round service to the community.

Transcript Nov 4

Exhibitions in the Art Department of the Public Library

The monthly bulletin of the Public Library for November gives a complete programme of exhibitions to be held in the fine arts department at the central library and branches during the season of 1901-1902. At the central library, an exhibition of reproductions of drawings by the masters was opened on Nov. 1. On Dec. 1 there will be an exhibition of reproductions of American mural decorations; on Jan. 1 there will be an exhibition of the development of religious architecture; on Feb. 1 there will be an exhibition of the development of domestic architecture; on March 1 there will be an exhibition of the public buildings of the world; on April 1 there will be an exhibition of public squares; on May 1 there will be an exhibition of landscape painting; on June 1 there will be an exhibition of figure and portrait painting; and on July 1 there will be an exhibition of parks and gardens. These subjects are of immediate interest to the community, and are well chosen for the purpose of setting forth object lessons for the instruction of the public.

On Wednesday, Nov. 6, the following-named exhibitions will be opened at the branch libraries and stations: Brighton, the cathedrals of the world; Charlestown, colored photographs of miscellaneous views; Dorchester, ancient architecture; East Boston, colored photographs of European views; Jamaica Plain, colored photographs of American historical views; Roxbury, colored photographs of United States views; South Boston, medieval and modern architecture; South End, American parks; West End, American parks; West Roxbury, the cathedrals of the world; Station A, Greek sculpture; Station B, colored photographs of Europe; Station D, English cathedrals; Station F, French paintings; Station L, Florence and Venice; Station N, painting and sculpture; Station P, Renaissance sculpture; Station S, colored photographs of the United States; Station W, Great Britain; Station Y, Westminster Abbey; and Station Z, Italian painting. The exhibitions in the branches and stations will open on the first Wednesday of each month throughout the season, from October to May inclusive, and continue for two weeks. In the central library each exhibition will be opened on the first day of the month from October to July inclusive, and will continue for at least one week.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX, NO. 128.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1901.

POLICE AFTER BOOK LOVERS.

How the Boston Public Library Watches Applicants.

Story of a Stranger's Attempt to Take Out a Book—Pursued to His Lair—A Bad Scare After the Lights Were Out—Warning to Intending Readers.

The following, from the Washington Star, if not true, is at least entertaining: "I wonder," said a reflective-looking man who stood gazing at the Carnegie Library edifice, "if a fellow'll be able to get a book out of that library when it's in operation without having the police authorities of Washington on his trail?" "That remark," said his companion, "is about six and a half fathoms too deep for me. Elucidate."

"Well," said the reflective-looking man, "I tried to get a book out of the Boston Public Library a while ago, and it honestly looked to me for a while as if I was going to get it. I've more than half an idea yet that they've got the picture and Bertillon description at the headquarters of police in Boston. Never felt so criminal and degraded in my life as I did on that occasion, and all because I felt the need of something to read."

"I was up in Boston on a couple of months' business, and I took up my quarters at a boarding house in the Back Bay district. I had my evenings to myself, and as there isn't much worth speaking of going on down town in Boston after dark, I soon began to feel the need of reading material. I remembered the name of a certain book that had been recommended to me, and tried to get it at the Boston book stores. I couldn't get it, however, because it was out of print long ago. So, one afternoon, I hiked over to the Boston Public Library to see if I couldn't get the book."

"Have you got such-and-such a book?" I asked the gloomy-looking man at the library desk.

"Yes, we have it," said he, suspiciously.

"Good," said I, "I would like to read it."

"Um—you would, eh?" said the man behind the desk. "Very well."

"He got out a pile of blanks and handed me one of them to fill out. It contained about as many questions as a census schedule appertaining to the iron and steel industry. As a matter of fact, the blank differed in no essential particular from the blank handed to applicants for civil service examinations. I had to give my name in full, age, habits, occupation, residence for the past 15 or 20 years, state of my health and all that sort of rubbish, and it took me a good 20 minutes to digest that bunch of questions and fill in the answers. Then I pranced up to the desk with the filled-up blank, and patiently waited another 20 minutes for the solemn-looking cuss to pay some attention to me. I handed in the carefully prepared blank to him."

"There you are," said I, cheerfully. "I did the best I could with it. Now, would you mind getting the book or sending it for it for me, for I've got a lot of things to attend to before dark."

"Um—you don't get the book today, you know," said the sulky-looking chap behind the counter. "Just leave this blank with me, and you're case will be attended to."

"But," said I, "don't you issue books to the public here? And if you don't, what have I been spending all this time for filling out that blank?"

"You shall ascertain the reason later on," said the man, with stern reproof in his tone. "We shall perhaps be ready to issue the book to you some time tomorrow if you call around then."

"Well, I was so sore that I clomped out without saying anything more. It was all beyond me, the way that library was run, and I determined to let the book slide and to forget all about that repository of printed knowledge as soon as possible."

"I was sound asleep in my boarding house bed at 11 o'clock that night, and I guess everybody else in the house was in bed, too, when there came the most infernal ringing of the front door bell. The ringing was so angry and determined that I slid out of bed upon being awakened and went to the stair landing and rubbed down below to see what the trouble was. The landlady finally slipped on a bath robe and went down to answer the bell. When she opened the door my heart came into my mouth when I saw, dimly, in the doorway, the huge form of a gigantic cop, and when he inquired of the landlady, in a deep, gruff bass:

"Is there a man named Tara-rum living here?" mentioning my name. "Say, wouldn't that have deterred you? I fell into a tremor and began to wonder what I'd been doing, anyhow, to get the law after me. I hadn't been up to any criminal devilment that I was aware of, and yet, there was the big cop inquiring for me, and there was a donjon keep staring me square in the face. 'There is'

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX, NO. 129.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1901.

I see it is suggested that a sign be placed in the public libraries, next to the one requesting "gentlemen to spit in their hats," bidding readers to wash their hands before taking out books. It is a capital idea. Until the unwashed have found the way to the lavatory one of the librarians might go round the halls, armed with bowl and ewer and clean towels, and wherever a dirty hand appeared request the owner to wash it. After a while the public would really like such ablutions.

6 Nov. 7, 1901

BOSTON POST, The Representative Democratic Paper OF NEW ENGLAND.

Pidgin's Book on Burr's Amours Gets Into Public Library.

Another Boston Public Library controversy over the admission of new novels has just been nipped in the bud by the acceptance of Charles Felton Pidgin's "Blueness." Librarian Whitney told a reporter of the Post that it was time the book had been ordered and would soon be in the library.

Behind this seemingly commonplace occurrence there is an interesting story. As is well known, many members of the fiction-committee are in favor of rejecting such novels as in their view are not written with sufficient solicitude for the morals of the young person, mainly feminine, who form so large a part of the library's following.

New "Blueness" has for its real hero not Harmon Blueness, but Aaron Burr, a Vice-President of the United States, the man who killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, and the reputed figure in scores of affairs of the heart with beautiful and talented women, members of some of the most prominent families both East and South. Mr. Pidgin, the author of the book, while bringing his heaviest guns to bear upon what he characterizes as the "truducers of Burr's honor, patriotism and loyalty," makes no defence whatever against the charges of miscellaneous gallantry, and indeed, beyond leaving certain passages in Burr's career to be whitewashed or lampshaded according to the way the reader takes the situation, he leaves a rather jovial impression that Burr was an eminent Lothario. The first time that Blueness is made to speak of Burr, he says: "Mr. Burr, who make a business of enslaving the attentions of the fair sex are not apt to be paragons of either virtue or honor." To this no answer is made.

In describing the famous duel on Weehawken Heights the author introduces a pretty girl of the neighborhood, Kate Embleton, who afterwards becomes Burr's ward. What is the author's purpose in portraying this young girl's physical fascinations with minuteness? "She had a lithe and well-developed figure. Her cheeks were ruddy with the glow of health. Her eyes were assuredly black and full of a fire that in moments of excitement showed that she could be the truest of friends or the most determined of enemies. Her lips were full and red."

This is the young woman who some years later, having meantime quarrelled with her neighborhood lover about Burr and gone under his protection in a relation which Mr. Pidgin speaks of as "daughters," again meets the earlier sweetheart, flies to his arms in ecstasy, and then, deserting him the next moment when asked never to see Burr again, returns to the embrace of the latter.

Burr's own lips are made to confess the impeachment. On his return from Europe, being dined by old friends, he relates a meeting with the Princess Louise at Frankfurt.

"I begged some souvenir of our pleasant acquaintance," said he.

"I'll wager that you asked for something that she wore," broke in somebody.

"You are right, my learned friend," replied Burr. "I asked her for a garter, but she blushing refused."

Dorchester Beacon.
November 9, 1901.
FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1901.

CLUB NOTES.

It may be interesting to hear of the success of a little club named Butterflies, started one Saturday afternoon in the boys' and girls' library and reading room on Columbia road, Dorchester, two years ago by Mrs. John A. Fowle. There are about fifty members, says the Transcript, scattered in different parts of the city and country. Boys as well as girls and some of older growth lend a helping hand. The idea was suggested in the days of the Civil war. Among Mrs. Fowle's war relics nothing is more prized than the two picture books that did constant work. Their well worn condition tells of active service. It has suggested that the scrapbooks of the Butterfly club should be made of cambric, as they cost less to send by mail. Already more than fifty have been sent out. The first went to Havana, the next to Mexico, and the last to Virginia. A package is being prepared for Galveston. It is proposed to arrange a sort of circulating library composed of picture books as educators. They tell their own story without making any trouble of words. The tri-colored cambric has a telling effect and the different flags on the white background are pleasing. It is suggested that more pictures of notable men and women, especially of the resident and those in authority, be added, as these faces with their deeds pictured should be familiar to the rising generation. Nothing attracts better than good pictures. Games and picturebooks will soon be added in a room of a branch of the public library in one of the suburbs. This will be a restful change. Should anyone wish to add a scrapbook to this new feature of a circulating library to be started in Mexico, he or she may send to 651 Columbia road, Dorchester.

Letters have been received asking further particulars on the subject of the scrapbooks, one from Kansas City, Ark., that a parcel be sent to use for mission work. There has also been a call from Darlington, Oklahoma, for Indian school service. A package for each of these places will be sent for the Christmas season. Therefore, Mrs. Fowle would ask that Dorchester children and friends of the Butterfly club send as soon as convenient any book they have prepared. Already a large number of pictures have been sent in and children in the neighborhood of the little library building where the idea originated, are busy at work. There will be a meeting called some Saturday afternoon with date and place given later.

BOSTON HERALD.
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX, NO. 131.
FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1901.

The mayor transmitted a reply from the Public Library trustees to the council's request for a report on providing new quarters for the Charlestown branch. The reply states: "The trustees have given much consideration to the matter, and have examined properties and sites, but there is no property the purchase of which they are ready to recommend."

SUNDAY HERALD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX, NO. 133.
SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1901.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS.

Twenty-one free municipal exhibitions of art in as many sections of Boston every month, bringing directly to thousands of people the semblance of thousands of the most beautiful things in the world! That gives an idea of what the Public Library is doing for educating the masses to an appreciation of art. With such a work in progress, despite its limited means and the comparatively modest resources of its collections of photographs, engravings, etc., the possibilities may be seen to be great. Therefore not only should ample means be provided for this important work, but in the extension of the great central library which should signalize the approaching fifth anniversary of the first public library instituted in the world, a regular exhibition gallery, lighted from above, ought to be provided.

The library's programme for this season provides for a series of exhibitions every month in the central building on Conely square, in the nine branch libraries and in 11 of the stations. The exhibitions in the branches and stations will open on the first Wednesday of each month throughout the season, from October to May inclusive, and continue for two weeks. In the central library each exhibition will be opened on the first day of the month from October to July inclusive, and will continue for at least one week.

The monthly bulletin of the library for November gives a complete programme of exhibitions to be held in the fine arts department at the central library and branches during the season of 1901-1902. At the central library, an exhibition of reproductions of drawings by the masters was opened on Nov. 1. On Dec. 1 there will be an exhibition of reproductions of American mural decorations; on Jan. 1 the subject will be the development of religious architecture; on Feb. 1 the development of domestic architecture; on March 1, the public buildings of the world; on April 1, public squares; on May 1, landscape painting; on June 1, portrait painting; and on July 1, parks and gardens.

On Wednesday, Nov. 6, the following named exhibitions will be opened at the branch libraries and stations: Brighton, the cathedrals of the world; Charlestown, colored photographs of American historical views; Roxbury, colored photographs of European views; Jamaica Plain, colored photographs of American historical views; South end, American parks; West end, American parks; West Roxbury, the cathedrals of the world; station A, Greek sculpture; station B, colored photographs of Europe; station C, English cathedrals; station D, French painting; station E, painting and sculpture; station F, Renaissance sculpture; station G, colored photographs of the United States; station H, Great Britain; station I, Westminster Abbey; and station J, Italian painting.

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Boston Sunday Globe.
SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1901.
ART AND ARTISTS.

Very Attractive Exhibition in the Print Department at the Museum-Bulletin of the Public Library

A very interesting exhibition can now be seen in the rooms of the print department of the Museum of Fine Arts. The works include almost every kind of engraving, wood cuts, etchings, mezzotints, lithographs and color prints. In the first print room are shown the earlier examples of engravings and etchings, wood cuts and color prints. They comprise a few of the early German and Dutch engravers' work, such as Cornelius Cort, Goussier, Rembrandt, Bollen, Ostade and others, with color prints by Jost de Necker, Goetzlin, Jannet and others, and wood cuts by Durer and other early German artists.

The second print room contains mezzotints, lithographs, etchings and dry prints. The engravings by Honoré Daumier, which make up the chief strength of this collection, fill several of the showcases. Besides the plates by Daumier there are many fine lithographs by Delacroix, Gericault, Leroux, Mantheyron, Lurion, Bonington, Jules Dupre and Diaz. These specimens of French lithography show the artistic possibilities of this process in the hands of great artists. Among them are Raffet's illustration of Zola's poem "The ghost of Napoleon passing in review the legions who fought and died under his command," and Charles's "Charge of the Mamelukes." There is also a fine group of the etchings and dry prints of Charles from the Babcock collection.

In the third room is shown the modern reproductions of etchings by William F. Egner, including his copy of Rembrandt's "Night Watch." In cases 9 to 12 are two wood engravings by William J. Linton, a copy of one of Meryon's Paris etchings by Goussier, a rare print by etchings by Goussier, a wonderful head by Meryon himself after an old miniature, reproductions of Rembrandt's by Walford and Knapton, a wonderful head by Philippe Rousseau and others. In case 14 are two portraits of Washington, one by Edwin, the other by Alfred Jones, and an interesting view of old Boston and an interesting view of old Boston and an interesting view of old Boston.

In case 15 is a signed proof of "Plymouth Rock," by Joseph Andrews. A view of Boston, about 1825, from the navy.

Boston Transcript.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1901.
THE FINE ARTS

Mr. Abbey's Friese for the Public Library

Of the series of panels by Edwin A. Abbey completing his frieze for the waiting-room in the Public Library, now on view at the Guildhall in London, the correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes:

As decoration, no judgment of value can be passed upon the ten canvases till they are placed in the room they are to decorate. One can speak of them only as a series of pictures, with the knowledge that the artist worked under conditions that modified his expression of the theme; that his ultimate purpose was to fill architectural spaces with due decoration. Speaking, then, of the pictures only as they seem when hung together on the four plain walls of the gallery, one is struck with the monotony of the hero's appearance. The hero is Sir Galahad, the pure-hearted knight, the dreamer, whose every action was but the realization of his dream. Of necessity the stainless knight appears in each of these pictures. It is not the Grail, but the way of one seeker to find the Grail, that is the theme of the series. With that one has no quarrel. It is the truest way to show what that adventure of the soul meant to the old nations and to the minds of all poets, of all who would redeem the world by the spirit. But, artistically the red-robed figure intrudes in eight out of these ten canvases. Fair-haired, strong-faced, in armor, usually to the left-hand side of the picture, he is a statement made eight times without much variation. He is monotonous, and monotonous in an obtrusive fashion. One remembers another series of pictures telling the story of a blameless knight, fair-haired and graceful, and stern only to evil—the exquisite frescoes by Simone Martini of the life of St. Martin in the great church at Assisi. Simone Martini was an exquisite colorist and Mr. Abbey has elected to paint with a restricted palette. Partly for this reason, St. Martin repeats as a charming element in a design that wears a charm of color and line around the little chapel in the lower church of San Francesco, while Sir Galahad is imposed as a solitary figure on a background.

Mr. Abbey's color scheme is familiar—scarlet, a sober crimson, bold deep blacks and shabby white or almost white—these are the chief elements. Other colors purple and brown, green or mauve are introduced only to give relief. In this series there is a certain monotony of color and line, but the use of the red-robed figure is a statement made eight times without much variation. He is monotonous, and monotonous in an obtrusive fashion. One remembers another series of pictures telling the story of a blameless knight, fair-haired and graceful, and stern only to evil—the exquisite frescoes by Simone Martini of the life of St. Martin in the great church at Assisi. Simone Martini was an exquisite colorist and Mr. Abbey has elected to paint with a restricted palette. Partly for this reason, St. Martin repeats as a charming element in a design that wears a charm of color and line around the little chapel in the lower church of San Francesco, while Sir Galahad is imposed as a solitary figure on a background.

For the first time since its completion, a call to take place later.

May inclusive, and continue for six months. In the central library each will be opened on the first day of the month from October to July inclusive, and will continue for at least one week.

The monthly bulletin of the library for November gives a complete programme of exhibitions to be held in the fine arts department at the central library and branches during the season of 1901-1902. At the central library, an exhibition of reproductions of drawings by the masters was opened on Nov. 1. On Dec. 1 there will be an exhibition of reproductions of American mural decorations; on Jan. 1 the subject will be the development of religious architecture; on Feb. 1 the development of domestic architecture; on March 1, the public buildings of the world; on April 1, public squares; on May 1, landscape painting; on June 1, portrait painting; and on July 1, parks and gardens.

On Wednesday, Nov. 6, the following named exhibitions will be opened at the branch libraries and stations: Brighton, the cathedrals of the world; Charlestown, colored photographs of American historical views; Roxbury, colored photographs of European views; Jamaica Plain, colored photographs of American historical views; South end, American parks; West end, American parks; West Roxbury, the cathedrals of the world; station A, Greek sculpture; station B, colored photographs of Europe; station C, English cathedrals; station D, French painting; station E, painting and sculpture; station F, Renaissance sculpture; station G, colored photographs of the United States; station H, Great Britain; station I, Westminster Abbey; and station J, Italian painting.

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MR 9, 1901.

CLUB NOTES.

It may be interesting to hear of the success of a little club named "Lullabies," started one Saturday afternoon in the boys and girls library and reading room of the Columbia Junior High School, two years ago by Mrs. John A. Fowle. There are about fifty members, as the "lullabies" are about boys and girls of the "lullaby" city and country. Boys and girls of the city and some of older growth lend a helping hand. The idea was suggested in the days of the war. Fowle's war relics nothing is more prized than the two picture books which were the only ones in the worn condition of active service. It was suggested that the scrapbooks of the Butterfield should be made of cambric, as they cost so little and were so useful. More than fifty have been sent out. The first went to Havana, the next to Mexico, and the third to the Philippines. They are being prepared for Galveston, and are being prepared for a store of circulation. The composition of picture books as well as the collection of picture books without making any trouble of words. The tri-colored cambric has a telling effect. The pictures are of a white background are pleasing. It is surprising that more pictures of notable men and women, especially of the president and those in authority, are not in the picture books. The pictures of the president and those in authority with their deeds pictured should be added in the rising generation. Nothing is more interesting than the pictures, games and picturebooks will be added in a room of a branch of the library in one of the suburbs. This will be a good idea. The library will be able to add a scrapbook to this new feature of a circulating library to be started in the future. The library will send out

Letters have been received asking further particulars on the subject of the scrap-books, one from Kansas City, Ariz. that a parcel he sent to use for mission work. There has also been a call from Darlington, Oklahoma, for Indian school children to send pictures of their places will be sent for the Christmas season. Therefore, Mrs. Fowle would ask that Dorchester children and friends of the Butternut club send as soon as possible any book they have prepared. Already a large number of pictures have been sent in and children in the neighborhood of the little library building where the idea originated, are busy at work. The books will be ready for distribution on Sunday afternoon with date and place given later.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX., NO. 131.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1901.

The mayor transmitted a reply from the Public Library trustees to the council's request for a report on providing new quarters for the Charlestown branch. The reply states:

"The trustees have given much con-

sideration to the matter, and have examined properties and sites, but there is no property the purchase of which they are ready to recommend."

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL., CX., NO. 138.

SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1901.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBITS
Twenty-one free municipal exhibitions of art in as many different parts of Boston every year are bringing directly to thousands of people the semblance of thousands of the most beautiful things in the world! That gives an idea of what the Public Library is doing for educating the masses to an appreciation of art. It is doing it through progress, despite its limited means and the comparatively modest results. The comparatively modest results, in paintings, engravings, etc., are the possibilities may be seen to be greater than the actual results. Therefore not only is this important work but in the extension of the great central library which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary of the first public library instituted in this city, regular exhibitions of art, literature, and science ought to be provided for.

The library's programme for this season provides for a series of exhibitions every month in the central library and Copley square, in the nine branch libraries and in 11 of the stations. The exhibitions in the branches and stations will open on the first Wednesday of each month throughout the season, from October to May inclusive, and continue for two weeks. In the central library each exhibition will be opened on the first day of the month from October to July inclusive, and will continue for

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On Wednesday, Nov. 6, the following named exhibitions will be on display at the museums and stations: Brighton: the cathedrals of the world; Christ Church, Oxford, colored photographs of famous persons; Dorchester, ancient architecture; East Boston, colored photographs of the city; Essex, colored photographs of American historical views; Roxbury, colored photographs of the U.S. Capitol; South Boston, medieval and modern architecture; South End, American architecture; South Station, colored photographs of the cathedrals of the world; station J, colored photographs of Europe; station K, English cathedrals; station F, French cathedrals; station M, colored photographs of the Louvre; station N, painting and sculpture; station P, Renaissance sculpture; station R, colored photographs of the United States; station W, Great Britain; station Y, Westminster Abbey, and station Z, London.

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Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, NOV 10, 1901.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Very Attractive Exhibition in the Print
Department at the Museum—Bulletin
of the Public Library.

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Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1901

THE FINE ARTS

Mr. Abbey's Friene for the Public Library

Of the series of panels by Edwin A. Abbey completing his frieze for the waiting-room in the Public Library, now on view at the Guildhall in London, the correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes:

As decoration, no judgment of the blue can be passed upon the ten canvases till they are placed in the room they are to decorate. The artist, however, has already created a series of pictures, with the exception of the artist worked under conditions that modified his expression of the theme; that his prime purpose was to fill architecturally with color and rhythm. Speaking, then, of the pictures only, they seem when hung together on the four plain walls of the gallery, one is struck with the thought of the hero's appearance. The hero is Sir Galahad, the hearted knight, the dreamer, whose every action was but the realization of his dream. Of necessity the stainless knight appears in the east of the room, to find the Grail, but the way of one seeking to find the Grail, that is the theme of the series. With that one has no quarrel; the artist has done his duty, what the adventure of the soul means to the emotions and to the minds of all poets, of all who would redeem the world by the spirit. But, artistically the red-robed figure out of the eight is the least attractive of the vases. Hair-furred, strong-faced, in some jet robe, usually to the left-hand side of the picture, he is a statement made eighteen hundred miles from the modern, monotonous and monotonous in an obtrusive fashion. One remembers another series of pictures telling the story of a blameless knight, hair-furred and gracious, and one is led to to a certain conclusion by Simone Martini of the life of St. Martin in the great church at Assisi. Simone Martini was an exquisite colorist and Mr. Alinari has elected to make the figure of the pale knight partly for this reason. St. Martin repeats as a charming element in a design that wears a charm of color and hue around the little chapel in the lower church of San Francesco with which the artist has painted a solitary figure on a background.

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Mr. Alexander Tappan's painting of a winter scene in the exhibition at the store of Shepherd, Norwell & Co., Winter street. The bird is perched on a bare tree with bare branches. The picture is much appreciated. The picture is much appreciated. The picture is much appreciated.

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human desire to possess the rare and curious. These latter qualities are characters in some measure of all manuscripts now extant, though some are rarer and more curious than others, of course. The cost of them is usually almost prohibitive, except to the very wealthy, and an artistic taste for the beautiful work of the medieval scribe must often be denied through lack of money; for a manuscript, to be enjoyed, must be actually handled page by page, and is not, like paintings and sculpture, as fully enjoyed by the casual onlooker as the owner.

There is a third reason for their acquisition, a rather modern reason, be it said, and with a less selfish turn than the desire for rarity or the exclusive possession of an artistic treasure. It is the desire to follow the evolution of the book as a mechanical product, and in this field it would be natural to find a great public library. This is the reason prompting the purchase of these manuscripts by the Boston Public Library. Until about a year ago there was nothing on its shelves worth speaking of that went back much beyond the invention of printing, an invention that made cheap and universal what was the already well developed art of making a book.

Before the days of printing, books were all written by hand, and were expensive; enormously so, compared to what is paid for a book nowadays, and only the very wealthy could hope to buy them. With some of these once almost priceless treasures before us, we can realize the canny, eager desire of Gutenberg, in the famous experiments with movable type that made him forever famous, to copy this work in some mechanical and easy way, and sell it at the old price. The profits were enormous, and that he builded better than he knew was none of his fault. We can also understand why Gutenberg and the early printers, choosing the fearful styles of type they did. They copied as closely as possible the small irregularities of the handwriting of the early text.

The manuscripts reveal a remarkable degree of skill in handwriting alone, to say nothing of the bookbinding art. The text is almost as even and legible as print, though we know it was all done with the pen. The materials of which the book is made are vastly better in quality than are put into books nowadays, except in a few instances. Then as now, the finest work and most exquisite pains were expended on the least useful books. Valuable historical records and manuals of the arts and sciences were scribbled on anything that came to hand, while genealogical records that were at most not looked at more than once a year, prayers that everybody knew by heart, reliquaries and martyrologies that only a chosen few were allowed to read at all—were decked out in the choicest colors, and inscribed by the most skillful artists.

An unique example in the Public Library acquisition is a vellum roll, written in 1390. It is the grandiloquent title of "Histoire Universelle," and purports to give the genealogy of "Godefrey de Bouillon" back to the commencement of the world. It must have cost "Godefrey" a pretty penny, for, aside from assuring his uninterrupted line of art. Each important initial is a picture in itself. The technical descriptions say they are "painted, illuminated and historiated miniatures. Initials, nearly the exhausting the available adjectives. The text alone is a picture, viewed in the mass, the kind of script being "littera bastarda," that the ordinary citizen would call backhanded, angular writing, only that it is executed, they well done, the letters as even and the lines as straight as print, nearly.

The roll itself is an instructive example of what a book was in the times when it was a "volume" only. There are 18 sheets of vellum 27 in. long and 19 1/2 in. wide, pasted into a strip 35 ft. long, that is rolled on an ornate stick. Whoever is curious to learn why a "book" is called a "volume"—that is something that can be wrapped—will see at once, by a view of this vestige of "Godefrey de Bouillon's" ancestral pride.

The gem of the new acquisition, in point of rarity, is "The Ryall Book," written in 1487-8, and this is one of the five perfect copies known to exist, the others being in public libraries abroad. It is written in a neat, cursive letter bastarda with numerous ornamental pen letters, the binding in old French cloth morocco. There are 176 leaves, making it a fairly large book for its time.

A less rare book, but one that, in its time, must have been accounted equal to anything in its class, is an "Arsuarius: (1) Martyrologium secundum Mssardum; (2) Versus Paschales; (3) Incipit Provinciale omnium parlorum Mssardum," a sort of martyrological manual and office book that once belonged to a church in northeast France or in Flanders.

It is the largest book in this group, with the original hogskin binding, the text on 277 thick vellum leaves and the whole evidently made to last. Its date is 1425, and the 477 years that have elapsed since the ancient scribe handed it over to the owner in its pristine splendor have not materially impaired its integrity. The script is in large gothic letters, in red and black, with many fine illuminated initials and ornamental pen letters. The scribe evidently had a carte blanche order, for each subject is given a full page, whether it was enough to fill the page or only a few lines. No martyr recorded, verse given, or origin detailed of any country whatever, which constitutes the subject matter, is demeaned

thing else. It carries sumptuous magnificence as it can be in a book and is still as to make-up, with nothing in it worth reading, of course, or so such pains would have been taken. One of the most curious features of the original of a country that ever existed.

A book of a different kind is indicated here as a manuscript of 91 rather large leaves, written by 10 inches—finely written, cursive script on paper, by Antonio Milledone, a member of the council of the Republic of the counts to his own country. It is a script a relation of the members of the conclave, that found its way to the binding. It is a nearly perfect copy of the original of the binding.

Mr. Milledone was a penman, however, and did a number of things for the Institute of Bookmakers. He wrote it on paper instead of vellum, and omitted the ornamental initials, for the subject matter of the book is of real historical value; from the point of view of genuine usefulness, the most valuable of the whole lot. It is a genuine "source" of information, open to possible objections as to veracity, but the account of an actual observer of a great historical event.

The oldest book is a "Faustus," wherein the ancient legend is recounted on leaves of vellum in old-fashioned gothic script, for the book was written in the 11th century or the early part of the 12th. There are two large ornamental initials and grotesque diagrams on the margins. It is somewhat dingy now after its 900 years more or less of storm and stress. It was doubtless only an ordinary book in its day, wherefore its contents are worth while, for anybody curious to trace out the Faust legend could doubtless find something here. This book was formerly in the Benedictine Library of St. Martins at Tournay.

Another old book is a "Hystoria Scolastica," by Petrus Comestor, written in the 12th century. It is in its original oak boards, covered with sheepskin, with a leather back. The text is on thick vellum in double columns of gothic script, capitals painted in red. "A Quaterius," a poem on Alexander the Great, harks back to the 13th century. It is a small folio of 100 vellum leaves, script of neat contracted gothic, capitals in red.

The 14th century has three representatives. One, a "Razus," a lot of Latin verses about something or other, is by an Italian scribe of ordinary skill in gothic script, on 133 vellum leaves, with numerous ornamental pen letters and eight figured, illuminated initials. There is also a book here, written in the 14th century, entitled "Sidrax, il noble philosophe le quel homme appelle le livre de la fontaine de toutes sciences." This was probably written in England between 1320 and 1330, according to the experts, and Mr. Sidrac's notions of all the sciences include some very funny things for those who can do anything with old French. The text is in neat gothic with rubricated numerous ornamental pen letters. A "Petrus de Risa," with a poem in blank verse on "Aurora," comes in here, though there is some reason to believe it was written in 1280—the previous century. The copy is imperfect.

The 15th century is very fully represented, there being 13 books, that look very much alike to the average man, except for a few that have been described above. Under expert guidance such as the reporter was favored with, there were interesting distinctions. Here it would be in the binding; there in the characters of the script; again the initials or a detail in the arrangement that would set a book apart from the rest. To a buyer, looking as the Public Library did, for examples illustrating book development, there would come moments when his desires were seriously curbed by the price asked. It could very easily happen that a book which would just suit him would also be rare or unique and command for that reason a prohibitive price. He would then take the next best for his purpose, obviously.

A book, for example, that foreshadowed the modern book, is an "Epigramma of Martial," written in Italian script on paper in paper board binding. A neat, little book is a "Vie de Jesus Christ," on paper, in neat lettres bastarde, originally presented to the convent of the Poor Sisters of St. Clare by Mgr. Andrew de Lynck, as appears by an inscription on the flyleaf. The date is 1454, or contemporary with the date of the earliest book printed with movable types, and it would be interesting to follow, with these paper books in mind, how the scribes were endeavoring to compete with honest John Gutenberg of Mainz, who was just beginning to flood the market with books at a price that swamped the ancient penman.

A more obvious mark of difference is to be found among the scripts in which the books are written. It was inevitable that they would vary, and that as a man became skilled he would devise new and graceful forms for the letters. The experts have a fairly exact system of nomenclature for the various scripts, and small differences in the same class betray, in many cases, the date of the writing. For instance, the script may be "gothic," "roman," "bastarde," "italic," etc. Each of these classes may be "large," "contracted," "cursive," etc. All these kinds may be "neat," or not; the absence of the word "neat" implying a less skilled workman.

It was probable that the really good scribes could write in several classes, starting on a book with some prescribed script and sticking to it throughout, without drifting into another class inadvertently. The illuminations were done by another class of workmen. There is an interesting example here of a book in which the scribe has finished his part of the work, leaving big blanks for the illuminator to insert his capitals. It is an Italian book, probably Venetian, written by Francisus Barbarus, who died in 1454. The script is neat semi-roman.

The prettiest book of the lot is one entitled "De re Militari," by "Vegetius," bound in crimson velvet. The text is on vellum, in a neat, very unusual roman script, by an Italian scribe, who had a curious fancy for a peculiar long "r." It is a gem of a book, though the bibliophiles, to whom rarity is everything, do not regard it highly. There are some handsome ornamental initials and some marginal decorations on the front page.

Another curious example is by Francisus Barbarus of Venice, that appears to be a fulsome letter dedicated to Lorenzo di Medici and his wife. It is in its original binding, written on vellum in neat roman, the capitals in blue and red, and a fine illuminated, historiated initial on the front page, in which are pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo di Medici. The scribe has copied a script of the 10th or 11th century.

A Latin poem on astronomy by Manili-

an book in point of penmanship of the historical associations. The script is a neat italic on vellum, with a fine illuminated initial on the front page and another in the text. On the fly leaf is the inscription "Liber D. Grimaldi, cardinalis de Mass." and below it "M. P. de Mass." The book was owned by Cardinal Grimaldi of Venice, owner also of the famous "Grimaldi bevelary," and of a great library. His nephew, "M. P. de Mass," who succeeded him in his office, had to have inherited the book. The book was owned until Lord Ashburnham's ancestors acquired it were M. de Berry. The book was written by the President Le Peletier and the Duke de Berry. The book was written by the President Le Peletier and the Duke de Berry. The book was written by the President Le Peletier and the Duke de Berry.

No other of the manuscripts in the collection is so interesting as the "Faustus," a book of the 11th century, wherein the ancient legend is recounted on leaves of vellum in old-fashioned gothic script, for the book was written in the 11th century or the early part of the 12th. There are two large ornamental initials and grotesque diagrams on the margins. It is somewhat dingy now after its 900 years more or less of storm and stress. It was doubtless only an ordinary book in its day, wherefore its contents are worth while, for anybody curious to trace out the Faust legend could doubtless find something here. This book was formerly in the Benedictine Library of St. Martins at Tournay.

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A Latin poem on astronomy by Manili-

PRINTERS' INK.

LIBRARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is not generally known that the country finds a need of a public service. The Boston Public Library is the institution that has for some time endeavored to make use of the services of a publicity man. It may be wondered why an institution like this, with nothing to sell, and at which nothing to gain, should require such a service. A few facts may make it plain. The value of the publicity man's work is great and the possibilities are infinite. This library, the most complete and magnificent in the country, outside of the Congressional Library at Washington, is the depository of a vast collection of rare and valuable books and prints; some of these are owned outright by the library and others are loaned. By bringing the scope of the library's work and the possibilities for safe preservation and careful investigation of such works before the owners of rare collections of books or prints, the library is enabled to secure loans and gifts or bequests of many such, besides liberal money endowments from time to time.

A number of such cases could be cited. While some of this could be done by personal solicitation, perhaps, it would take the valuable time of the chief librarian, and might not be effective in many cases, where the work must be done indirectly and the seed bear fruit through deft suggestion. One can readily see how press work in such instances would have a material effect upon the mind of a man who has grown to love his collection and would like to see it kept together after his death and at the same time do the world some good. Then, too, many scholars, students and people engaged in research who know not of the many works in the possession of this treasure house, have it brought to their knowledge through the publicity work.

But by far the best and greatest of all reasons for publicity work is this—the Boston Public Library

is primarily a great educational institution for the benefit of citizens and residents of Boston. Although many thousands of workers and readers frequent and make use of its facilities, but a small portion of the one million people who live within a radius of ten miles from the building can be reached or make use of it. Hence the wide circulation of the daily newspapers is called into requisition, and by means of carefully prepared articles on various topics the information that the institution has to impart is thus given to the world. And it is the world, for many of the articles are of such nature and attract such universal attention that papers all over the Continent copy them. The articles are prepared by experts and the matter is of human interest. The publicity expert to whom is intrusted this undertaking knows what to use and when to use it, and his judgment is accepted as positive.

In no other way could a library reach so many people at the same time. Thus by having a publicity expert or "promoter" on its staff does the Boston Public Library popularize and advertise itself, bringing itself to the attention and consideration of an ever widening circle of people and benefit itself while benefiting thousands of others at the same time.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING PHRASE.



ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

It is not generally known that the country finds a need of a public service, and that it is the world, for many of the articles are of such nature and attract such universal attention that papers all over the Continent copy them.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901

Sargent's Public Library Decorations

[C. H. C., in the New York Sun]
The panels are full of dignity and beauty, considered purely as decoration; rhythmical in the frieze, stern with tenacity of form and deliberate harshness of color.

In the lunette, a labyrinth of tapestried ornament in the soft of the arch.

Their significance both as decoration and allusion is progressive, passing from the serene simplicity and tempered realism of the prophets, through the mingling of human tragedy and symbolism in the misery of the apostate Jews, up to the bewilderment of beauty and horror in the representation of the angle of false faiths. Moreover, this gradation of motive bears a very skilfully adjusted relation to the architectural function of the several spaces embellished. Unfortunately the room itself has very little architectural reasonableness, and is unworthy of the decorations which will not establish their full dignity of effect until the remaining spaces are filled. So it is scarcely fair to compare them with Puvion de Chavannes's in the same building, which involve a completed scheme for which, too, the architects made due provision. Further, the motives of the two artists are so radically different; Puvion content to shadow forth a vague conception in abstract terms; Sargent seeking to embody the facts of men's mental and moral life in their direct and actual significance. It was a more daring problem and one that perhaps is more closely knitted to the feeling of our times. The solution is a most notable attempt to bring the intellectual faculties into harmonious accord with the aesthetic.

It is along the line of these decorations and of "Coronation Lily, Lily Rose," that one believes the true Sargent may be discerned. In them he is giving utterance to himself; in his portraits responding with a certain hauteur to the allurements of his day.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

ABBEY PICTURES FOR LIBRARY

From the London Times.

The corporation of the city of London have been good enough to lend one of the galleries at Guildhall for the exhibition of 10 large pictures by E. A. Abbey, R. A., completing the series of decorations executed by him for the Public Library of Boston, U. S. A. The subject of the series is the venerable story of the quest of the Holy Grail. Pictures 1-5 have been for some years in their place in the beautiful and entirely admirable building at Boston; what we now have are the whole of the rest of the series, 6-15.

These bring Galahad through many achievements down to his voyage in the ship of Solomon to the city of Sarra, and his final vision of the Grail in the hands of Joseph of Arimathea—a vision which ends his life and the earthly sojourns of the holy vessel.

The idea is that of the Briar Rose pictures of Burne-Jones: it is scarcely possible to imagine a greater contrast than that between the older and the younger artist's treatment of the theme. Mr. Abbey's Sir Galahad is no lover of the white robe; he wears a crimson mantle of the most commanding hue, and the way he wields his sword in the combat with the seven Knights of Darkness is truly formidable. It is a pity, however, that the painter has made him marry Blanchefleur only to leave her "at the church door." No princess could profess to like that treatment, Grail or no Grail.

4

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

"HOLY GRAIL" PICTURES.

Exhibition in London of E. A. Abbey's Series of Decorations Executed for the Boston Public Library.

The Corporation of the city of London have been good enough to lend one of the galleries at Guildhall for the exhibition of 10 large pictures by E. A. Abbey, R. A., completing the series of decorations executed by him for the Public Library of Boston, U. S. A. says the London Times.

It is a pleasant example of what may be called inter-civic courtesy, which our American cousins will doubtless appreciate as fully as they have appreciated the readiness with which our Royal Academy opens its ranks to American citizens, of whom Mr. Abbey is one. The subject of the series is the venerable story of the Quest of the Holy Grail—that story which served so many of the romance writers of the Middle Ages, and which in modern times exercised such a fascination upon the mind of Tennyson. None of the Arthurian legends has come down to us in a more confused form, a fact which makes the painter's task all the easier, for he is bound to no stereotyped version, and can let his fancy play as freely as he likes among a dozen alternative histories.

Mr. Abbey has concentrated upon his Sir Galahad a good many adventures which the romancer of the twelfth century assigned to other knights, but no one is likely to complain of this freedom of his. Pictures 1-5 have been for some years in their place in the beautiful and entirely admirable building at Boston; what we now have are the whole of the rest of the series, Nos. 6-15. These bring Galahad through many achievements down to his voyage in the ship of Solomon to the City of Sarra, and his final vision of the Grail in the hands of Joseph of Arimathea—a vision which ends his life and the earthly sojourns of the holy vessel.

The largest and most elaborate of the pictures is that representing Galahad's entry into the Castle of the Maidens, kept in a trance till the destined deliverer, the pure and perfect knight, shall come. The idea is that of the Briar Rose pictures of Burne-Jones; it is scarcely possible to imagine a greater contrast than that between the older and the younger artist's treatment of the theme. The one, a wealth of symbolic detail, embodying a sentiment almost non-human in its refinement; the other a bold, masterly, and supremely effective study of very human persons, the details almost generalized away, and the whole canvas a triumphantly assertive arrangement of strong "line" and brilliant color. Mr. Abbey's Sir Galahad is no lover of the white robe; he wears a crimson mantle of the most commanding hue, and the way he wields his sword in the combat with the seven Knights of Darkness is truly formidable. His "tough blade" carves the casques of men, and even to the end there is no look of the weakening or the fatal. It is a pity, however, that the painter has made him marry Blanchefleur only to leave her "at the church door." No Princess could profess to like that treatment, Grail or no Grail.

"This Country, with its Institutions, Belongs to the People who Inhabit It."

BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

SECOND SET OF ABBEY PICTURES FOR OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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The corporation of the city of London have been good enough to lend one of the galleries at Guildhall for the exhibition of 10 large pictures by E. A. Abbey, R. A., completing the series of decorations executed by him for the Public Library of Boston, U. S. A. The subject of the series is the venerable story of the quest of the Holy Grail. Pictures 1-5 have been for some years in their place in the beautiful and entirely admirable building at Boston; what we now have are the whole of the rest of the series, 6-15.

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ABBNEY'S HOLY GRAIL PAINTINGS FOR BOOKS

graff has been variously treated by poets and composers, but Mr. Abbey's work is the first notable attempt at continuous pictorial illustration. The several features of this confused and mystical, but most noble and universal of legends have come down to us from

Public Library Exhibitions of Pictures.

**Danger of Setting False Standards
for the Public—Parks and Outdoor
Art—The Peculiar History of Mrs.
Gardner's Bottlebell—Mineral Art
League.**



Public library administrators are increasingly realizing the value of popularizing a knowledge of their own libraries. In the case of the Houston Public Library, the noble building itself and the decorations of its interior offer perpetual lessons in this direction, and these are reinforced by the systematic use made of the library's fine art and architectural collections in the series of exhibitions arranged for this season at the central library and 21 of its branches and stations, announced last week. It should hardly need be emphasized that in taking up this line of work great care must be exercised in order to make it truly of service to the community. Unfortunately, however, such emphasis is needed. Our public libraries, as a matter of fact, have no relation to their literary responsibilities. But when it comes to the depiction of a different order is demanded, and in these directions trustees of libraries are likely to prove untrained. Much is being accomplished in the right direction through co-operation with the association of various libraries throughout New England, and the public library works too costly, as a rule, for the resources of single institutions, and there is much to be learned from each to another.

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THE SUNDAY HERALD

BOSTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1901.

FINDING THE GRAIL.


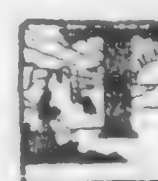
Sir Galahad's Victory Is
Pictured by Abbey.

Paintings for Our Library
Exhibited in London.

Story of Quest Is Continued
in the Famous Series.

Scenes Represented in the
Story Told on Canvas.

Dramatic Representations of the Blameless Knight.



THE remainder of the series of the paintings by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., which are to complete the scheme of decoration for the "Apse of the Holy Grail" in the Boston Public Library, are now being exhibited at the Guildhall Art Gallery in London. The first five of the series are already in their places in the library.

[illegible]

ABBEY'S HOLY GRAIL PAINTINGS FOR BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
Scene at the Exhibition in Guildhall, London, of the Remaining Decorations in the Series.

grail have been variously treated by poets and composers, but Mr. Abbey's work is the first notable attempt at continuous pictorial illustration. The several features of this confused and mystical, but most noble and universal of legends have come down to us from

a golden orb. The lady on beautiful in form and features, is now somewhat in form but glorious in features, and she wears a red crown and a blue about her head for she is a queen in her arms is the head of a dead king, encircled with a golden crown. The second lady is riding in the manner of an esquire, the third is on her feet, dressed as a strapping, and in her hand

[illegible]

Scene at the Exhibition in Guildhall, London, of the Remaining Decorations in the Series.

The first of the series of pictures already in place at the Public Library shows the child Gaius, the descendant of the famous Roman statesman, Cato the Elder. He is visited, according to the story, by a dove bearing a scroll, which he proceeds to read, operating with the aid of a woman, the legend, the presumed boy of the picture is the subject of the picture. The picture is a reproduction of a famous painting by the Italian painter, Raphael, and is a reproduction of a famous painting by the Italian painter, Raphael, and is a reproduction of a famous painting by the Italian painter, Raphael.

Before him, and this other mor-
tality by knowledge and suffering, he
quells the question of the soul's growth
Amfortas, cleanses him from the taint
of the old king to die. The anger
of the gods is appeased, the world
and it is not seen again until the
when Sir Galahad achieves the grail.

Having now accomplished his goal,
the spirit of the grail guide, he
toward the fountain of youth, to
achieve the achievement of the grail
directly to the fountain of youth,
a ship, which will lead him to the
as there is a crown to be won,
to be crowned king, and
the grail itself will finally ap-
pear to him.

Sir Galahad, borne upon a
cloud, the next day, he is
where peace and plenty of
is followed by the blessed
of the grail.

The journey in *Siddhanta* is a

BOSTON JOURNAL—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.

"THE QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL."



MR. E. A. ABBEY, R. A., AT WORK ON HIS GREAT PICTURE.

This is the first publication in America of this section of Mr. Abbey's work, and is made from the only photograph that has been taken of it, even in England. For eleven years Mr. Abbey has been engaged upon a vast series of painting intended for the decoration of the interior of a chamber in the Boston Public Library. The painting which is in fifteen sections covers one hundred and eighty feet of canvas eight feet in depth, and presents in an exquisite pictorial story the legend of the Quest of the Holy Grail. The second half of the series is now on exhibition at the Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

Abbey's Paintings for Boston.

New York, Nov. 22.—E. A. Abbey, one of the foremost American artists, will sail home from England on the Philadelphia tomorrow. He will bring with him his paintings of the "Quest of the Holy Grail," recently exhibited at the Guildhall in London, and which are destined for the Boston public library. These notable panels will be exhibited for a short period at the American art galleries in E. 23d st. prior to their removal to Boston. Mr. Abbey completed the first of the series of the quest of the Holy Grail, and is now painting the remainder of the panels, 16 in number. The remainder of the panels, 16 in number, were recently completed. They show the adventures of Galahad in Grail castle and his victory in combat.

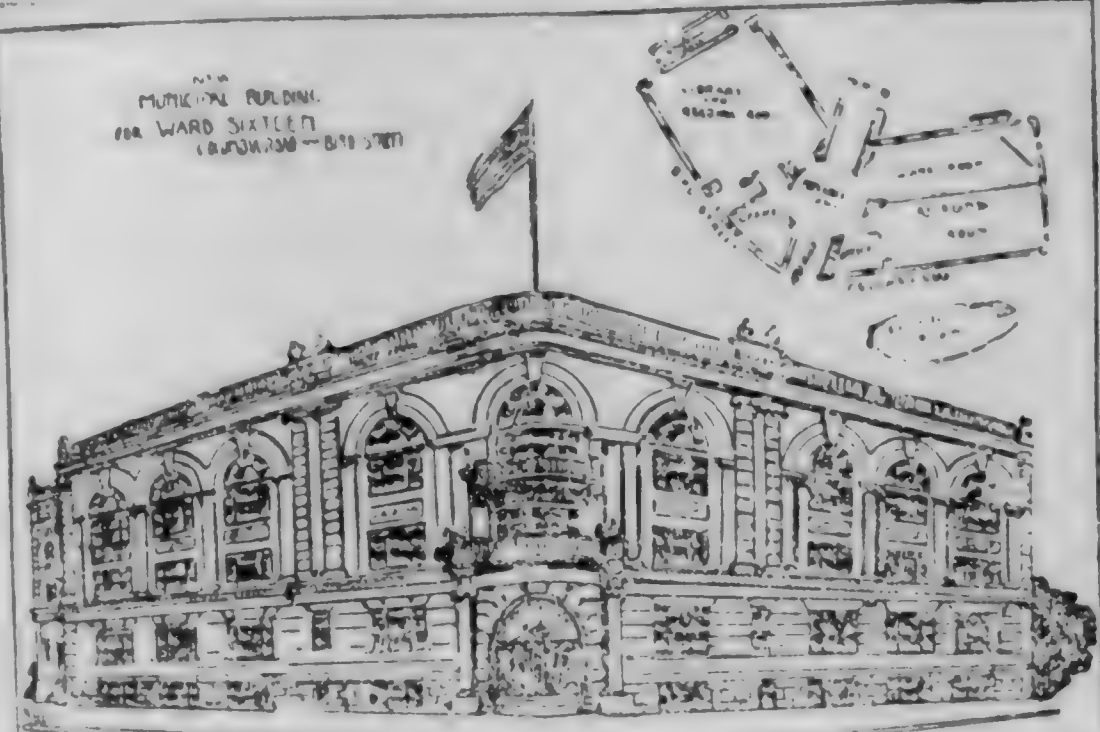
Mr. Whitney CHESTER BEACON—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER

PLANS ARE DRAWN. The New Municipal Building on Columbia Road—Architect a Well Known Dorchester—Alderman Miller's Connection With the Project.

The new municipal building in ward 16, now an assured fact, with plans drawn and money for its construction provided, will stand as a monument to the energy, force and shrewdness of Alderman Miller, of Dorchester, to whom more than to all other men combined the fruition of long cherished hopes are

to be erected is located on the northerly corner of Columbia road and Bird street, and it will have a frontage on each of these streets of 84 feet and depth of 52 feet. The building will have a basement extending well out of ground and three stories above, and will be faced with red pressed brick and limestone trimmings, with metal cornices and balustrades on the roof.

The basement story will contain a space for a swimming pool, with locker rooms, toilets, etc., also rooms for the boilers, ventilating apparatus, janitor and storage of fuel. The first story will contain the large library room, recreation room and small ward room; also two offices, with toilet rooms, both public and private. There are three entrances to



due Mr. Miller both forced certain matters ahead and held others back. Had the plans of the original projectors obtained a much smaller and less comprehensive building would have been erected at a cost of a few thousand dollars, which would simply have been a library and reading room. Alderman Miller counselled celerity, contempered with



ALDERMAN GEORGE R. MILLER.

unctionation," and warned the citizens that a small building a year or two ago would effectively estop the erection of a larger one for many years. He enlisted the mayor's sympathies had a letter present at one or two citizens' meetings, used such methods in the board as are best known to aldermen, with the result outlined.

The site upon which this building is

the building one at the junction of streets and another at either end of building. The second story will contain a large room, which may be used for caucuses and public meetings, and the locker room, shower baths, toilet rooms, room for instructor and examining physician, in connection with the gymnasium, which is located in the third story. The gymnasium will have a running track 25 laps to the mile, and also all the fittings required in a first class school of physical culture.

The building will probably be ready for occupancy in about one year from this time. It was designed by William H. Bearick, architect, who has lived in the Dorchester district for over 20 years. Mr. Bearick is the architect of the Old Dorchester clubhouse and is a prominent member of the club and the club's bowling team. He is the architect of the Benjamin Dean schoolhouse at South Boston, of the Roger Clap schoolhouse on Harvest street, and of many of the finest private dwellings in and about Greater Boston.

Alderman Miller has many more projects in mind looking entirely to the welfare of Dorchester. He does not believe for anything in "cobbling up" the old town hall building, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, believing it a waste of money, and that the building can never be a proper ornament to the square. He believes that if historic associations make the preservation of the building desirable, it should be left as it is, moved to another corner of the lot, and that a large building similar in purpose and general design to that about to be built in ward 16 should front on the square. To Mr. Miller is due the fact that so many thousands have enjoyed the bathing at the beach at Savin Hill this year. He is alive to the interests of the district. His position as superintendent for the largest lumber dealing firm in Boston gives him the best of opportunities to know the wants of the district; he is on the best of terms with the administration, with the street commissioners and others, and with his fellow members. In this way he is able to accomplish hundreds of things a new man or one less magnetic among his conferees could not accomplish.

your home he is quite one of you, but in his home you can be never more than a guest. If your prospective father-in-law is the type of man you dislike, ask yourself, what will be like when he is the same age?

You will never realize the power of association and home influence until you are thrown into a home utterly different from your own. In most instances your mother is your model, our husband's mother his. If these two women represent two widely different planes of society, will not that lessen the chances of domestic harmony? It is an experiment, too, for a country girl to marry a city-bred man, and many a woman has plied her life away on a lonely farm far from the madding crowd.

An old proverb says: "For the want of company, welcome a tramp." The girl who marries a man because no one else has asked her and she does not want to be an old maid, is pretty sure to wake up some day when she is older and marvel that she deliberately set back her own undoing. Instead of the plan of strong will and progressive intellect she knows she needs, she finds her husband much the same merry, carefree, easy-going boy he was when he was married to him. Study is an infinite weariness and society a bore. It is she who has changed, not he, and looking back she can readily recall when she studied the gentle monitor and how she has wronged not only herself at her husband. O, if girls could only content to wait for time's unfolding, many of us would draw prizes. I do not doubt I shall be criticised and here will be those who will think that should women analyze so closely, there could be few weddings. To which I can only reply: "And how many will be saved the fate of the victims of that sort of nursery lore, who sung: We're in and we can't get out. Sorrow as much as we may. There are some of us who are happy in our choice and have proved that the card both live to the 'fore' chapter I, crinoline xiii, the happier the marriage. 'No queen has a warmer reality, a spirit more devoted affection, no light more greater triumphs, than the wife in the true home.'"

Estelle Baker Clark.

Almost Discouraged—When I first became engaged my husband was only a young man, but looked forward to something better in a year or two. Well, time went on, and things did not better. Although he was so kind and industrious, it did seem as if he was never going to better himself. We used to get so discouraged, for we loved each other dearly, and he was so ambitious to make a home and take care of me. However, I had a good position myself, but he would not think of working after we were married, for he worked so hard trying to save money at my health was breaking down. Finally I resolved not to let him see how really discouraged I was, and no matter how tired or miserable I was, I had to meet him with a smile, kiss him and take up his mind and tell him how thankful we ought to be that we were not married as matters stood and that I knew there was something better in store for us and it would surely come, and it has, for we are happily married now and have the prettiest little home, everything paid for before we started, which was one of the results of waiting so long.

Now, my dear, do not give him up. If you really love each other, your sympathy and kind actions will do more to help the young man than you may realize at present. You may know some one, for he will surely tell you what a help you were when the better times came and you are as happy together. Think of him having you in this condition and drifting into bad company, and you, perhaps, the cause of it, when you might have helped him.

How often I have thought of this.

I want to shake hands (it will have to be Chinese fashion) with just 18 of us. Her advice was so good to almost discouraged that I should like some of the same for my own use. Just 18, will you give me your opinion of a girl who professes love for a fellow to within a degree of the engagement point, and but makes him promise to believe in her love, no matter what happens? Can you explain that, and tell the fellow what to think of the girl? The romance is all ended, but the question remains. Perhaps Wellesley Girl may have a solution.

Lonesome—There are nice young ladies galore—the north is full of them; but the sincere, unpretentious ones are just out of reach. But they are not sour, my friend.

A Little Country Girl says she has traveled in European countries. Can't you tell us of some of the sights you saw and some of your experiences? Those of us who have been less fortunate would appreciate it, and it would prove so much more interesting than Taunton Girl's opinion of Boston Boy and Boston Boy's ditto of Nan.

Don't forget, my dear Boston Boy, learn to respect all girls, and leave the snubbing of the colors to us.

Billie Blue.

orange cure for the skin suggestion proved of a this column should be as I also suggest that we as they can the seasons? This is not always possible more weight in an at mere statement. Of our opinion is based on that such a thing is right thing wrong.

"In Earnest"—If I can any way with kind word with pleasure that I

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Boston Journal.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901.

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Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1901.

OF AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Edwin A. Abbey sailed for this country last Saturday, bringing with him the remaining panels of his decoration of "The Quest of the Holy Grail" for the Public Library. The paintings will be shown in New York in January at the galleries of the American Art Association, after which they will be brought to this city and put in their permanent places.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CX, NO. 147.

SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1901.

It is announced that Mr. Abbey's Grail pictures, which are now on their way to this country, will be exhibited in New York before being brought here to adorn our Public Library. It may reasonably be doubted, however, if the pictures can be seen to advantage elsewhere than at their ultimate destination. The decorative effect of panels painted to fit definite spaces in a high gallery cannot be properly appreciated when they are hung on the walls like ordinary pictures, and the collective effect of the series cannot be determined until all the panels are in their true relations and places. Nevertheless, it would be invidious not to permit New York to peep at them en route.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.

LIBRARIES ARE PAYING MORE

Publishers Inaugurate a New System of Prices Which Works to the Disadvantage of These Institutions

When the Massachusetts Library Club held its recent meeting in this city one of the items of business was the appointment of a committee to inquire into the high price of books which libraries are now obliged to pay under the net system recently adopted by the publishers. This committee comprised W. L. R. Gifford of the Cambridge Library, chairman, Otto Fleischner and Miss Theodosia Maury of the Boston Public Library, John Cotton Dana of the Springfield City Library, Gardner M. Jones of the Salem Library, and Dr. George E. Wines of the Worcester County Law Library. Yesterday this committee held a meeting, but it was decided that it would be best to wait until the new year before going into the subject as thoroughly as the necessities of the case demanded. Meanwhile, it is understood that the American Library Association is about to give its attention to the subject of the relation of the library to the publisher, and as a side issue this same matter of discounts is bound to manifest itself sooner or later.

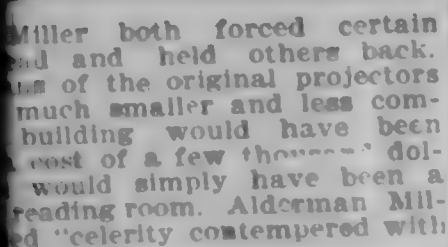
What has brought about the present high prices, which, unless remedied, it is said, will make a great difference in the ability of libraries to supply their patrons adequately, makes rather interesting reading.

A year or more ago the American Publishers' Association was formed, followed later by the organization of the American Booksellers' Association, composed of representative retailers. The mission of the latter was primarily to consider the evils of the business and inquire into remedies. It was believed that one of the results would be some plan of dealing with the discount question. The plan first contemplated works for which there was an immediate demand, and it was to be operative on copyright books published from May 1 of this year. It was decided that on these books there should be a reduction of the retail price which was equivalent to a notification to the public that their interests had been considered. On such books there would be no discount. On books which were not so common or more devices for getting and selling books cheap to share in these benefits, and the discount to libraries was not to be more than ten per cent. At the same time it was recommended that the normal trade discount should be twenty-five per cent.

Harper & Bros. were the first to test the new plan. They announced that a certain new book about to be put out, which ordinarily would sell for \$1.50, was to be sold for \$1.20, which meant that the bookseller was expected to charge neither more nor less than that amount. This act led to the wholesale discussion of the prospects of the reform plan as outlined by the American Publishers' Association, wherein the author, publisher, bookseller and public are concerned. From communications that began to appear from the trade it soon became apparent that many dealers succeeded in maintaining nominal prices less than ten per cent.

Under the old system books were seldom or never sold for the price at which they were listed. They were sold to the public for twenty per cent off the list price, and to libraries at thirty-three and one-third per cent off. For instance, a book listed at \$1.50 was sold to anybody at \$1.20 and to libraries for \$1, though, of course, the public often could get the same book cheaper at some department store. Accordingly the publishers and the booksellers got together as outlined above, as they believed it was ridiculous to keep up an artificial price; and the penalty for selling any book now for less than the net price agreed upon is the denial of the right to suits by booksellers to have any more of its publications. Libraries only were to have the benefit of a reduction, which was to be ten per cent, as already stated, so that the book which the public now can get for \$1.20 they are paying \$1.48 for, and this is really eight per cent more than they were paying for the same book before. The library authorities say that the only excuse for thus increasing the price to libraries is that the bookseller must be protected, since he claims that under the previously existing conditions he was being driven to the wall. No opposition was made to the plan because, so far as the general buyers were concerned they were getting their works at practically the same price. But the way the plan has developed it is the publisher who gets the benefit and not the bookseller, in whose interest the change was made.

This summer and fall, when the publishers began to announce their net prices for books, it was found that many of them had taken advantage of this change of system, which made the price net for the general public and had not reduced, as they had agreed to do. To illustrate, a book formerly listed at \$1.50 and sold to the public for \$1.20, now is listed at \$1.35 or \$1.50 and sold at that price, which is really an advance of from 10 to 25 per cent over the original price charged the public. These same books are sold to libraries at 10 per cent discount, which brings the price to \$1.22 or \$1.35, respectively, per volume. For the same book they formerly paid but \$1.00. Considered in its broadest aspect this means an increase in the cost of books to libraries of from 22 to 35 per cent in many cases, which if continued may place a prohibition on many libraries purchasing books in the same proportion as formerly. While it is difficult to say that the net



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The building will probably be ready for occupancy in about one year from this time. It was designed by William M. Besarick, architect, who has lived in the borough for over 20 years. Mr. Besarick is the architect of the Old Dorchester clubhouse and is a prominent member of the club and the club's bowling team. He is the architect of the Benjamin Dean school, located in South Boston, and of the Clap schoolhouse on Harvest street, and of many of the finest private dwellings in and about Greater Boston.

Aldermen Miller has many more projects in mind looking entirely to the welfare of the borough. He has already collected a lot of suggestions for doing anything in 'cobbling up' the old town hall building, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, but he has a warning to those who would like to see a new one: "It can never be a proper ornament to the square. He believes that if historical associations make it desirable, it should be left as it is, moved to another corner of the lot and that a large building similar in purpose and about the same size should be built in ward is should be built in front on the square. To Mr. Miller, it does the fact that so many people are employed in the building at the beach and at Sayin Hill this year. He is alive

the interests of the district. His position as superintendent for the largest lumber dealing firm in Boston gives him the best of opportunities to know the wants of the district; he is on the terms with the administration, with the street commissioners and others, and with his fellow members. In his hands he is able to accomplish hundreds of things a new man or one less magnetic among his conferees could not accomplish.

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"Finally I resolved not to let him see how really discouraged I was, and after about three or four days he took me into his study with a smile, and made up his mind and tell him we thankful we ought to be that were not married as matters then stood; and I knew there was something better in store for us and it would surely come; and it has for we are happily married now and have the prettiest little boy, everything paid for before he came, which was one of the results waiting so long.

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My address to Nan is, last Sunday's Globe. Possibly Nan deserved the rebuke. However, let me warn Boston Bay against classifying people as fools with no better evidence for his judgment than the fact that they differ with him in their views.

I admit my personal opinion of B. H. does not amount to a great deal, but I do not think, from the mere evidence of his letters, I could accuse him of being unbusiness. The fact is forced upon me, however, that what brings me may have to do not think along the same lines in

Boston Jo
MONDAY, NOVEMBER

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This summer and fall, when the publishers began to announce their net prices for books, it was found that many of them had taken advantage of this change of system, which made the net price for general public less than the price for libraries. The net price was not reduced, but price 20 per cent from the old list price, as they had agreed to do. To illustrate, a book formerly listed at \$1.50 and sold to the public for \$1.20, now is listed at \$1.35 or \$1.50 and sold at that price, which is really an advance of from 10 to 25 per cent over the original price charged the public. The books are sold to libraries at 10 per cent discount, which brings the price to \$1.22 or \$1.35, respectively, per volume. For the same book they formerly paid but \$1.00. Considered in its broadest aspect this means an increase in the cost of books to libraries of from 22 to 35 per cent in many cases, which is a very serious matter. The prohibition on many libraries purchasing books in the same proportion as formerly.

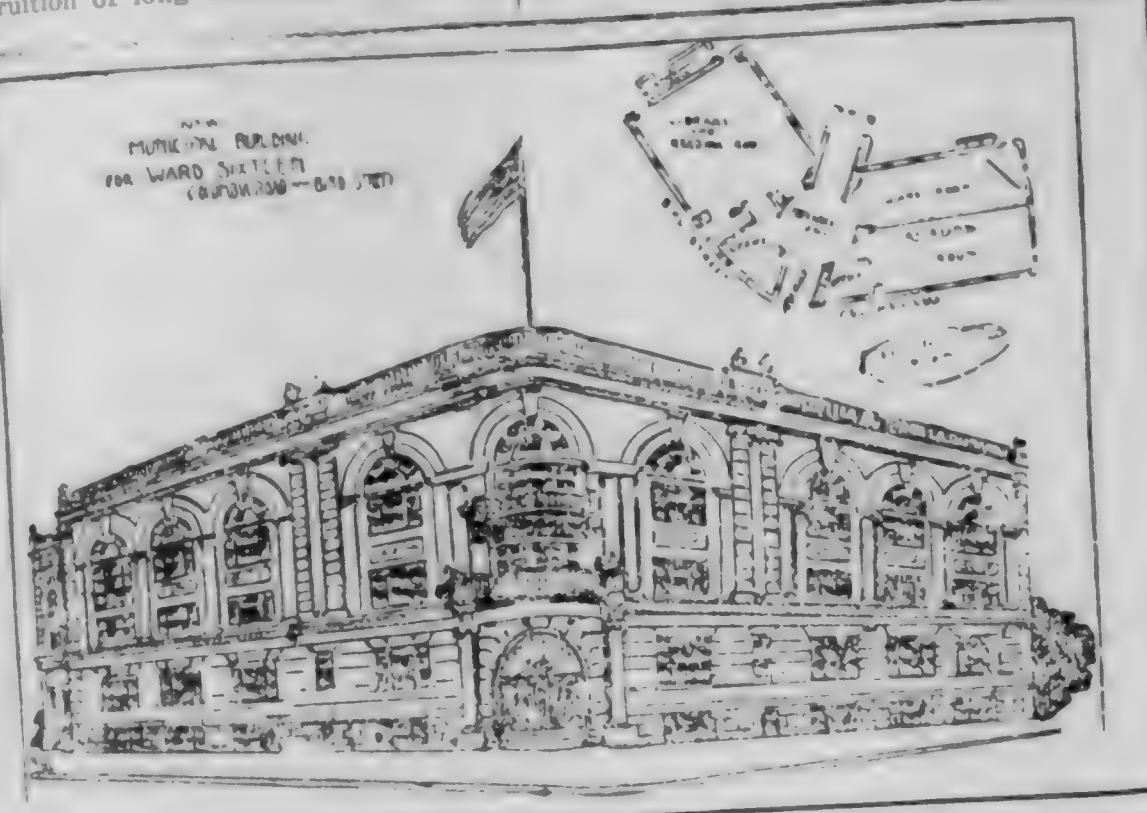
While it is difficult to say that the net price is approximately as high as under the old system, it is plainly no lower. As to the effect of such a change in the case, and conclusive evidence can be furnished by an examination of several well-known series. For instance, the *Heroes of the Middle Ages* series, formerly listed at \$1.00, is now listed at \$1.35 net and cost libraries \$1.22. The Great Compendiosa series, formerly listed at \$1.50 net, is now sold at \$1.85 net and cost libraries \$1.72. The Macmillan Company's series of New Testament Paraphrases, formerly listed at \$1.00 net, is now listed at \$1.50 net and the libraries have to pay \$1.35. The Macmillan Company's series of New Testament Paraphrases, formerly listed at \$1.00 net, is now listed at \$1.50 net and the libraries get it for 68 cents, whereas they formerly got it for 50 cents. This is a saving of 32 cents to the libraries. The Riverside Art series is another case in point, and the volumes formerly costing 75 cents regular and 50 cents to libraries are now 85 cents regular and 55 cents to libraries. It is not the intention of libraries to antagonize the publishers in any way, or between the two the pleasant relationship should be maintained. The subject involved the matter can be amicably adjusted.

DORCHESTER BEACON—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1901

PLANS ARE DRAWN.

The new municipal building on Columbia Road—Architect a Well Known Dorchesterian—Alderman Miller's Connection With the Project.

The new municipal building in ward 18, now an assured fact, with plans drawn and money for its construction provided, will stand as a monument to the energy and shrewdness of Alderman Miller, of Dorchester, to whom more than to all other men cominced the fruition of long cherished hopes are



due Mr. Miller both forced certain matters ahead and held other back. Had the plans of the original projectors obtained a much smaller and less comprehensive building would have been erected at a cost of a few thousand dollars, which would simply have been a library and reading room. Alderman Miller counselled "celerity counterpoised by the building, one at the junction of streets and another at either end of the building. The second story will contain a large room, which may be used for caucuses and public meetings, and the locker room, shower bath, toilet room, and room for instructor and examining pupils, in connection with the gymnasium, which is located in the third story. The gymnasium will have a running track, 25 laps to the mile, and also all the fittings required in a first class school or physical culture.



ALDERMAN GEORGE R. MILLER.

unctionation," and warned the citizens that a small building a year or two ago would effectively stop the building of a larger one for many years. He enlisted the mayor's sympathies had a large number of one or two citizens' meetings, used such methods in the board as are best known to aldermen, with the result outlined.

The site upon which this building is

to be erected is located on the northerly corner of Columbia road and Bird street, and it will have a frontage on each of these streets of 84 feet and depth of 82 feet. The building will have a basement extending well out of ground and three stories above, and will be faced with red pressed brick and limestone trimmings, with metal cornices and balustrades on the roofs.

The basement story will contain a space for a swimming pool, with locker rooms, toilets, etc., also rooms for the boiler, ventilating apparatus, janitor and storage of fuel. The first story will contain the large library room, reading room and small ward rooms, also two of- fices, with toilet rooms, both public and private. There are three entrances to

the building, one at the junction of streets and another at either end of the building. The second story will contain a large room, which may be used for caucuses and public meetings, and the locker room, shower bath, toilet room, and room for instructor and examining pupils, in connection with the gymnasium, which is located in the third story. The gymnasium will have a running track, 25 laps to the mile, and also all the fittings required in a first class school or physical culture.

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Alderman Miller has many more projects in mind looking entirely to the welfare of Dorchester. He does not believe for anything in "cobbling up" the old town hall building, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, believing it a waste of money, and that the building can never be a proper ornament to the square. He believes that if historic associations make the preservation of the building desirable, it should be left as it is, moved to another corner of the lot, and that a large building similar in purpose and general design to that about to be built in ward 18 should front on the square. To Mr. Miller is due the fact that so many thousands have enjoyed the bathing at the beach at Basin Hill this year. He is alive to the interests of the district. His position as superintendent for the largest lunatic dealing firm in Boston gives him the best of opportunities to know the wants of the district; he is on the best of terms with the administration, with the street commissioners and others, and with his fellow members. In this way he is able to accomplish hundreds of things a new man or one less magnetic among his conferees could not accomplish.

BOSTON'S FREE PAPERS.

Public Library Reading Room Where Some Men and Women Have Devised Methods of Increasing Their Usefulness—One Man Solved a Celebrated Criminal Case in Chicago.

In the extreme northwest corner of the Public Library there is a room apart by itself, quite removed and secluded from the rest of the building. It is fitted up less pretentiously than the other sections, and is visited by only a comparatively small percent of the people who come each day to the institution. It is often called the "file" room, and contains hundreds and hundreds of copies of old newspapers.

Only a small number of the papers that come to the library are kept on file after being taken from the racks, and of those that are kept an even smaller number is bound. Many of the papers are kept for a short time only—two or three weeks or a month at the outside—and then they are disposed of to make way for newcomers.

The librarian has to be continually weeding out the unimportant papers, for there is nothing in the library which grows faster and occupies more space than newspaper files. Each year the bound volumes that are added to the collection take up 20 feet of floor or shelf space, and the unbound and duplicate papers require very nearly as much. Already the department is being cramped for a few years additions and alterations will be required to make room for the increase.

Like an endless chain the copies of the papers are coming all the time at the rate of about 100 a day, and it requires the attention of several men to keep the number under control and within handling distance. For if their work ever got ahead of them it would mean many long weary hours catching up with it. Like tide and time the recurring issues give in large quantities on every market day, and it is quite possible that within the next few years the department will be faced with the most important problem of the modern library.

Among the treasures of the "file" room are almost complete files of the Boston Gazette, published from 1785 to 1797, and one of the most important publications of the revolutionary period. It is the only copy of the paper that was moved to Cambridge during the war with England to escape the ravages of the British soldiers.

Older than that, however, is the Boston News Letter, which saw the light in 1718, and of which the file room has a very valuable set. One paper—the Universal of Purse—has perhaps the largest file of any. It extends back to the first issue, in 1784, and continues up to the present date, stretching over a century. At present the paper is known as the "Journal Official," but it is the same root and branch and in policy as the former.

The file room has scores of old English weeklies which were published as early as 1701, and some even in the latter part of the 15th century. Among these is the London Gazette, which made a specialty of news from foreign coun-

tries. It is worthy of note, however, that the Gazette existed nearly two years before any mention of the American colonies was made in its columns.

During the last year, according to Supt. C. H. Blaisdell's figures, there were 232 people who visited the file room. This is a very small number, but a small proportion of the number of all the visitors who came to the library. And yet it is a great increase over the number for the previous year, when only about 120 people consulted the old files. Up to 1897, the number was kept of the visitors. The number was so small that it was not considered worth while to keep the count. Before that time it is estimated that there were only about 500 or 600 people in the room during the year, and during the first few seasons that it was opened it is not thought that 100 people consulted the files. As soon, however, as it became generally known that the file room was so convenient and that it was so easy

to get hold of any paper, the attendance began to go up, and in a few years, from the present outlook, the room will not be large enough.

The 232 visitors in 1900 consulted 9936 volumes as against 4777 for the year before—almost a 50 percent increase. The largest number of visitors for any one month was 32 in the spring—April, and the largest for any one day was 30 on Sept. 30. So, for the largest month was August. Which is very unusual.

The number is a very odd season as a rule in the file room, the majority of its regular customers are away, and the attendants are quite at a loss to assign a reason for the activity of August. The busiest time is in the early spring and along toward June when the graduates are about to blossom forth with their essays and papers. Wednesday and Saturday afternoon and evenings are about the most popular of the week and Sunday, occasionally brings many visitors to the old papers.

Attached to the door is an electric bell which rings up stairs to the attendants' office whenever the door is opened by a visitor to the room. A person is not to be surprised at the fact that an attendant happens to be in the room when the door is opened after he has entered the room, and unless he knew that there was a bell attached to the door he would probably be puzzled to know just how his presence was discovered.

It is very necessary to have this bell, for, although many of the files are hand and can be easily examined by the visitor, there are others that have to be brought up from the basement. To require the presence of an attendant constantly in the room, and to have a bell attached to the door, would not resist the temptation to clip paragraphs from the papers, and it is

thought advisable to see each person who comes to the room.

The young man who comes down at the ring of the bell has met with very interesting people in the years that he has been on duty there, and is an expert on character studies of the readers of old newspapers. He takes very entertainingly about his experiences. "The file room is perhaps the most secluded and the most interesting in the whole building," said the attendant. "We have our regular customers and our transients, the regulars come in every day or so, and each has his pet hobby. We have one man who is gathering a history of big storms, and who reads papers covering about 12 or 14 months every day that he comes. He is a most assiduous worker, and has his note-book and pencil along side of him, and looks down very carefully the data pertaining to every storm reported throughout the country. He is an expert on meteorology, and he is trying to discover if there are any conditions of atmosphere preceding a storm which will give an inkling of its approach. To this end, whenever he runs across the account of a big storm he immediately looks up the date of the storm for a week or 10 days previous to see if there was reported any peculiar action, or peculiar action on the part of the people, which indicated an unusual state of mind or trend of affairs.

"He evolved a most unique theory in regard to the latest Galveston tornado, and says that it is easy to tell that some of the people who were killed by the city from the way the people acted just before the cyclone. He showed me a list of the names of the people who were killed, and there had been several collisions reported about the street between teams and electric cars and the like, and in general argued to show that the coming storm was in the air and

Boston Journal.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901.

Boston has waited patiently for the paintings which Mr. Abbey is bringing across the ocean to complete the ornamentation of the Delivery Room in our Public Library. There may be two opinions as to the appropriateness of the subject, but there is only one opinion as to the merits of the work. That opinion is full of praise.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1901.

On Saturday a magazine, Edwin A. Abbey sailed for this country last Saturday, bringing with him the last painting of his liberation of "The morning papers of his liberation of the 'Masses of the Mass' (Grail) for the Public Library. The paintings will be shown in New York in January at the galleries of the American Art Association, after which they will be brought to this city and put in their permanent places.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CX., NO. 147.

SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1901.

It is announced that Mr. Abbey's Grail pictures, which are now on their way to this country, will be exhibited in New York before being brought here to adorn our Public Library. It may reasonably be doubted, however, if the pictures can be seen to advantage elsewhere than at their ultimate destination. The decorative effect of panels painted to fit definite spaces in a high gallery cannot be properly appreciated when they are hung on the walls like ordinary pictures, and the collective effect of all the series cannot be in their true relations and places. Nevertheless, it would be invidious not to permit New York to peep at them en route.

manifest itself sooner or later.

What has brought about the present prices, which, unless remedied, it is believed will make a great difference in the ability of libraries to supply their patrons adequately, makes rather interesting reading.

A year or so ago the American Publishers' Association was formed, followed later by the organization of the American Booksellers' Association, composed of representative retailers. The mission of the latter was primarily to consider the evils of the business and inquire into remedies. It was believed that one of the results would be some plan of dealing with the discount question. The plan first contemplated was for which there was an immediate demand, and it was to be operative on copyrighted books published from May 1 of this year. It was decided that on these books there should be a reduction of the retail price which was equivalent to a notification to the public that their interests had been considered. On such books there would be no discount except to libraries, no book clubs or mere devices for getting and selling books cheap to share in these benefits; and the discount to libraries would be of no more than ten per cent. At the same time it was recommended that the normal trade discount should be twenty-five per cent.

Harper & Bros. were the first to test the new plan. They announced that a certain new book about to be put out, which ordinarily would sell for \$1.50, was to be sold for \$1.20, which meant that the bookseller could charge neither more nor

less than the publisher's price. The publisher, which, unless remedied, it is believed will make a great difference in the ability of libraries to supply their patrons adequately, makes rather interesting reading.

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DRESSMAKER

French Dressmaker
First-Class
W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

LADY A

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

DRESSMAKER

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

LADIES

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

NEW

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

China Firing

W. M. MULLAN, Jeweler

24, 1901.

BRIEF APPRECIATIONS OF SOME AMERICAN PAINTERS.

VI. Edwin A. Abbey.

It was but yesterday, though in this country that is a long time ago, that American painters with the zeal of the neophyte were declaiming against the story-telling picture. Of course, we know that the objection was well taken in regard to a large class of pictures, wherein the story was the "thing," the way of telling it merely incidental and generally banal. But, like many other good principles pushed to excess, it resulted in a bathos as complete as that from which it would have saved us. Countless canvases have been painted which possess no human interest and very little artistic justification—the barren issue of a mere negation. Slowly there is coming a reaction, and we are beginning to realize that a painter is none the less an artist for having something to say, may even ultimately depend for his ranking as an artist upon the quality of what he has to say, provided always that he says it in true painter fashion, with reliance, in fact, upon the vocabulary of his own particular art.

Among those who have never allowed themselves to be troubled by the art-for-art's-sake grain of truth in a bushel of chaff is Edwin A. Abbey. As an artist he must largely stand or fall upon his merit as a teller of stories. Have his stories been intrinsically interesting? Is his way of telling them artistic? That he has won his way from a stool at the drawing table of Harper & Bros., to a seat in the Royal Academy will not of itself convince a great many people, who are of the opinion that the story-telling picture is just what attracts the English and is the bane of their Academy. So, to reach an acceptable estimate of Abbey's rank as an artist we must confine ourselves strictly to the character of his work, both in pen and ink and in paint.

It was in 1871, when he was 19 years old, that he passed from his student days at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts into the employment of Harper & Bros., becoming one of the firm's band of illustrators, including, among others, Charles S. Reinhart, Howard Pyle, Joseph Pennell and Alfred Parsons who helped to draw attention in Europe to the superiority of the chief American illustrated monthlies. In 1878 came his first great opportunity, when he was commissioned to illustrate some of the poems of Herrick and, in search of material, visited England, where, except for a few short visits to this country, he has remained ever since. He betook himself to Stratford-on-Avon and Bedford and later to Broadway, in Worcestershire, where now for several years a strong artistic colony has settled down for summer work.

Probably every true artist has within him a little world of his own, an island in the ocean of the world around him; a little spot of fact, on which flourish the trees and flowers and personages of his imagination. He is happy if circumstances permit him to work in it, and still more happy if his world of fancy has some correspondence to the actual world about him. Such was Abbey's happiness in having his footsteps directed through rural England. On the other hand, it could have been no accident that put it in his way to illustrate an old-time poem. The whole tenor of his subsequent work, since he has been at liberty to choose his own subjects, proves that the bias of his temperament is toward the past; to the days of picturesque costume, to a period remote enough to justify his fancy in selecting what it would and ignoring what it would not. Nor do I overlook the fact that Abbey from the first has shown an ability to create from within himself an environment for his conceptions. Yet, even so, he could not have lighted on a place more fertilizing to such a temperament than the English scenes among which he has moved with their old-time associations and simple rural loveliness.

Broadway, for instance, is on the old post road that runs from London through Oxford, on to Worcester and the west: within easy reach of Stratford and Kenilworth, its nearest station Evesham, an old market town where Simon de Montfort, who first stood up for Englishmen against the Norman conquerors and for the rights of the common people, was slain in battle. As you near the village the pleasant Vale of Evesham narrows into a horseshoe of hills, gentle slopes of verdure intersected with hedges and rimmed with coppices and woods. Miller's house is at the entrance; a little farther on, the village green, and a little farther still a fine old gabled inn, where Cromwell, says the story, slept after his victory at Worcester. The broad street, continually mounting, passes between gabled farmhouses, buried in ivy, and cottages whose windows are bright with pot geraniums and little gardens filled with the flowers and herbs that *Opheleia* dreamed of; past doorways that bear the date of that second Charles "who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one," past the rambling farmstead where Mary Anderson in her present role of wife and mother would fain forget that she has been a star, till it is whole up in a thin line of white between the green and brown and vanishes at the top of the hill, where beyond the moorlands and hollows of a Roman encampment there is only the knowledge of a modern world. But you have never seen Broadway until you have seen it as some of the cottages and

tation of the text, instead of allowing the artist to reinforce the essence of the text with the spirit of his independent art; and partly, no doubt, to the inability of many draughtsmen to do more than baldly literalise. Thus we have a perpetual crop of so-called illustrations, either crowded with detail or almost flippantly negligent of anything but a certain loose bravura of line and spacing; clever, if you like, but tediously similar in general character. "She rose to greet him"—can you not predicate with tolerable accuracy how such and such a one among many illustrators would represent the incident? In Abbey's case you could not. The phrase would form a late in his mind a picture; complete, daintily suggestive, full of the charming quality of unexpectedness. But it is when one illustrator tries to enforce the text by picturing some incident of prime importance in the story, with its play of passion, perhaps, and diverse possibility of appeal to different minds, that the effort of the ordinary illustrator is so hopelessly jejune. Such subjects are only partially acceptable when one like Abbey essays them. Indeed, many of us must have felt that where, as in Shakespeare, the scene is one of very full significance, affecting the sensibility of different thoughtful readers as diversely as the same passage of music will affect its auditors differently, it is almost an affront to one's intelligence and power of appreciation that any one man should crystallise such fluidity and diversity of appeal into one presentation. Abbey's illustrations to Shakespeare, though I know they are considered one of his greatest triumphs, have seemed to me to mark the beginning of less perfection. Again, I am not speaking of less perfection, but of the spirit that animates the artist. So long as he confines himself to fragments from the scenes and to subordinate persons or to those whose character is very simple and direct, his old charm remains; but when he attempts a complex character as that of *Portia*, he necessarily cannot please all comers, and when he essays to build up scenes the old spontaneity of imagination seems to dwindle. It is as if the foliage of a tree were beginning to lose its freshness and twinkling of artless movement, as if by degrees the leaves were losing sap and falling, and the naked boughs, the bare construction of the tree, were gradually being revealed. And in Abbey's case it seems to be a process that has been going on more and more as he passed to the use of paint and to the building up of important *mise en scene*, such as "Hamlet," "Richard, Duke of Gloucester," "The Lady Anne" or "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester." Yet the fall of the leaves is not final; even the "winter of our discontent" may be but the prelude to another spring, and Abbey's present stage of evolution may be far from having reached its fullest possible development. For the evolution has been obviously a necessity of his temperament.

His passage to paint was but a question of time, not only because to all artists it seems to offer the largest scope, but because, as a draughtsman, he has always had the feeling of a colorist. He has avoided hardness of contours, softening them with light and atmosphere and merging the figures in the ensemble. The latter are not mere set against a background, they are always in and part of the picture. Further, he sees them as masses. You will scarcely find in his drawings authority of line or fascination in the direction and quality of the line as line, instead an infinity of little lines, not without feeling, doubtless, but without a separateness of aesthetic value. It is in the mass that they count; so that a woman's gown will not afford a sweep of movement, but a delightful tissue of lights and shadows. And when he proceeds to color it is again the mass that captivates him; masses, especially of black, of crimson and white. But with this very marked love for color, he is not a colorist in the sense of weaving harmonies of color. His pictures are still a balancing of masses rather than an effect of orchestration; and in the voluminous draperies that he introduces, while there is much influence of the amplitude of Venetian painting, there is little of its love of light or bigness of architectonic use of color. In his treatment of colored masses he is nearer to the manner of Holbein or Van Eyck. He does not seem to have an antecedent realization of the structure of his color scheme, but builds it bit by bit, and the units more or less retain their separateness. Yet, while there is a lack of breadth in the picture as a whole, the parts are broadly treated, though not exactly with a freedom of stroke, still less with any striking individuality of method. In his earlier paintings, such as the "Pavane," belonging to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, he was still drawing with his brush, but in his later ones the manner is more a painter's.

But no less natural than this progress of his technical evolution has been that of his mental one. In the course of this how could he well escape the Shakespeare cycle; not only because he had begun by interpreting old English poems and plays and it was only a question of time as to when he would feel the influence of the poet-dramatist, but also because his imagination is of the dramatic kind. He would have made an ideal stage manager of the highest type. As I have said, it is less by any originality of conception that his imagination is distinguished than by an aptitude for grasping the thought of another, reclothing it with actuality, setting it in its appropriate environment and making it breathe again with the spirit of its time. But such a gift, on the stage at least, is rarely, if ever, accompanied by personal histrionic ability. It is a gift of selecting, assembling and combining rather than of absorption of self in a given line of motive. The stage manager gives the appearance of life to a scene, the actor makes it live, and I wonder whether it be not true that in these Shakespearean scenes of Abbey's and in his natural decorations of the Holy Grail in the Boston Public Library there is a marshalling of the scene without the vivifying force. Do they carry us away and fill us with the emotion that I can find some quality higher than that of an illustration on a very magnificent scale. In this picture Joseph of Arimathea, leads forward the young Sir Galahad to the seat which only the always pure may sit in and not perish; while the great King bonds in humility to him who is nearer the ideal than himself, and the knights, assembled at the table, salute with their swords, and the air is thick with a serried rank of angels. There is a nobility of purpose here that can hardly fail to impress, which is finely enforced in the rhythmic line of movement through the figures in the foreground, which, further back in this long panel, the strong band of knights and delicate arc of angels combine to make a decorative effect of great dignity. How one regrets that the same ornamental gravity has not been carried along the rest of the wall! By a miscalculation of effect that would be incomprehensible, except that the episodes of the story seem to have counted more with the artist than the decorative problem, the rest of the frieze is unequally interrupted; two parts of different sizes being on the left of this main panel, and one on its right. All continuity of decorative feeling or rhythmic measure is lost; the architectural import of a frieze is contradicted.

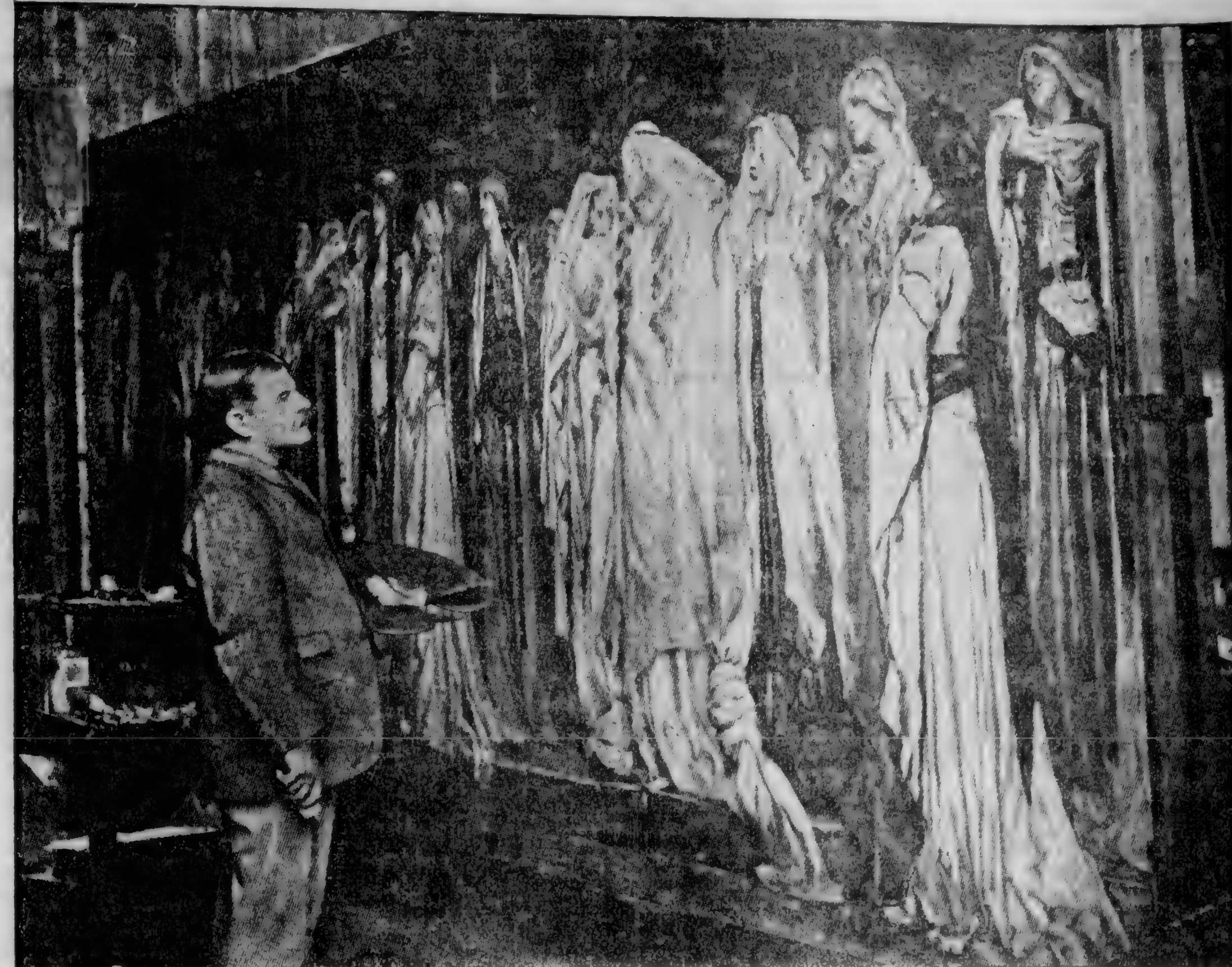
In the old manor house of Morgan Hall at Fairford in Gloucestershire, Abbey has built himself an immense studio, which is a storehouse of "properties" for the production of his elaborate *mise en scene*. Yet one has no reason to suppose that there is any pretension in all this, or that he is less the earnest student than he was.

C. H. C.

BOSTON POST, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1901.

ABBEY BRINGING GRAIL PICTURES HERE

Concluding Set of the Costly Panels for the Boston Public Library to Be Exhibited First in New York



EDWIN A. ABBEY, R. A., AT WORK ON "THE QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL." For 11 years Mr. Abbey has been engaged upon a vast series of painting intended for the decoration of the interior of a chamber in the Boston Public Library. The painting, which is in 15 sections, covers 180 feet of wall eight feet in depth, and presents in an elegant and powerful story the legend of the "Quest of the Holy Grail." The second half of the series has been on exhibition at the Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Edwin A. Abbey, the foremost of American artists, has sailed on the steamer Philadelphia for the United States, bearing in his personal custody the sixth and concluding set of panels, 10 in number, intended for the Boston Public Library, of his pictorial history of the "Quest of the Holy Grail." The legend, which is considered as a portion of the tale of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. These paintings have recently been upon ex-

hibition at the Guild Hall in London. They will be seen for the first time in the United States at a brief exhibition to be held in the American Art Galleries, East Twenty-third street, New York, before they come to the Boston Public Library for good.

Mr. Abbey's stay in the United States will be brief and he purposes returning to London late in January, or early in February, after the paintings he brings with him have been disposed to his satisfaction. The reason for his hasty return is to make preparation for painting the scene of the coronation of King Edward VII., a work to which he has just been commissioned.

Mr. Abbey's success is said to be due to the enlightened liberality of Harper & Bros., who early recognized his capabilities.

They engaged him in 1871, when he was 19 years old, as an illustrator of funny stories, which appeared at the end of their magazine. He was sent by them to England in 1878, and it is said that he received practically a roving commission to study at will and to develop his genius. The best proof of Harper &

Bros.' foresight is afforded by Abbey's illustrations of Herrick's poems, Shakespeare's comedies and of other English classics, which are conceded to be of the very first order.

Mr. Abbey exhibited in 1890 his first picture, "A Day May Morning," at the Royal Academy, of which he is a member. The first five series of his Holy Grail panels for the Boston Public Library were shown in 1898, after seven years of antiquarian research and study expressly for them, and the price received by him from the city of Boston is understood to have been \$15,000.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

FOR BOSTON'S LIBRARY.

New York, Nov. 30.—Among the passengers on the Philadelphia, which arrives today, will be Edwin Austin Abbey, who returns to America with the last of the decorative panels painted for the Boston Public Library.

Their theme is "The Quest of the Holy Grail." The series consists of 15 panels, each 10 feet high and 12 feet wide, and covers 180 feet of wall eight feet in depth. The panels are now on exhibition at the Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

any's rank as an artist we must consider ourselves strictly to the character of his work, both in pen and ink and in paint.

It was in 1871, when he was 19 years old, that he passed from his student days at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts into the employment of Harper & Bros., becoming one of the firm's band of illustrators, including, among others, Charles S. Reinhart, Howard Pyle, Joseph Pennel and Alfred Parsons who helped to draw attention in Europe to the superiority of the chief American illustrated monthlies. In 1878 came his first great opportunity, when he was commissioned to illustrate some of the poems of Herrick and, in search of material, visited England, where, except for a few short visits to this country, he has remained ever since. He betook himself to Stratford-on-Avon and Bedford and later to Broadway, in Worcestershire, where now for several years a strong artistic colony has settled down for summer work.

Probably every true artist has within him a little world of his own, an island in the ocean of the world around him; a little spot of fact, on which flourish the trees and flowers and personages of his imagination. He is happy if circumstances permit him to work in it, and still more happy if his world of fancy has some correspondence to the actual world about him. Such was Abbey's happiness in having his footsteps directed through rural England. On the other hand, it could have been no accident that put it in his way to illustrate an old-time poem. The whole tenor of his subsequent work, since he has been at liberty to choose his own subjects, proves that the bias of his temperament is toward the past; to the days of picturesque costume, to a period remote enough to justify his fancy in selecting what it would not, ignoring what it would not. Nor do I overlook the fact that Abbey from the first has shown an ability to create from within himself an environment for his conceptions. Yet, even so, he could not have lighted on a place more fertilizing to such a temperament than the English scenes among which he has moved with their old-time associations and simple rural loveliness.

Broadway, for instance, is on the old post road that runs from London, through Oxford, on to Worcester and the west; within easy reach of Stratford and Kenilworth, its nearest station Evesham, an old market town where Simon de Montfort, who first stood up for Englishmen against the Norman conquerors and for the rights of the common people, was slain in battle. As you near the village the pleasant Vale of Evesham narrows into a horseshoe of hills, gentle slopes of verdure intersected with hedges and rimmed with coppices and woods. Millet's house is at the entrance; a little farther on the village green, and a little farther still a fine old gabled inn, where Cromwell, says the story, slept after his victory at Worcester. The broad street, continually narrowed, passes between gabled farmhouses, buried in ivy, and cottages whose windows are bright with pot geraniums and little gardens filled with the flowers and herbs that Ophelia crowned of past doorways that bear the date of that second Charles "who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one," past the remnant of farmstead where Mary Anderson in her present role of wife and mother would fain forget that she has been a star, till it winds up in a thin line of white between the green and brown and vanishes at the top of the hill, where beyond the mounds and hollows of a Roman encampment there is only the knowledge of a modern world. But you have scarce seen Broadway until you have penetrated into a maze of the cottage and kitchen interiors, with their wide-open hearths, smoke-stained timbered ceilings, from which hang hams and fitches of bacon and strings of onions; or passed to the backs of some of the houses and explored the dairies and quaint inglenooks of architecture, the trim vegetable gardens, the apple orchards and the barnyards, in close companionship with which is always the vivid green of the pleasant hills.

And it was in such places that Abbey gathered material for his illustrations to "The Numbers" of Robert Herrick; to the "Old Songs" and "The Skoppe O' Connor," a spot wherein there must have been so much akin to his own mood of imagination. What wonder that his drawings be so fragrant of apple blossom and new-mown hay, the sweet musciness of rippling brooks, the delicate atmosphere of the quiet life and the savor of the old-time spirit? Within the limits of their particular intention, I doubt if any drawings are more perfect. Nor do I forget those drawings of the country by Alfred Parsons, made about the same time and around the same spots; drawings which show such apprehension of the subtle qualities of rural beauty, such an eye for lowly fragments, such a sensitive acuity in picturing them. But the difference in the work of these two close friends throws a clear light on the special quality of Abbey's mind. Parsons pictured what he saw, interpreting the hit of nature in dauntless terms of art; while Abbey has the power of calling up a picture in his imagination. Yet in these drawings, at least, there is not an act of pure imagination for the text of the poem or play supplies the idea. His skill is shown in the vivid recreation of the borrowed theme; in a delicate tact of choice in his way of representing it and of illuminating it with a few choice details and in his manner of setting the figures and objects in an atmosphere of their own. And I am not thinking now of that technical accomplishment which surrounds the figures with an envelope of lighted air, but of that more poetical gift which enables him to recreate the impression of the old-time feeling. As he says himself, a picture of bygone manners should be treated as an artist of its own period might have treated it. It is undoubtedly Abbey's faculty of borrowing the habit of mind as well as the manner of the past that gives a special distinction to his drawings.

But the reproduction of this faculty is not a simple matter, of being able to illuminate this text; to illustrate it in the true sense, for the text has fallen into discredit. This is partly the fault of publishers who are apt to insist on the most literal interpre-

to lose its freshness and twinkle of artless movement, as if by degrees the leaves were losing up and falling, and the naked boughs, the bare construction of the tree, were gradually being revealed. And in Abbey's case it seems to be a process that has been going on more and more as he passed to the use of paint and to the building up of important *mise en scenes*, such as "Hamlet," "Richard, Duke of Gloucester," and the "Lady Anne" or "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester." Yet the fall of the leaves is not final; even the "winter of our discontent" may be but the prelude to another spring, and Abbey's present stage of evolution may be far from having reached its fullest possible development. For the evolution has been obviously a necessity of his temperament.

His passage to paint was but a question of time, not only because to all artists it seems to offer the largest scope, but because, as a draughtsman, he has always had the feeling of a colorist. He has avoided harshness of contour, softening them with light and atmosphere and merging the figures in the ensemble. The latter are not merely set against a background, they are always in and part of the picture. Further, he sees them as masses. You will scarcely find in his drawings authority of line or fascination in the direction and quality of the line as line; instead an infinity of little lines, not without feeling, doubtless, but without a separateness of aesthetic value. It is in the mass that they count; so that a woman's gown will not afford a sweep of movement, but a delightful tissue of lights and shadows. And when he proceeds to color it is again the mass that captivates him; masses, especially of black, of crimson and white. But with this very marked love for color, he is not a colorist in the sense of weaving harmonies of color. His pictures are still a balancing of masses; rather than an effect of orchestration; and in the voluminous draperies that he introduces, while there is much influence of the amplitude of Venetian painting, there is little of its love of light or bigness of architectural use of color. In his treatment of colored masses he is nearer to the manner of Holbein or Van Eyck. He does not seem to have an antecedent realization of the structure of his color scheme, but builds it bit by bit, and the units more or less retain their separateness. Yet, while there is a lack of breadth in the picture as a whole, the parts are broadly treated, though not exactly with a freedom of stroke, still less with any striking individuality of method. In his earlier paintings, such as the "Pavane," belonging to Mr. Witley Reid, he was still drawing with his brush, but in his later ones the manner is more a painter's.

But no less natural than this progress of his technical evolution has been that of his mental one. In the course of this how could he well escape the Shakespeare cycle; not only because he had begun by interpreting old English poems and plays and it was only a question of time as to when he would feel the influence of the poet-dramatist, but also because his imagination is of the dramatic kind. He would have made an ideal stage manager of the highest type. As I have said, it is less by any originality of conception than by an aptitude for grasping the thought of another, reclothing it with actuality, setting it in its appropriate environment and making it breathe again with the spirit of its time. But such a gift, on the stage at least, is rarely, if ever, accompanied by personal histrionic ability. It is a gift of selecting, assembling and combining rather than of absorption of self in a given line of motive. The stage manager gives the appearance of life to a scene, the actor makes it live, and I wonder whether it be not true that in these Shakespearean canvases of Abbey's and in his mural decorations of the Holy Grail in the Boston Public Library there is a marshalling of the scene without the vivifying force. Do they carry us away and fill us with the emotion that we should receive in presence of the play well acted on the stage or in the reading of the legend intelligently? We find ourselves, I believe, rather studying the parts of those elaborate productions, the accuracy and beauty of detail, admiring the manipulative ability that has collected and coordinated, and waiting, meanwhile, for the drama to begin.

And if this is true, may it not be due to the mistake of choosing for pictorial representation a subject of such complex emotions as the Player's scene in "Hamlet" or one of such almost inexplicable subtlety as Richard's love advances to Anne as she follows in the funeral procession of her dead husband, or even one of comparatively direct significance as that of "The Penance of Eleanor"? The latter, by the way, will utterly fail to tell its story to any one unfamiliar with the play and then, probably, with only partial vividness, for the picture is cut in two by Eleanor's sheet-cloth figure. If we follow her gaze to her husband's face we cease to hear and see the rabble, whose threats and curses are part of her penance; or if we look in their direction we miss the point of all their fury. I feel more certain that it is a misapplication of personal force rather than a lack of it that Abbey reveals in these pictures, because in others there is depth of meaning, for example, in "The Jongleur," where coming from the castle gate, flanked on each side by a sheltering range of roof, cheerless the waste of snow the man in motley's solitary figure is seen, winching as he faces the cold and touching a strain on his mandolin to keep up his spirits. It is a beautiful picture, full of significant suggestion, of the pathos of the life which lives to amuse others and of the emptiness of the world for one whose spirit is apart from it. It is for one whose spirit is apart from it. It is a picture that compares in spontaneousness of expression with his earlier drawings and has the fuller import of a mature mind. Surely it is along lines such as this of purer imagination that Abbey will find his truest self.

To his decorations at the Boston Public Library much of what one has said of the Shakespeare paintings is applicable. His Shakespeare paintings are applicable to the legend has sought to reanimate the old legend and has given to his representation a reasonableness both archaeological and pictorial and has invested it with the mental atmosphere of its dim origin. But has he suggested the vital spirit of the story, the passion yearning after an unattainable ideal? It is a question that each must answer for himself. Personally, with every admiration for the artist's noble devotion and laborious devotion, it is only in the "Save Yourself" out of all these decorations



For 11 years Mr. Abbey has been engaged upon a vast series of painting intended for the decoration of the interior of a chamber in the Boston Public Library. The painting, which is in 15 sections, covers 100 feet of canvas eight feet in depth, and presents in an exquisite pictorial story the legend of the "Quest of the Holy Grail." The second half of the series has been on exhibition at the Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Edwin A. Abbey, the foremost of American artists, has sailed on the steamer Philadelphia for the United States, bearing in his personal custody the sixth and concluding set of panels, 10 in number, intended for the Boston Public Library, of his pictorial history of the "Quest of the Holy Grail," a legend, which is considered as a portion of the tale of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. These paintings have recently been upon ex-

hibition at the Guild Hall in London. They will be seen for the first time in the United States at a brief exhibition to be held in the American Art Galleries, East Twenty-third street, New York, before they come to the Boston Public Library for good.

Mr. Abbey's stay in the United States will be brief and he purposes returning to London late in January, or early in February, after the completion of his work on the tale of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. These paintings have recently been upon exhibition at the Guild Hall in London. They will be seen for the first time in the United States at a brief exhibition to be held in the American Art Galleries, East Twenty-third street, New York, before they come to the Boston Public Library for good.

ing the scene of the coronation of King Edward VII, a work to which he has just been commissioned.

Mr. Abbey's success is said to be due to the enlightened liberality of Harper & Bros., who early recognized his capabilities.

Mr. Abbey exhibited in 1880 his first picture, "A May Day Morning," at the Royal Academy, of which he is a member. The first five series of his Holy Grail panels for the Boston Public Library were finished in 1886, after seven years of antiquarian research and study expressly for them, and the price received by him from the city of Boston is understood to have been \$15,000.

Boston Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

FOR BOSTON'S LIBRARY.

New York, Nov. 30.—Among the passengers on the Philadelphia, which arrives today, will be Edwin Austin Abbey, who returns to America with the last of the decorative panels painted for the Boston Public Library.

Their theme is "The Quest of the Holy Grail." He is a Royal Academician and a Knight of the Legation of Honor. He has lived for many years at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, Eng. His great works were achieved there. His "Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester," which was a great work of the Salon in Paris this year, has the quality of his learning as a draftsman, an archaeologist and a painter that the mural decorations made by him for the Boston Public Library display. These qualities are evident in the photographic reproduction of one of his recent paintings, "Fair is My Love."

Mr. Abbey is 49 years old. He was born in Philadelphia.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
VOL. CL, NO. 138.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1901.

FOR BOSTON'S LIBRARY.

Edwin A. Abbey Arrived from Abroad
Today with the Five Remaining
Decorative Panels.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1901. Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., who arrived this morning from England on the steamship Philadelphia, will stay here only a couple of months, and he does not mean to do any work in this country, nor to make any headquarters here in the future.

The chief object of his visit is to superintend the placing in position in the delivery room of the Boston library of the canvases of the five remaining panels of his series of decorating, "The Guest of the Holy Grail." Two sides of this room have already been covered by Mr. Abbey, and these canvases complete its decoration. The decorations, which came over on the Philadelphia, are in nine separate strips, making in all covering for 90 feet of wall. No duty was charged for bringing them in.

These canvases will be exhibited in this city at the American Art galleries on Madison square for two weeks, beginning Dec. 9.
Mr. Abbey brought nothing else of his work over with him, and is anxious to return as soon as possible to the other side to finish much that he has under way over there. He expects before long to undertake a series of black and white drawings on the lines of his early illustrations of Shakespeare comedies, although he has not begun them yet. He has just completed a reredo, consisting of the crucifixion in the center, and wings with groups of saints on either side, for the American Church in Paris, where it will shortly be put in place. Mr. Abbey said that he had no intention of delivering any lectures or talks while he was over here on artistic conditions. In London, although he thought it rather a pity that American students went so exclusively to Paris at present.

Boston Sunday Globe. SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1901.

ABBEY ARRIVES.

Brings Panels for Boston
Public Library.

They Will be Exhibited in New York
Two Weeks, Beginning Dec 9.

Famous Artist Says London is Pushing
Paris for Supremacy in Art.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist who has been chosen by King Edward to paint the coronation scene, arrived on the Philadelphia today. He brought with him 90 feet of panels, comprising the "Holy Grail" mural, which he has painted for the Boston public library.

The panels were admitted duty free. Mr. Abbey said that before going to Boston they are to be shown for two weeks at the American art galleries.

The exhibition is to begin Dec. 9. "I do not intend to touch a brush while here if I can help it," said the artist. "I have come over simply to take care of my panels and superintend their erection in Boston. I will not return to England until February, because the January weather is not to my liking."

"I am to make no preparations for painting the coronation of the king until I return in February, because the ceremony does not take place before the spring. I realize that it is a great task and that I am honored by being selected to paint the scene."

"We have in London a rapidly growing colony of American artists. It has always been the custom for the American students of art to go to Paris to improve, but it is a great mistake, to my mind, because they can do just as well, if not better, in London than in Paris. "One of the chief objections that I find to American students going to Paris is the difficulty of getting into the academy schools there. It is not the case of London, where there is a drawback to American students, but the art schools. They are the something that I prefer to work abroad is this: There are too many distractions in a city like New York for an artist of my temperament, and besides, my work requires a great many references which I find cannot be obtained in the metropolis."

"London is rapidly pushing Paris for the supremacy of the art world."

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER 4 Dec. 2, 1901

HOLY GRAIL MURALS.

Artist Abbey Arrives in New York
With the Panels for the Public
Library.

E. A. Abbey, the American artist, who has been chosen by King Edward to paint the coronation scene, arrived in New York Saturday, and brought with him 90 ft. of panels, known as the "Holy Grail" mural, which he has painted for the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Abbey has been away five years. The panels, which are nine in number, represent the last half of the magnificent decorative display of the paintings, "Quest of the Holy Grail." The remainder of the exhibit is already in position in the Boston library.

Before coming to Boston Mr. Abbey will show the nine new panels for two weeks at the American Art Galleries. This exhibit is to begin December 9.

The new panels will adorn the walls of the delivery room of the Public Library. The "Holy Grail" mural was contracted for some 10 years ago by the Public Library trustees. About five years ago the first set of panels were placed in position in the delivery room.

The trustees were later forced to make a few alterations in the ceilings and walls of this room in order to display the paintings to the best advantage. These have now been completed.

Now mural decorations now adorn the massive beams and the walls have received fresh paint.

The panels were exhibited in Paris and London, and were admired by artists of both cities.

DECEMBER 2, 1901. CEMBER 2

NEW YORK'S GLIMPSE OF OUR TREASURES.



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Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901

FIELD'S WORKS NOT EXCLUDED

Only a Certain Edition Not Secured for
the Children's Room at the Public Library

A statement in a morning paper to the effect that the "Model Primer" and the "Nonsense for Old and Young" of Eugene Field had been excluded from the children's room at the Boston Public Library is erroneous. A certain new edition of these works, with illustrations to fit the text, has not been purchased for the children's room, for the simple reason that the library already has copies of all the works of the late Eugene Field, and further because these works were not primarily intended by their author for the reading of children. These bits of Field nonsense were written for the delectation of grown-ups, the "Primer" first being issued in a very limited edition when Field was writing for a Denver paper. "The Model Primer" is a reprint of this, issued in Brooklyn later. There have been several reprints since, but these are of little value, while the originals are much sought by collectors.

Boston Herald.

Dec. 2, 1901.

Many things relating to city administration have been discussed in this letter, which already trespasses upon the patience of the reader. I shall deal with all of them in due time. I will not, however, be denied space to say a hearty word of commendation of the noble service rendered to the city by the men and women who, in the highest civic spirit, and without money compensation, are engaged in the management of the various other branches of the city's service. The departments under their charge—notably the library and the hospital—are the jewels of the city, and when the stranger comes we need only say, "Behold!"

If, by the people's vote, your judgment in nominating me shall be confirmed, it will be my ambition to give the city the best and most progressive administration it has ever had, and to that I pledge my entire time, my highest energies, and my honor.

I am yours faithfully,
PATRICK A. COLLINS

ed the notorious name of the late Eugene Field. Henry A. Dickerman of 55 Franklin street, who enjoys nothing better than stroking someone's vanity, has been rescuing certain neglected Field classics from oblivion and printing them in booklets at his own expense, to say nothing of the pictures, and the dear little children as well as the gray-

hated old sinners who ask for these books in the children's room are sent away empty. "We haven't them."

Now, the late Eugene Field was probably the most exasperating genius that ever tormented those kind ladies who love to point a moral or expurgate a tale. On the one hand, what was he? The nice poet of infancy: "Love Songs of Childhood," "Lullaby Land," "With Trumpet and Drum," all so wholesome and so well-timed and so well, no nice for nice children. All the men with reputations who ever visited Chicago knew him and said they loved him, and so he must have been nice. His daughter, who read his poems on the platform, was very nice. I've had her to tea, and she was just as nice as nice could be. So nice for nice children. Of course, Mr. Field's books should be in the children's room. I, of course, they are.

But what was he, on the other hand? Oh, how horrid he was on the other hand! And for one who could be so nice for nice children when he wished, imagine the fiction committee or the still more select choir which sings the requiem for books cast out of the children's room—imagine them casting their eyes down a paragraph like this from the Field "Primer":

"Here we have a piece of chewing gum. It is white and sweet. Chew it awhile and stick it on the Under Side of the Mantel-Piece. The Hired Girl will find it There and Chew it awhile Herself and then Put it Back. In this way one Piece of Gum will Answer for a Whole Family."

The ladies know that even nice children chew gum and stick it under mantelpieces, and they have sometimes suspected the rest, but what a thing to say! Here's another from the "Primer":

"This is a cock roach. He is Big, Black and Ugly. He is Crawling over the Pillow. Do not say a word, but lie still and Keep your Mouth open. He will Crawl into your Mouth, and you can Bite Him in Two. This will Teach Him to be more Discreet in Future."

Should even the nice children's poems of such a horrid writer be in the Children's Room, what kind of a generation shall we rear if we teach them to bite cock roaches?

But Mr. Dickerman not only decorated the "Primer" with Mr. Frohn's weird drawings; he also went forth and dug up still another collection of Field horrors, with more Frohn pictures, and called "No-sense for Old and Young." This goes down hard. A book by Eugene Field, which says definitely on the cover that it is for young as well as old, cannot so easily be left out of the Children's Room. But what the immorality of its doctrines:

"Here is a Sewing Machine. It was made for little Children to play with. Do not Deny Baby the privilege of Putting his Pat little Finger under the Needle. It will Make pretty holes in the Finger and give Baby something to occupy his attention for a long time."

This isn't so rude: "A Chicago Papa is so mean he won't let his Little Baby have more than one Meal at a time."

But in a chaptered account of a Thanksgiving dinner, what child could hear unharmed such advice:

"The best way to Eat Pie is to Take it up in your fingers. This is liable to make Pretty little Spots on your Shirt Front. Do you suppose by Trying Hard you could Slip a Piece of the Lemon Pie into your Pocket, to Eat after you go to Bed tonight?"

There is a feeling in and around Copley square that Mr. Dickerman is a horrid man, and has ruined a great many nice children by putting new pictures in Mr. Field's other kind of writings and making books of them, and selling them in stores. The children thus do not get the horrid books at the library, but horrid men buy them in stores and show them to the boys at the office, and laugh as if they thought it was funny not to be nice.

present price. Among the works secured by the Boston Public Library are Thomas Jordan's "Peculiar Varieties," printed in London in 1837. This was the author's first publication, and is very rare. The poems are curious, and Collier's "Rarest Books in the English Language" devotes two pages to this work. Another good purchase was a large paper copy of Anne Killigrew's "Poems," containing an ode to Mrs. Killigrew by Dryden. Other purchases which will come to Boston were:

Howell, James: "Poems Upon Divers Emergent Occasions." London, 1684.

Hanna, William: "A Hye Fell of Humnye." A black letter paraphrase of Genesis. London, 1578.

Hanna, William: "Seven Sons of a Sor-rowfull Soule for Sinne." London, 1587.

James I. of England: "The Psalmes of King David." London, 1637.

Jones, W.: "Ecclesia Reviviscens." London, 1691.

Jordan, Thomas: "Rules to Know a Royall King." London, 1642.

King William: "The Art of Love, also The Art of Cookery." London, circa 1710.

Langland, William: "The Vision of Piers Plowman." First edition, black letter. London, 1530.

Lavater, Lewis: "Of Ghosts and Spirits." Black letter. London, 1572.

Lilly, John: "Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit." London, 1609.

Markham, Gervase: "Ariosto's Satires." London, 1609.

Llewellyn, Martin: Men-Miracles, with poems on several subjects. Edition of 1659, with new title page. London, 1670.

Milton, John: "Paradise Lost. Second edition with portrait by W. Dole, London, 1674.

Newelham, Marchmont: The True Character of a Rigid Presbyter. London, 1681.

Newcastle, Duchess of. (Margaret Cavendish). Poems and Fancies. London, 1653.

Peacham, Henry: Minerva Britannia. London, 1612.

Phillip, Katherine: Poems, by the Incomparable Mrs. K. P., London, 1684. The surreptitious edition, nearly all the copies of which were suppressed.

Poole, Joshua: The English Parnassus. First edition, in original binding. London, 1685.

Ridgely, Joseph: An Ingenious Poem, called the Drunkard's Prospective or Burning Glasses. London, 1656.

Saltounstall, Wye: Ovid de Ponto. First edition, with curious woodcut of Time and Death. London, 1639.

Shakespeare, William: The Poems of Shakespeare. First American edition, published by Oliver & Munroe and Belcher & Armstrong. Boston, 1807. This is, however, the second American edition, and not the first, as stated on the title page.

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A copy has been sold for \$125, but the bidding last night was so spirited that the book finally went for \$510.

A first edition of Milton's poems, printed in London in 1685, was sold for \$170. The book has brought a higher price in better condition, but this was considered a good value. The first edition of "Paradise Lost," with the third title page, brought \$30; another copy, printed a year later (1680), went for \$50; and a third, with the eighth title page, brought \$50. "Paradise Regained," first edition, 1671, brought \$42; and the "Poems Upon Several Occasions" went for \$42. The second edition of "Paradise Lost" went for \$34, and a first of Milton's "Letters of State" was sold for \$30.

"The silkworms and their Flies, lively described in verse," by Thomas Moffat, London, 1690, was sold, after considerable competition, for \$572. It is rare, and the copy, which was in fine condition, was bound by Bedford. Another curious old work was Thomas Nash's "Haue With You to Saffron-Walden." London, 1598, which is of great variety. It was a severe satire on Gabriel Harvey, a native of Saffron-Walden in Essex, and was intended to ridicule his inflated style. This went for \$100. William Painter's "Palace of Pleasures Beautified," in two volumes, printed in black letter in 1580, was sold for \$240. This is of extreme rarity, and was the great storehouse from which the Elizabethan dramatists drew their plots.

Shakespeare taking from it the plot of "Romeo and Juliet" and Webster that of the "Duchess of Malfi." James Shirley's Poems, London, 1640, in the rare first edition, went for \$142, and the excessively rare first edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queen," Joseph Haslewood's copy, with his bookplate, brought \$200. Spenser's "Complaints," the Galeford copy of the first edition, which is also extremely rare, went for \$250. His "Colin Clouts Come Home Againe" went for \$133, this also being a first edition.

Joshua Sylvester's "Panthea," London, 1630, which contains the bookplates of Joseph Haslewood and Thomas Gainsford, and was a special copy containing a printed dedication to the four ladies of the Walmisley family, was sold for \$165.

Richard Robinson's "The Ancient Order, Societie and Unite Laudable of Prince Arthur," London, 1583, Sir Francis Free-ling's copy, with his bookplate, went for \$170. Only one other copy of this work can be traced. John Taylor's "All the Workes," first edition, London, 1630, sold for \$33. John Vander Noodt's "Theatre," in black letter, which contains the earliest published writings of Edmund Spenser, who was sixteen years old when this work was printed (1590), was sold for \$180. Edmund Waller's works, in the surreptitious edition printed in London in 1645, brought \$125.

A remarkable copy of Isaac Walton's "Compliat Angler" in the second edition, was sold for \$300. Three of the four fly leaves contain notes in the handwriting of the author, two being dated 1656. This edition is nearly as rare as the first, and this particular copy was of exceptional interest from its associations. The fourth edition copy went for \$55, and his "Liver" for \$86, the latter being a presentation copy from Isaac Walton. His "Life of Dr. Henderson" brought \$88. George Whetstone's "Heptameron of Civill Discourses,"

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Lilly, John: "Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit." London, 1609.

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Peacham, Henry: Minerva Britannia. London, 1612.

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A copy has been sold for \$125, but the bidding last night was so spirited that the book finally went for \$510.

A first edition of Milton's poems, printed in London in 1685, was sold for \$170. The book has brought a higher price in better condition, but this was considered a good value. The first edition of "Paradise Lost," with the third title page, brought \$30; another copy, printed a year later (1680), went for \$50; and a third, with the eighth title page, brought \$50. "Paradise Regained," first edition, 1671, brought \$42; and the "Poems Upon Several Occasions" went for \$42. The second edition of "Paradise Lost" went for \$34, and a first of Milton's "Letters of State" was sold for \$30.

"The silkworms and their Flies, lively described in verse," by Thomas Moffat, London, 1690, was sold, after considerable competition, for \$572. It is rare, and the copy, which was in fine condition, was bound by Bedford. Another curious old work was Thomas Nash's "Haue With You to Saffron-Walden." London, 1598, which is of great variety. It was a severe satire on Gabriel Harvey, a native of Saffron-Walden in Essex, and was intended to ridicule his inflated style. This went for \$100. William Painter's "Palace of Pleasures Beautified," in two volumes, printed in black letter in 1580, was sold for \$240. This is of extreme rarity, and was the great storehouse from which the Elizabethan dramatists drew their plots.

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I had occasion to go to the Library the other day to look up some works of reference that I had seen nowhere else in New England. I received the surprising information that the palatial library building, which cost \$2,300,000 and was opened in 1902, is already packed full of books. It is necessary to make immediate provision for more space. There are now \$75,000 voted for a magnificent library which will

The Boston Journal is scattered. Its business office is on Washington street near State, a few hundred feet from the old Journal building, which has been entirely pulled down. Its printing office is on Oliver street. Its new business office, when completed, will surpass that of any other paper in Boston, but it takes something more than a fine building to restore the fortunes of a neglected newspaper. Twenty years of divided printing, the former of the Journal, the "Supplement," the trust estate and the "Milk and Honey" have done their "pulling" of the paper to support the Rogers heirs when the money should have been used to extend the usefulness of the paper. It is almost beyond the power of even such a good journalist as Mr. O'Meara to repair

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page shows the binding structure, including stitching or stitching holes. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

the Public Library this morning all of the seats filled with people seeking these warm places to sit the entire day in their excitement to have a smoke. Outside a large army of young men here and there, without that they can live without a nomadic tendency in it. It is only a short step from the tramp. If I could actually think that I should do myself. When our Order of is again reorganized I think assign two of our brothers to road and work among the believe that the idea is practical to try it myself."

2 Transcript - Dec

A MEMORIAL TO WEND

The Editor of the Transcript

It is proposed to gather, together, all the good photograph-like portraits of Wendell, into an album, and Boston Public Library, to

record of his face and form-
be. It is possible to do this
the cooperation of his friend
reader, who has a picture
of any kind, let us know
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or may be copied. As Mr.
family it is necessary that
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H. Jones, President Wende-
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J. Garrison, 4 Park street

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atched all his developments. The soundness of his aims, a will be seen, that was well known men are born with the true it, although it has ever been equipment of all great painters, giving quality is a thing apart. It is to few men that this quality is not necessary that this should be confined to puerile themes, but nevertheless it is the gift the public is ever to the more subtle and to the more success. It can be done portrait, as Rembrandt, Verelent and Whistler have done it or it can be arrived at with a little. The Barlizon men all told us in London that the modern imitators leave out necessary quality of lucidity, inhumanity, which distinguishes

of the masters. "I am obliged and submembership in the Royal Academy was a deserved honor for one seldom bestowed, as might be seen from the list of recipients, for there are not lacking applicants for the vacancies. Yet not an American so soon after the war was named. Mr. Sargent—now a citizen—was the only one so honored. Mr. Abbey took his precedence. Mr. Abbey took his place. It is perhaps one of the fruits of his success abroad that he thinks easily and naturally, and is well with the Aesthetic Line is the same Abbey that he has seen in the world. His experience, for he has worked hard and intelligently, and

It was based logical from the first, causing little surprise to his friends. He was a man of sound mind and health and fair education; quite evident application and surroundings would carry him far. As a poet, the true illustrator is born. While a good illustrator may develop into a painter of the same quality, the painter's creative faculty is quite outside of ability or color sense or facility. A man may have and they help him, but the painter's creative mind may have, however, and yet suspension of illustrative ability. The painter must find of his own mind, and it will well enough to the reader; to hold attention and some composite likeness of the thing he is illustrating. In the style, Albert Bierst, William T. and the late Charles S. Reinhart mentioned as filling these requirements, their drawings are more or less useful. I mean these, not that they are good, but that they are useful. Illustrative success means the catch first of all the thousand that escape the layman until his mind is so filled with the thing never before put in concrete form, have emotions they never ex-

of the sentimentalists that did not make the least use of the unspoken, and which, in the telling, a poet who puts these sentiments, verses, pictures, straight-heart goes out to him; he has a sympathetic heart that goes within the human breast and he is proclaimed great. So it is that he has ideals of the character of fiction it reads, and he is it or half recalls. Most times in the vaguest shape and more he never assume definite; yet when he draughtsmen, these folk, make them real rational beings, a feeling of rational. And the grandest of pictures, make no mistake means that these Public Library is not because of a lucky or with committeemen, or any. Abbey deliberately earned to be considered perhaps the most undertake the representation of a historical event wherein display so serious a part, and, in the story of the "Queen of the there lie behind him years of preliminary study and ex- His progress has been rapid, to be sure, for nature of her endorsements in the it the real life been down- properly, enthusiasm and love of properly and intelligently as far as 1871 that Abbey Philadelphia, where he had school of the old Academy of the room of the Harper Brothers in New York City. It is all of nonsense, of irrepressible humor—these qualities

had run the scale of position, from grave to gay, to "comics," drawing farmers, citizens, knights in armor, people in all sorts of costume almost that one can imagine the occasion demanded; and the time for preparation. True, the book was for reference—the book was the office boy then, through the European journey and made the selection.

King of Sarraa, makes a golden tree, the treatment, despite the panels, No. 10, reversed leaving Blanche's earthly love, is. With the exception of the city of Sar Knight is seen in each in the combination of times vivid, are happily handled. In Abbey's work the combination of painter and illustrator always is apparent.

to give them only to the wood cutters; the others would be that to do with them." It was not until his eyes were even less careful after that, having the satisfaction of his work got the best of with the advance in Importance, came time for occasional for the exhibitions. Those secured attention and were of his election to the Water-

his facility in this medium had to none in his dexterous manner (water color) it was in pen and his ability was most marked at and since, for that matter. Draw-

not suggestive line, fairly judged by the standards of the age he achieved wonders and was envious and distraction of all his in the illustrated papers. His poems of Herick, in addition of old-time flavor, were protestations in pen and ink, and he did not expect to die. Later, he gave the inimitable *Colours* for Goldsmith's "She *Conquer*," wherein the maiden was to be the subject of a poem of the people and the country, going so to speak, as fresh, as sin, his genuine as could well be. He found it a little hard to come, for he had gone abroad, and that land with its traditions, to appeal to his art instincts, and settings, the physical types and names for historical references. He found it a little hard to come, for he had gone abroad, and that land with its traditions, to appeal to his art instincts, and settings, the physical types and names for historical references. He found it a little hard to come, for he had gone abroad, and that land with its traditions, to appeal to his art instincts, and settings, the physical types and names for historical references.

work in England, painting the
trees; and his patriotism may
moment be challenged. Cer-
tainly he admitted he has profited
in Great Britain and that his
time well spent. Abbey deals lit-
erally; when they clog his brain,
he puts them in practice, and

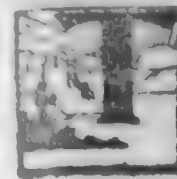
with a facility little and large. Problems of tone, of color, of proportion of the pigment, have never eluded him. He has always had some-thing to say, and he has gone at it in a straightforward manner, caring little for the opinion of the world. It means so the idea has been intelligently said. Certainly he has shown as a glance just the best model, just the right garment, just the figure to the last all from his illustrations he went to his color-water-colors, and always with a charm of his medium never seemed to be the slightest trouble, cooing as peacefully and easily out of his fingers.

three, five years after his death, a member of the Society of Water-Colors, and later, in 1890, he sent his first work to the Royal Academy. It was "May Day Morning," and it favorably received. In 1896 he was an associate of the Royal Academy, and his fame afterwards a full memorandum has come over with no trumpets, in a most modest way, tend to the placing of these decorations have been fired at him views on all sorts of subjects. His view, of course, on the usual formula to you think of America? He thought he was exposed from London he considered himself no more he deliver oracles than when he by the way, was only a few super-when he came of the first installment of decorations. To be allowed naturally, but not overwhelmed by ill-advised approbation, of criticism—these are all return to his is through, and go on with the money he has on hand, perhaps the present moment of which a man would feel proud for the American Church to mark on which he has been out

Sunday Mirror Dec. 8

ENGLISH STUDIO OF MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY, AND HIS WONDERFUL SKILL AS AN ARTIST.

[From the Ladies' London Field.]



THE recent announcement that the King had commissioned Mr. Edwin Abbey, R. A., to paint the official picture of the forthcoming coronation was received with sincere pleasure by artists, and by that large section of the public that interests itself in artistic matters. It is true that Mr. Abbey was born on the other side of the Atlantic, but Englishmen do not regard Americans in the light of foreigners, and the brilliant artist who has received the King's commission has lived and worked so long among us that we have come to regard him as a fellow-countryman by adoption. Mr. Abbey, who is still well on the right side of 50, is a Philadelphian, and he received his artistic education at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Engaged when a youth by the great American publishing firm of Harper Bros., he devoted himself for many years to work in black and white, and it was his exquisite pen drawings in Harper's Magazine that first made painters in America and Europe realize that a new star was showing itself above the artistic horizon.

As a pen draughtsman Mr. Abbey has few rivals, and he is as distinguished in imaginative qualities as in technical skill. Nothing of their kind can be more beautiful than his illustrations to Shakespeare's comedies, in which the great poet's characters are set before us in a new and convincing light—the charming women, the roystering gallants and the country clowns. Not less attractive are those illustrations of old ballads, full of suggestions of the charm of English rural life in the 17th and 18th centuries, and those of Goldsmith's comedies and Herriek's poems. In some of these Mr. Abbey collaborated with his friend, Mr. Alfred Parsons, whose pen and ink studies of the pastoral scenery and ancient houses of mid-England worthily take their place side by side with the fine figure drawings of the American artist. Mr. Abbey was sent to England 25 years ago by Messrs. Harper, and much of the work he did for the magazine was accomplished in this country. For some years he lived, with Mr. F. D. Millet at Broadway, a beautiful Worcestershire village which has proved attractive to several famous Americans, including Mr. J. S. Sargent, who painted these his famous "Garnet," "Lily," "Rose," and "Miss Mary Anderson (Mrs. Norton)." Eleven years ago Mr. Abbey married an American lady, Miss Mary Gertrude Maud of New York, and not long afterward he acquired a mansion in the fashionable district of Farnham, Surrey, where he has since resided, most of his recently exhibited pictures were painted.

His rapid transformation from pen and ink draughtsman to oil painter is a remarkable proof of the American artist's power and versatility. He had occasionally exhibited water colours at the Institute of which he was a member in the eighties, but his first public appearance as an oil painter was not made till 1880, when he exhibited "A May Morning," at the Academy. "A May Morning" was a picture of great charm, though technically it left, perhaps, something to be desired. More accomplished was "Pianetta's Song," hung in the Academy of 1884, but it was not until the next year, when Mr. Abbey exhibited some of the illustrative paintings for the Boston Public Library, that he showed his real strength as a painter. The Boston pictures, illustrating "The Quest of the Holy Grail," were exhibited at a private gallery in Conduit street, and they were all on a large scale, and their breadth and power of treatment, their color and poetic sentiment showed their painter to be a man of altogether exceptional powers. Mr. Abbey's election to an Academy of the Royal Society followed soon after, and two years ago, after an unusually short period of probation, he was made an Academician. Since 1886, when his remarkable picture of "Richard III." and the noble picture of "Lady Anne" were hung at the Academy, he has exhibited without intermission at Burlington House, where last year he was represented by two notable canvases, the immense "Trial of Queen Katherine" and a vivid and dramatic painting representing "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester." Mr. Abbey also exhibited last year a smaller canvas, "A Lute Player," painted as his diploma picture, which hangs among the other Academician's works in the diploma gallery at Burlington House.

His singular skill in passing and arranging upon canvas large numbers of figures, as shown, for example, in last year's "Trial of Queen Katherine," should be of great assistance to Mr. Abbey in composing and carrying out such an elaborate composition as the coronation picture must necessarily be. In the coronation picture, however, he will have to face a difficulty with which so far he has never been called upon to grapple—the pictorial treatment of modern dress. Mr. Abbey was represented at the recent exhibition of the Academy by a striking picture of the crusaders catching the first glimpse of the holy city, which will have been forgotten by no one who visited Burlington House last summer.



MR. E. A. ABBEY'S STUDIO

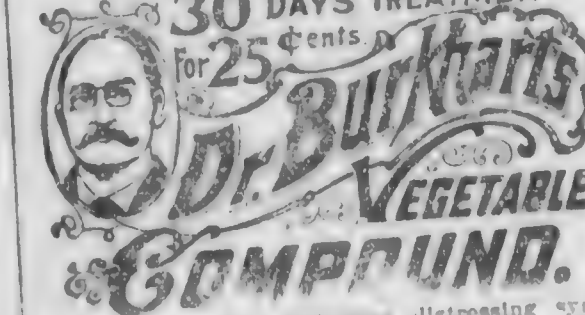


MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY R. A.

strongly marked and well written, and so on. See the full Address Book on page 100 of the Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Benson street, who having the past month Washington, D. C., last Comfort and New they are to tour Mexico month or so at Arkansas going on to California, they set for a trip around the world.

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER.



30 DAYS' TREATMENT for 25 cents. DR. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Cures all diseases of the digestive system, including indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all other ailments arising from impure blood. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

each precinct. The ward committee divides this among the precincts, looking out especially for weak ones, after there has been added to the sum whatever part of its own funds the ward committee can spare. It is this money that pays for the carriages at the polls, ready to rush the voter mistaken in his precinct over to the correct one, to go after men who are too ill to come out walking and too poor to hire a carriage, and to carry candidates about through the services of the men who are at all polls ready to convince undecided voters what they should do, and to show them the advantage of the electors of the candidate; when they are interested. And then there are the two men in the voting place, who watch all proceedings and each other so closely.

The expense of election to which the city is put is small compared with that


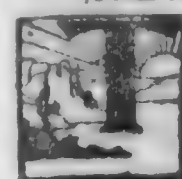
doubtful ones, are seen, and are many of them. Five thousand is a most modest estimate of pay on each side. And finally there is the general costly commodity called "miscellaneous" of the many little things that foot up a bill of some of things foot up a bill of some every campaign. There are no messenger boys, countless telegraph wagons hired and nothing left wanted that might help toward a candidate's election.

It is altogether a great and expensive game, and in Boston at least a greater and more expensive every

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's ointment cures. Can't harm the delicate skin. At any drug store.

ENGLISH STUDIO OF MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY,
AND HIS WONDERFUL SKILL AS AN ARTIST.

1From the Ladies' London Field.



THE recent announcement that the King had commissioned Mr. Edwin Abbey, R. A., to paint the official picture of the forthcoming coronation was received with sincere pleasure by artists, and by that large section of the public that interests itself in artistic matters. It is true that Mr. Abbey was born on the other side of the Atlantic, but Englishmen do not regard Americans in the light of foreigners, and the brilliant artist who has received the King's commission has lived and worked so long among us that we have come to regard him as a fellow-countryman. Mr. Abbey, born in 1859, is a Philadelphian, and he received his artistic education at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Engaged when a youth by the great American publishing firm of Harper Bros., he devoted himself for many years to work in black and white, and it was his exquisite illustrations to Harper's Magazine that first made painters in America and Europe realize that a new star was showing itself above the artistic horizon.

above the artistic horizon. Mr. Abbey has a plain face and he is as distinguished in imaginative qualities as in technical skill. Nothing of their kind can be more beautiful than his illustrations to Shakespeare's comedies, in which the great poet's characters are set before us in a new and convincing light—the charming women, the roystering gallants and the country clowns. Not less attractive are those illustrations of old ballads, English rural life in the 17th and 18th centuries, and those of Goldsmith's comedies and Hervey's poems. In 1870 Mr. Abbey collaborated with his friend, Mr. Alfred Parsons, whose pen and ink studies of the interior of a house and of the faces of the people within it, were so wonderfully true to life, and so full of mid-English worthily take their place side by side with the fine figure drawings of the artist's friend, Mr. John Everett Millais. Mr. Abbey went to England 23 years ago by Messrs. Harpner, and much of the work he has done since that time has been for the magazine. For some years he lived with Mr. F. D. Millet at Broadway, a useful Worcestershire village, which has thus become attractive to several famous Americans, including Mr. J. S. Sargent, who painted there, and Miss Mary Cassatt, who painted in the house of Mrs. Anderson (Mme. Navarro), who now lives at Broadway. Eleven of Mr. Abbey's pictures are in the collection of Mrs. Mary Gertrude Med of New York, and not long afterward he painted the Morgan Hall, a fine Georgian mansion in Gloucestershire. At Morgan Hall, where he has since resided, most of his recently exhibited pictures

were painted. His transformation from pen-
sioner and draughtsman to oil painter was
a remarkable proof of the American art-
ist's power and versatility. He had
initially painted water colors at
the Institute (of which he was a mem-
ber in the eighties, his last mem-
bership being in 1880, when he exhibited "A May
Morning," at the academy. "A May
Morning" was a picture of great charm,
technically it left, perhaps,
something to be desired. More accom-
plished was "Pametta's Visit," it was not until
the academy of the year when Mr. Abbey exhib-
ited some of the decorative paintings
for the Boston Fair, that he was
able to show his real strength as a painter.
The Boston pictures, illustrating "The
Quest of the Holy Grail," in Conduit street,
were all on a large scale, and
they were all of a high order of
their breadth and power. The
fine color and power of the paint-
ment showed he was a man of altogether
exceptional powers. Mr. Abbey's
contribution to an association of
Academy followed soon after, and two
years ago, after an unusually short pe-
riod of probation, he was elected a
member. Since then his remark-
able picture of "Richard III. and the
Ladies," which he exhibited at the
"Lady Anne" was hung at the
Burlington House, where last year
he was represented by two notable con-
tributions. "The Queen of Sheba
visits the King," a vivid and dramatic
picture representing "The Penance of
Blanche," and "The Duke of Gloster."
Blancor, Duchess of Gloucester, a smaller
Abbey also exhibited "The Duke of
Gloucester," a "Late Player," painted as a
diploma picture, which now hangs
among the other valuable works
in the diploma gallery at Burlington
House.

His singular skill in passing and arranging upon canvas large numbers of figures, as at the Queen Katherine's, last year's exhibition, has been of great assistance to Mr. Abbey in composing and finishing his such an elaborate composition must necessarily be a comparatively recent acquisition. He will have to face a difficulty with which so far he has never been called upon to grapple—the pictorial treatment of modern scenes. Mr. Abbey was represented at the recent exhibition of the academy by a striking and forcible picture of crusaders catching a drink of water from a holy well. It is a first glimpse of the holy land, and will have been forgotten by no one who visited Burlington House last summer.



MR E A ABBEY'S STUDIO



MR EDWIN A ABBEY R A

strengthen. Mark your letter
write, and no one but Prof
Address Prof Thomas P.
Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward
Beacon street, who ha
ing the past month
Washington, D. C., le
Comfort and New
they are to tour Mex
month or so at Arka
fore going on to Cal
they sail for a trip ar

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER.



Cases with
tains cured by Dr. W. S. Burkhardt. Back Stiffness
pains. Pains in Stomach and Bladder
sensations. Constipation. Bloating
Want of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Headache
Bad Dreams, Feeling of Heat, Bad Memory
In days' treatment free. All druggists
DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati.

cans will in all likelihood send \$100 for each precinct. The ward committee divides this among the precincts, looking out especially for weak ones, after there has been added to the sum whatever portion of its own funds the ward committee can afford to contribute. It is this money that pay for the sparr.

It is this money that is used to rush the carriages at the polls, ready to overtake the mistaken one in his press to vote the correct one, to go after men who are too ill to come out walking and carry candidates by carriage, and their wards.

It also pays for the services of the men who are at all polls ready to convince undecided voters what they should do and to show them the advantage of the election of the candidate in whom they are interested. And then there are the two men in the voting place, who watch all proceedings and each other so closely.

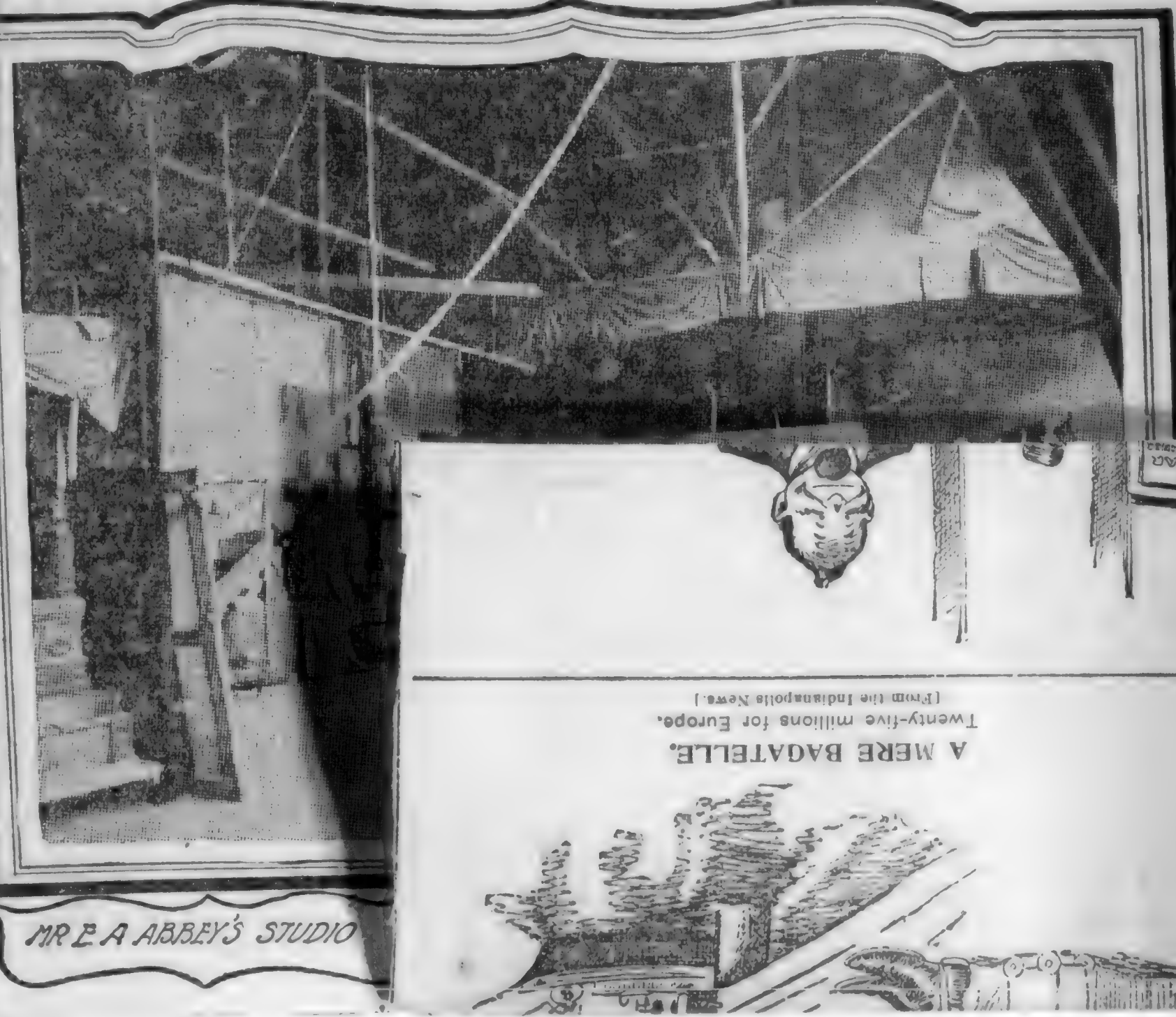
The expense of election to which the city is put is small compared with that

And finally there is the generally costly commodity called "miscellaneous." The expense of the many little unimportant things foots up a bill of some \$100,000 for every campaign. There are telegraph messengers hired and nothing left over for the candidate who wanted that might help toward the candidate's election.

Don't let the little ones suffer
eczema, or other torturing skin
diseases. No need for it. Doan's
ment cures. Can't harm the
delicate skin. At any drug store
cents.

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DIO OF MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY, WONDERFUL SKILL AS AN ARTIST.



MR. E. A. ABBEY'S STUDIO

A MERE BAGATELLE.
[From the Indianapolis News.]

BOSTON POST,
The Representative Democratic Paper
OF NEW ENGLAND.
(Copyright, 1901, Post Publishing Company.)
SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1901.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

TENS OF THOUSANDS PATRONIZE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
One person in every eight in Boston patronizes Boston's Public Library with its 746,300 volumes. The total number of volumes circulated last year was 1-4 millions, or about 20 books to each one of our 35,841 card holders.
JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Librarian Boston Public Library.

Several peculiarities of the Public Library will be of interest to Sunday Post readers. In the first place, the Public Library is a city library in the sense that in the beginning it had to depend for its maintenance almost entirely on annual appropriations made by the Common Council. It has, of course, received frequent gifts of books and even money in small sums. It has also received endowments; one, that of Joshua Bates, notably, and at the beginning, when it could do the most good. Yet the funds established have been comparatively small. They amount now, after 50 years, to \$23,710 in all, of which sum one-half has been contributed in the last 11 years.

money would confer upon it. In 1823 the library had 958 volumes. Today it has 746,300. Our Public Library is not merely a reference library; it is a circulating library, and effort is made to make its books as accessible as possible to the people of Boston. Books are taken home by a system of cards, and 63,981 persons out of Boston's 200,000, or one in eight, make use of this card. From Librarian Whitney's records the Post is able to give the following figures: Of those taking books home, 26,490 were male Bostonians, of whom 14,900 were over and 11,590 under 21 years of age. The number of females in this aggregation of readers was 37,491, divided into 23,912 over 21 years of age and 13,579 under that standard. Among this number were 919 grammar school boys and girls under 12 years of age. The total number of books taken from the library and all its branches was 1,351,541. To facilitate the circulation and distribution of books and to suit the convenience of citizens who do not care to make the journey to Copley square, there is an elaborate system of branch libraries or delivery stations, and of deposits of books in schools and other places. These branch libraries have sprung from the separate towns that have been annexed from time to time to Boston. There are 19 of them now, at East Boston, Brighton, Dorchester, Charlestown, South Boston, Roxbury, Charlestown, West End, Jamaica Plain and East Roxbury. In many cases the nucleus for a branch existed in an already established town or city library. The Roxbury branch is already, or practically, a local endowed private library association now administered by the central library. At more remote points, like Milton, Lower Mills, Mattapan, Mt. Bowdoin and North Brighton, there are reading rooms with books of reference, and 15 other places where books are delivered. Books are also sent to the vacation schools, to the Municipal Camp at Long Island and to Deer Island for the use of boys in the House of Reformation. The efforts to bring the half a million

books to Boston's half a million readers are many and interesting. This is why the central library, the branches and places of deposit in the schools contain nearly 300,000 duplicates. The Copley square building contains many innovations. There is the great Bates Hall for the use of readers, and the newspaper and periodical room; there is a reading room for children, and in addition a reference room where they can consult sets of books on special topics to which they have been directed by their teachers. Then there are the specimen cases, in which students may have special access, like the George Ticknor collection, the Barton library, the Brown library of music and the fine arts collection. Last year \$25,000 was appropriated to the use of the library. Part of this has gone into the building, which is not yet wholly completed or fully furnished. There are, for instance, the Barlett and Abbey paintings. A large portion of this appropriation goes for maintenance of the building and service, and so the amount left is small. The present librarian, James L. Whitney, has been connected with the Boston Public Library since 1888. He is a brother Josiah Dwight Whitney of Harvard, the late Professor William Dwight Whitney.

FACTS ABOUT BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.	
Cost of library.....	\$3,000,000
Money bequeathed in 50 years.....	\$523,740
Largest gift.....	\$150,000
Money council appropriated last year.....	\$225,000
Number of books at inception.....	958
Number of books at present.....	746,300
Number of books added each year.....	25,000
Number of books duplicated.....	188,373
Number of books read by each card holder.....	19
Number of card holders.....	63,881
Number of female card holders.....	37,491
Number of male card holders.....	26,490
Number of card holders over 21.....	58,415
Number of card holders under 21.....	25,074
Number of grammar school card holders under 12.....	919
Number of branch libraries.....	19

may have been connected with the Boston Public Library since 1888. He is a brother Josiah Dwight Whitney of Harvard, the late Professor William Dwight Whitney.



NEW YORK, DEC. 14, 1901.—32 PAGES.

A LIBRARIAN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

It probably does not rest with the editorial management of this literary newspaper to say which is the most interesting or most important item printed in these columns to-day. Few readers perhaps would agree completely either with its judgment on that matter or with the judgment of others. But it may be proper to state which, to our mind, is the most worthy of attention. Readers will find this item on Page 900. It records the fact that Mr. John Cotton Dana, during four years as Librarian of the City Library of Springfield, Mass., has reduced the proportion of fiction read by its public 24 per cent.

Of late years there have been many signs, which those who look closely could observe, that a reaction are long would come against the overwhelming devotion of readers to popular fiction at the expense of more serious reading. The publishers themselves during the past year have believed that a reaction was bound to come within a reasonable period. Mr. Dana clearly has not waited for it, but has taken matters in his own hands, and by the exercise of some kinds of force or art of which he seems to be a master, has brought about this very large reduction. Our item of news unfortunately does not tell what his methods have been, but he is widely known among men and women of his own profession as an extremely capable librarian, resourceful, purposeful, and determined.

Early in the year Mr. Foster of the Providence Public Library established what he called a "Standard Library," comprising a collection of books which, borrowing a phrase from De Quincey, he called "books of power." It was a collection of the world's best literature, ancient and modern, and Mr. Foster's purpose was thus to remind readers who give excessive devotion to ephemeral books that there is something else in the world entitled to their attention. Meanwhile Mr. Elmendorf of the Buffalo Public Library has set apart another collection brought together on somewhat broader lines, and embracing not only "books of power," but works of other permanent rank and usefulness in the life of man. Mr. Elmendorf's collection aims at meeting not only the scholar's needs, but those of the active and intellectual man of the world. Mr. Dana has proceeded on somewhat different lines. Just what they are, as already said, we do not know, but he has accomplished results to which, let us hope, Mr. Foster and Mr. Elmendorf may offer parallels.

It has always seemed to us that the librarians of the country, in this matter of restricting public devotion to ephemeral books, were the main hope of society. They, in a measure, can control their output—not perhaps as autocrats, but through silent and tactful influences. It is hopeless for critical journals to denounce this class of literature. The results most commonly are to promote its circulation by calling attention to it. At best they can become influential only by the exercise of silence. They may select from the enormous flood books which seem best and ignore the others. It is usually beyond their province to take up old books, since critical journals exist in the world for the purpose of dealing with new ones. But the librarian has within his walls the world's store of great and good books. He takes nothing better than to see his readers take them home, and in numberless ways he can induce them to do so. Mr. Dana seems to have employed the available methods with the

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

Established 1813.

Mr. Carnegie will not give any money to the Boston Public Library, because there is no need for him to do so. But he will, perhaps, signalize the inauguration of Mayor-elect Collins by sending several handsomely-bound presentation copies of Mr. Carnegie's well-known work, "Triumph of Democracy."

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, DEC 15, 1901.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Abbey's Decorations for the Boston Public Library Now on Exhibition in New York—Miss Bradford's Exhibition.

At the American art galleries, New York, 10 decorations which have been executed by Edwin A. Abbey, for the frieze of the delivery room of the Boston public library are now on exhibition. They are the last of the series of 15, five of which have long been in place.

The five panels finished six years ago, describe the education of the child Gahad, his equipment as a knight by Lancelot and Bers, his installation in the seat of the Arthurian round table, the departure of the knights for the quest of the Holy Grail, and the failure of the enterprise at the castle, where through over-confidence in his own knowledge, the Red Knight neglected to ask a single question of Faith, and left the Fisher King and the court to their doom.

In the new series the Red Knight is taken back to the Gravel castle, where the failure can be retrieved, and his adventures and sorrows are illustrated.

The next panel represents the fight between the Red Knight and the seven deadly sins, who have imprisoned the knight, a company of maidens. The knight's entry into the castle, where the maidens have long been expecting him, follows his victory in this combat, and forms the subject of the largest of the new series of panels.

Then comes the meeting of the Red Knight with the monk in gray. The parting of Sir Gahad from his bride, Blanchefleur, on his errand to redeem the king, forms a companion panel to this. In the next painting, the knight has reached the castle and delivered the suffering king, and over the two hovers an angel, to guide Sir Gahad to Sarra. Riding on a white horse, the knight is then seen receiving the blessings of peasantry, for he has brought the land out of its bondage.

The voyage to Sarra in Solomon's boat is the theme of the next panel, while the last of the series represents a throng of angels, vouching Sir Gahad's completed work, and the triumph and rest that are his.

HIS RELIGION ASSAILED?

Father O'Sullivan's Objection to Books in the New Rochelle Library.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Trouble is brewing in New Rochelle between the public library trustees and the Rev. Edward F. O'Sullivan, assistant priest of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Father O'Sullivan says that books inimical to the Catholic faith are permitted to be circulated from the library. At one of the masses this week Father O'Sullivan publicly criticised the library and those who select the books. He said that although the library in New Rochelle is a public institution and Catholics pay as much in proportion as any one else to support it, books in favor of the church authorities are not well represented. "I would not complain so much about this," said Father O'Sullivan, "if the books that are now accessible to Catholics did not assail their religion, which is more sacred to them than their life's blood."

Father O'Sullivan's remarks have aroused much comment in New Rochelle. A year or two ago a similar complaint was made by the priest of St. Gabriel's Church, which led Miss Georgiana Leelin, daughter of Adrian Leelin, to establish a library for Catholics, with headquarters in the basement of the church. When seen to-day by a reporter Father O'Sullivan declined to give the names of the books referred to in his remarks from the altar. He said

however, that they were novels of the present day.

"I mentioned the matter," said the priest, "in order that the library authorities might take warning and expunge the objectionable works. If they fail to do so, I will lay the matter before the Board of Education of the city. Of course, we expect to find in every public library books which are biased to some extent. These we are willing to overlook, but we do not propose to pay to help circulate works that assail the Catholic Church or hold it up to ridicule."

Horace Crosby, President of the New Rochelle Public Library, said that the first knowledge he had of Father O'Sullivan's attack on the board was derived from a local newspaper. "Perhaps some one has been calling Father O'Sullivan's attention to Hall Gaine's 'The Christian,'" said Mr. Crosby. "I haven't read the book, and it may reflect in some parts on the Catholic Church; but there is probably no public library in the land that does not contain books of which it is to attack any religious denomination. Such books are not admitted. Father O'Sullivan's objections will be considered, if he will call the attention of the board to them in writing."

The Erie Army.

To render the efficient service the Erie Railroad is giving to the public requires the assistance of 2,000 employees.—Ad.

More "Wags" Are Actually Read

than any other paper published. Remember this when you have something of real value to advertise.—Ad.

SUNDAY HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. CL, NO. 181.

SUNDAY, DEC. 8, 1901.

Artist Edwin A. Abbey, who is bringing the final installment of his Grail pictures for the adornment of our Public Library, is distinguished in more ways than one. He is popularly credited with having been the originator of the Roosevelt smile that is now such a familiar feature of picturesque journalists. The only defect in the copy is that it is not quite so wide as the original.

Boston Sunday Globe.

SUNDAY, DEC 8, 1901.

BOSTON SCRAP BOOKS.

Interesting Collection at the Public Library.

Dust-Covered Volumes That Tell of Wars, Jubilees and Big Fires.

Miss Goddard's "Passing Events," Which Fill at Least 55 Volumes.

Down in the basement of the public library among little used books and papers that are stored along the walls, is a very unique and practically unknown collection of scrapbooks that are worth far more than any one would imagine from looking at them. They repose on shelves covered with dust and are hidden from the view of the persons who happen along that way by somber gray curtains.

The collection of scrapbooks consists of 23 different sets, or works one might say, and numbers in all about 254 volumes.

One of the most important of the collection is a series of volumes on the civil war. There are two volumes of the Richmond Examiner for the years 1862-63, giving detailed accounts of the battles, the plans of both armies, scenes in Richmond, in the military prisons, songs, poems and advertisements referring to the war. There are other volumes of miscellaneous papers collected from all parts of the world on the war. And in these are to be found clippings from English papers, from all the leading papers of the continent, some even from the far east, from China, besides any number from both sides in this country. This collection tried to make a specialty of official death lists.

Besides these there are nine volumes of clippings from all papers on the war composed by one F. B. Perkins.

Closely related to the war are the volumes of clippings on the Peace jubilee which followed in the years immediately following the close of hostilities and one with special reference to the one held in Boston, where any one now interested may learn how many and how brave and other countries all came over here, and under the leadership of F. B. Perkins much music while thousands of voices joined in the choruses. All this information is set down in black and white in the daily papers published at the time.

There are also a number of volumes on the early Memorial days, on the steps taken to get the government to set aside a day for commemoration of the memory of the men that had fallen in the field. Each one of the volumes is composed entirely of clippings from daily papers and is treasured with much valuable information that future historians will find priceless. This volume is one side by side with a full newspaper history of the proceedings in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, and of the causes that led up to it. The papers are not clipped but are bound together in the whole sheet.

Boston comes in for a very generous share of prominence in the collection. There are collections on the great fire of 1872, giving full and detailed accounts of that disastrous conflagration and containing pictures of the burnt district, papers from New York, Philadelphia and other large cities commenting on the fire and drawing lessons and conclusions from it. There is a notable collection of papers about the Boston Tea Party.

There is also a detailed account of the visit of Grand Duke Alexis to Boston in 1871, giving a description of the grand ball held at the Boston theatre in his honor, of the names of the patronesses and the box holders.

There are also scores of papers describing his suite, his rooms, his peculiarities, his habits, his tastes, and a person who is a bulky one, and a person who is a small one, and a person who is a tall one, and a person who is a short one, and a person who is a fat one, and a person who is a thin one, and a person who is a young one, and a person who is an old one, and a person who is a man, and a person who is a woman, and a person who is a child, and a person who is a dog, and a person who is a cat, and a person who is a bird, and a person who is a fish, and a person who is a reptile, and a person who is an insect, and a person who is a plant, and a person who is a mineral, and a person who is a celestial body, and a person who is a meteor, and a person who is a comet, and a person who is a star, and a person who is a planet, and a person who is a moon, and a person who is a sun, and a person who is a galaxy, and a person who is a universe, and a person who is a God, and a person who is a Devil, and a person who is a Saint, and a person who is a Sinner, and a person who is a Hero, and a person who is a Villain, and a person who is a King, and a person who is a Queen, and a person who is a Prince, and a person who is a Princess, and a person who is a Duke, and a person who is a Duchess, and a person who is a Marquis, and a person who is a Marchioness, and a person who is a Count, and a person who is a Countess, and a person who is a Baron, and a person who is a Baroness, and a person who is a Knight, and a person who is a Lady, and a person who is a Gentleman, and a person who is a Gentlewoman, and a person who is a Man, and a person who is a Woman, and a person who is a Child, and a person who is a Dog, and a person who is a Cat, and a person who is a Bird, and a person who is a Fish, and a person who is a Reptile, and a person who is an Insect, and a person who is a Plant, and a person who is a Mineral, and a person who is a Celestial Body, and a person who is a Meteor, and a person who is a Comet, and a person who is a Star, and a person who is a Planet, and a person who is a Moon, and a person who is a Sun, and a person who is a Galaxy, and a person who is a Universe, and a person who is a God, and a person who is a Devil, and a person who is a Saint, and a person who is a Sinner, and a person who is a Hero, and a person who is a Villain, and a person who is a King, and a person who is a Queen, and a person who is a Prince, and a person who is a Princess, and a person who is a Duke, and a person who is a Duchess, and a person who is a Marquis, and a person who is a Marchioness, and a person who is a Count, and a person who is a Countess, and a person who is a Baron, and a person who is a Baroness, and a person who is a Knight, and a person who is a Lady, and a person who is a Gentleman, and a person who is a Gentlewoman, and a person who is a Man, and a person who is a Woman, and a person who is a Child, and a person who is a Dog, and a person who is a Cat, and a person who is a Bird, and a person who is a Fish, and a person who is a Reptile, and a person who is an Insect, and a person who is a Plant, and a person who is a Mineral, and a person who is a Celestial Body, and a person who is a Meteor, and a person who is a Comet, and a person who is a Star, and a person who is a Planet, and a person who is a Moon, and a person who is a Sun, and a person who is a Galaxy, and a person who is a Universe, and a person who is a God, and a person who is a Devil, and a person who is a Saint, and a person who is a Sinner, and a person who is a Hero, and a person who is a Villain, and a person who is a King, and a person who is a Queen, and a person who is a Prince, and a person who is a Princess, and a person who is a Duke, and a person who is a Duchess, and a person who is a Marquis, and a person who is a Marchioness, and a person who is a Count, and a person who is a Countess, and a person who is a Baron, and a person who is a Baroness, and a person who is a Knight, and a person who is a Lady, and a person who is a Gentleman, and a person who is a Gentlewoman, and a person who is a Man, and a person who is a Woman, and a person who is a Child, and a person who is a Dog, and a person who is a Cat, and a person who is a Bird, and a person who is a Fish, and a person who is a Reptile, and a person who is an Insect, and a person who is a Plant, and a person who is a Mineral, and a person who is a Celestial Body, and a person who is a Meteor, and a person who is a Comet, and a person who is a Star, and a person who is a Planet, and a person who is a Moon, and a person who is a Sun, and a person who is a Galaxy, and a person who is a Universe, and a person who is a God, and a person who is a Devil, and a person who is a Saint, and a person who is a Sinner, and a person who is a Hero, and a person who is a Villain, and a person who is a King, and a person who is a Queen, and a person who is a Prince, and a person 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art of which he seems to be a master, has brought about this very large reduction. Our item of news unfortunately does not tell what his methods have been, but he is widely known among men and women of his own profession as an extremely capable librarian, resourceful, purposeful, and determined.

Early in the year Mr. Foster of the Providence Public Library established what he called a "Standard Library," comprising a collection of books which, borrowing a phrase from De Quincey, he called "books of power." It was a collection of the world's best literature, ancient and modern, and Mr. Foster's purpose was thus to remind readers who give excessive devotion to ephemeral books that there is something else in the world entitled to their attention. Meanwhile Mr. Elmendorf of the Buffalo Public Library has set apart another collection brought together on somewhat broader lines, and embracing not only "books of power," but works of other permanent rank and usefulness in the life of man. Mr. Elmendorf's collection aims at meeting not only the scholar's needs, but those of the active and intellectual man of the world. Mr. Dana has proceeded on somewhat different lines. Just what they are, as already said, we do not know, but he has accomplished results to which, let us hope, Mr. Foster and Mr. Elmendorf may offer parallels.

It has always seemed to us that the librarians of the country, in this matter of restricting public devotion to ephemeral books, were the main hope of society. They, in a measure, can control their output—not perhaps as autocrats, but through silent and tactful influences. It is hopeless for critical journals to denounce this class of literature. The results most commonly are to promote its circulation by calling attention to it. At best they can become influential only by the exercise of silence. They may select from the enormous flood books which seem best and ignore the others. It is usually beyond their province to take up old books, since critical journals exist in the world for the purpose of dealing with new ones. But the librarian has within his walls the world's store of great and good books. He likes nothing better than to see his readers take them home, and in numberless ways he can induce them to do so. Mr. Dana seems to have employed the available methods with the utmost skill.

Mr. Dana goes now to Newark as Librarian of that growing collection for which the City of Newark, by means of its tax levy, has provided a magnificent building, out of which, almost as soon as he had entered it, Mr. Hill, the librarian, voluntarily emerged a few months ago to take charge of the Brooklyn Public Library. Here Mr. Dana will have a new field in which to employ his arts. We desire to extend to him a sincere wish for another 24 per cent. in Newark—provided Mr. Hill had not already reduced the percentage to the lowest limit.

Then comes the meeting of the Red Knight with the monk in gray. The knight's entry into the castle, where the maidens have long been expecting him, follows his victory in this combat, and forms the subject of the largest of the new series of poems.

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The voyage to Sursum in Solomon's boat is the theme of the next panel, while the last of the series represents a throng of angels, witnessing Sir Galahad's completed work, and the triumph and rest that are his.

HIS RELIGION ASSAILED?

Father O'Sullivan's Objection to Books in the New Rochelle Library.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Trouble is brewing in New Rochelle between the public library trustees and the Rev. Edward F. O'Sullivan, assistant priest of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Father O'Sullivan says that books inimical to the Catholic faith are permitted to be circulated from the library. At one of the masses this week Father O'Sullivan publicly criticized the library and those who select the books. He said that although the library in New Rochelle is a public institution and Catholics pay as much in proportion as any one else to support it, books in favor with the Church authorities are not well represented. "I would not complain so much about this," said Father O'Sullivan, "if the books that are now accessible to Catholics did not assail their religion, which is more sacred to them than their life's blood."

Father O'Sullivan's remarks have aroused much comment in New Rochelle. A year or two ago a similar complaint was made by the priests of St. Gabriel's Church, which led Miss Georgiana Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin, to establish a library for Catholics, with headquarters in the basement of the church. When seen to-day by a reporter Father O'Sullivan declined to give the names of the books referred to in his remarks from the altar. He said

however, that they were novels of the present day.

"I mentioned the matter," said the priest, "in order that the library authorities might take warning and expunge the objectionable works. If they fail to do so, I will lay the matter before the Board of Education of the city. Of course, we expect to find in every public library books which are biased to some extent. These we are willing to overlook, but we do not propose to pay to help circulate works that assail the Catholic Church or hold it up to ridicule."

Horace Crosby, President of the New Rochelle Public Library, said that the first knowledge he had of Father O'Sullivan's attack on the board was derived from a local newspaper. "Perhaps some one has been calling Father O'Sullivan's attention to Hall Gaine's 'The Christian,'" said Mr. Crosby. "I haven't read the book, and it may reflect in some parts on the Catholic Church; but there is probably no public library in the land that does not contain it. Indeed, a library would hardly be considered complete without it. I am certain that there are no books in the library the sole object of which is to attack any religious denomination. Such books are not admitted. Father O'Sullivan's objections will be considered, if he will call the attention of the board to them in writing."

The Erie Army.

To render the efficient service the Erie Railroad to-day is giving to the public requires the assistance of 22,000 employees.—Ad.

More "Suns" Are Actually Read

than any other paper published. Remember this when you have something of real value to advertise.—Ad.

One of the most important of the collection is a series of volumes on the civil war. There are two volumes of the Richmond Examiner for the years 1862-63, giving detailed accounts of the battles, the plans of both armies, scenes in Richmond in the military prisons, songs, poems and advertisements referring to the war. There are other volumes of miscellaneous papers collected from all parts of the world on the war. And in these are to be found clippings from English papers, from all the leading papers of the continent, some even from the far east, from China, besides any number from both sides in this country. This collection tried to make a specialty of official death lists.

Besides these there are nine volumes of clippings from all papers on the war compiled by one F. B. Perkins. Closely related to the war are the volumes of clippings on the Peace jubilees which followed in the years immediately following the close of hostilities and one with special reference to the one held in Boston, where any one now interested may learn how many foreign bands, from Italy, England, Ireland and France and other countries all came over here, and under the leadership of P. B. Gilmore made music while thousands of voices joined in the choruses. All this information is set down in black and white in the daily papers published at the time.

There are also a number of volumes on the early Memorial days, on the meetings to foster the idea and on the steps taken to get the government to set aside a day for commemoration of the memory of the men that had fallen in the battle of the East. One of the volumes is composed entirely of clippings from daily papers and is teeming with much valuable information. Side by side with this volume is one containing a full newspaper history of the proceedings in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, and of the causes that led up to it. The papers are not clipped but are bound together in the whole sheet.

Boston comes in for a very generous share of prominence in the collection. There are collections on the great fire of 1872, giving full and detailed accounts of that disastrous conflagration and containing pictures of the burnt district. There is also a collection of outside papers from New York, Philadelphia and other large cities commenting on the fire and drawing lessons and conclusions from it. There is a notable collection of papers about the Boston tea party.

There is also a detailed account of the visit of Grand Duke Alexis to Boston in 1871, given a description of the grand ball held at the Boston theatre in his honor, of the names of the patronesses and the box holders, and scores and scores of papers describing his suite, his rooms, his peculiarities and many other things. The volume is a bulky one, and a person not informed on the subject would hardly suppose that a visit of the most exalted personage could possibly make so large a book. There is also another volume describing Lafayette's visit, another referring to Washington's visit and of scores of other famous visitors to the Hub.

There are also abstracts of bills of mortality for the years 1821 to 1848 which might be very valuable for people who wish to determine the exact dates of the death of some of their ancestors and settle their family fortunes. There is also a volume containing the programs of Boston theatres from half a century ago up to within a few years. It includes bills of the old Adelphi, of the old Gaiety, the old Continental and the Federal at theatres from as early as 1788. There is a special volume of clippings relating to Charlotte Cushman's farewell in 1818, giving a detailed account of the exercises and of the people present. Miss Cushman's speech and general demeanor on the occasion are fully detailed. There is also a very valuable collection of newspaper programs of Handel and Haydn society from 1830 to 1883.

Among other Bostoniana in the collection are accounts of the great gale of September, 1880, of the Odd Fellows convention in the same year, of the deaths of George Peabody and Charles Sumner, of the G. A. R. encampment in 1890, of the battle of Bunker Hill, and also of Lexington and Concord, and enough information for one to write a 15-volume history of the Hub without leaving the little room in the basement of the library.

On the assassination and deaths of Lincoln and Garfield there are scores of volumes. Whole newspapers from every state in the union as well as from many foreign countries are bound together, and also numerous pictures of all kinds relating to these events. Hundreds and hundreds of editions of newspapers are preserved in this manner, and a collection of priceless value has been made. The library compiled these collections, and is at present at work on a massive one relating to the assassination and death of President McKinley.

The Franco-German war of 1871 is also preserved in the original copies of the French, English and German papers, which were published at the time. The pain for the most elaborate and unique collection, however, must go to the very beautiful volumes that have been given to the library by the estate of Miss Matilda Goddard. This lady left no less than 75 volumes of clippings, which are models for the neatness of their arrangement, for the wide scope and the importance of the articles that they contain. The 75 volumes cover a period of 55 years, from 1848 to 1903, and represents days and days of patient, tireless work. If Miss Goddard left nothing else behind her but these 75 scrap books, they should be a memorial lasting enough to perpetuate her memory for all ages to come.

Miss Goddard's books are called "Passing Events" which cover the years from 1851 to 1897 and fill 35 volumes. In the introduction (neatly transcribed on the typewriter), the compiler states that it is a collection of newspaper clippings on events of Educational, Scientific and National Interest. Besides the "Passing Events" there are "Passing Notes" which cover the year from 1898 to 1903, and "Short Essays" from 1915 to 1918, filling 11 volumes, and a collection called "Women and Their Work" compiled during the eight years from 1890-98, being 25 volumes filled with all kinds of clippings that will interest women. Some of the subjects from her books showing the variety of her topics are "The Coming Extinction of Animals," "Crisis Attacks, His Name and Its Origin," "Priests as Teachers," "The Origin of Subroa," "Jokes and their Basis."

Among other volumes in the collection of seven books are found the following titles: "The Great Chicago Fire, October 1871," four volumes; "The Philadelphia Centennial 1876," letters of H. M. Stanley to London Papers; "Birds, Eggs, Views of Towns in the United States," a very unique volume; "Collection of Vouchers and Charges for Provisioning

Dr. Hale then resumed. He pointed out the great advantage of these facilities, and showed how advanced studies were beneficial.

Dr. Hale then resumed. He pointed out the great advantage of these facilities, and showed how advanced studies were beneficial.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1901.

IF 'TWERE APRIL 1

Anyone Might Feel Sure of the Identity of "Universal Provider," but That Is Another Story.

Unsigned communications sent to newspaper editors are usually tossed into the waste basket. But this one appeared to be worthy of notice. A sheet of foolscap paper, with eleven typewritten lines in the centre, the words so jumbled together that it was difficult to make any sense of them.

Cause of the Trouble.

"Interest to Bostonians" was the prefix, and under that the familiar words "To the Editor." Then came the body of the communication. It was worded as follows:

"Any person in New England can send a telephone message to 'Universal Provider' especially between the hours of 9 and 9.15 A. M. and between the hours of 7 and 7.30 P. M. Ring up the Public Library Building and have a telephone message sent to any information employ servant look up the references of a cook, servant, etc., or any want in the universe, almost, by simply telephoning the Public Library 9 to 9.15 A. M. or 7 to 7.30 P. M."

Reporters on the Warpath.

Reporters were dispatched to the Public Library this morning by the editors of all the Boston papers, copies of the communication having been received by every one of them.

"The practical joker who was guilty of the authorship of this beastly thing would rob his grandmother's grave," groaned the fat reporter from the paper which boasts strenuously of its big circulation, as he hurried off a street car in Copley Square and headed for the Public Library entrance.

"A hint, of course," remarked the young lady reporter sent to the Public Library on the same errand by another afternoon paper.

"A ridiculous errand to send a man," complained the sedate young man who represented another newspaper. One after the other the reporters walked up the steps of the Public Library Building and found their way to the office of the Librarian, Mr. Whitney was away and his assistant, Mr. Otto Fleischer, saw the reporters. He read with some curiosity the several copies of the communication handed to him by the newspaper representatives.

Mr. Fleischer Mystified.

"This is a queer thing, isn't it?" he said to the Boston Journal reporter.

"Do you know anything about it?" asked the reporter.

"Not a thing. Must be a joke, but I must say I fail to see the point of it."

"Have you made any inquiries of the telephone operators about this matter?" asked the reporter.

"They know nothing about this 'Universal Provider,' and I don't think you will find anybody here who does," was the reply.

Not satisfied until he had investigated for himself the reporter descended to the street floor and talked with the young lady in charge of the public telephone room. She said she had never seen "Universal Provider," nor heard of him before. The young man, busy in charge of the library's public telephone, said the same thing.

As the Journal man states he leaves the building he accidentally bumped into a man standing in the doorway. Then he remembered that the same man was standing on this same spot about 10 minutes before.

"Excuse me, sir," said the man, "but can you tell me where I can find 'Universal Provider'?"

"I have been waiting here for him for half an hour, but he hasn't come."

"Who is he, anyway?" asked the reporter, retreating a step, and casting the stranger suspiciously.

"I don't know," said the man.

"Provider's" Remarks.

"Then how would you know him if he should step up before you now?" asked the reporter.

"By his description of himself. He wrote me that he would be at the Boston Public Library on Thursday morning, Dec. 19."

Pulling a sheet of foolscap paper from his pocket the man put on a pair of spectacles and began to scan the writing upon it. The he said: "You will see here that he has written that he is six feet in his stockings, very straight, with gray hair and

American authors agree in writing. It is not the kind of English that our professors teach us, with their insistence upon grammar and that sort of thing. But, at any rate, it rebukes me, and if any reader of *The Times Saturday Review of Books* can make out exactly what it means he will at least feel that here is an end of the scholarly pretensions of

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.
Authors' Club, Dec. 22, 1901.

Esquire, Geo. Cary Eggleston,

Dear Sir:
Your exhibition of sarcasm directed against Mr. Walter Waghorn in the last issue of the "Times" weekly review, because he saw fit to rebuke you for your unqualified Mission in making the truth appear as a lie, was certainly a complete sample of kindergarten criticism that I have ever read.

From whence comes your authority to attack a language of which yours is an off-spring, and which is conceded to be superior to any other tongues and yet with that same tongue you seek to vilify Mr. Waghorn simply for the reason that he brought home to you your shameful ungratefulness.

And more you denigrate the names of the most accomplished scholars that ever lived; a denigration which penetrates their graves, a place which they had hoped to be freed from such a malignant offense as you offer. I am a young American twenty-five years of age, but I make this confession regardless of the cry of traitor that may brand me, I positively blush with shame when I note the march of America on to the brink of degeneracy. Manners and morals are being abandoned, children are being reared in the very dens of shame, and caused by what—a careless language—language having taken its place. Truly, some day there will be a resurrection of dead consciences, and America will clearly see her indifference to pure speech, for the speech of one is a fair index to a man's character.

There are clubs being formed for the promulgation of this and that, but what is needed most in this country is the formation of clubs for the advocacy of Pure Speech.

I personally do not care what your mind may think of me, nor what your pen may write, for I know that what I have written about is the truth.

Verily a mighty annoying hornet is truth. Very respectfully One who thinks you are too bright to be below the sky.

SANS PEUR ET SANS REPROCHE.

Display in Book Advertising.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books: I have been reading with interest the recent correspondence in your columns on the subject of "Book Advertising." If the discussion is not yet closed, I should like to contribute to it in a small way. Having had my training in two of the oldest English publishing firms, and having recently transferred myself as advertising manager from the London to the American office of another leading publisher, the contrast presented to me of the English and the American methods of advertising is peculiarly vivid and clear-cut. Conservative as my training has thus been, my prejudices naturally favored the constraint of the English principles of book advertising. And yet, having weighed the American methods, both while I was in England and since I reached New York, I must own to holding strong arguments against the universal application of our English principles.

It appears to me that the question in general, readers may be divided under two main heads: (a) Readers of literature, per se; (b) readers of fiction par excellence. This is a rough division, but it will, I believe, be adjudged a fairly true one. Now the question is, How are the publisher's wares to be brought to their notice? Undoubtedly the constrained English method is sufficient for Class A. But as for Class B, what brings to his notice his particular line of books? Does he read bona fide criticisms? No. Does he painfully study a page of closely printed matter in search of new titles wherewith to slake his reader's thirst? No.

To this very large and, from a business point of view, important class of readers it is the steady pound, pound, pound of a striking "ad" that appeals, or an arresting shop-window display devoted to a single book, or a poster, or a show card. These are the things to impress upon his inner consciousness the fact that a book has been printed of the kind he likes to read. A catching announcement set in an attractive and striking style is the impression his mind carries from the car where he has been busily scanning his newspaper to the bookseller's shop where he procures food for the prospective evening repast of arm-chair entertainment. This fact it would be futile to deny; indeed, very vital proof exists of the truth of it.

In the American or the English public, proportionately speaking, the wider reader of fiction? To this question there can be but one answer—the American public. The average novel will permeate through every social stratum of America, can in England only hope to find its public in limited circles. In other words, the American public indulges far more generally in novel reading than the English. To the truth of this fact the proportionate relative sales of fiction by publishers with offices on both sides of the water amply testify.

In conclusion, the thread of the question, if followed up, will be found intertwined with that of the public taste in literature. As long as the sensational novel holds its sway, (and to-day it would seem to be numerically paramount,) so long must sensational advertising be its herald. Whether or not a paper decides to exclude from its pages the advertisement of this class of "goods" is another matter.

PAGEET VALERIAN.

New York, Dec. 22, 1901.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your editorial under the caption "Sensational Typography" has evidently appended effectively to the common sense as well as the good taste of not a few of your readers. Claptrap advertising belongs so peculiarly to yellow journalism that a newspaper of the character of *The New York Times Saturday Review of Books* does the public a great service in disparaging and discouraging the affront. How far this "hustling" sort of advertising can go is well illustrated by the efforts of a cheap department store in Cincinnati, which is selling Mr. John Uri Lloyd's "Warwick of the

Knobs." A large space in the show window—about five by five—is converted into a stage setting, with dais of rustic scenery forming three sides of the picture. In the foreground is an ordinary school bench, with a legend below to inform the awestruck passer-by "that this is the bench upon which Prof. Lloyd sat as a boy." There is also a "jawbone of a mastodon taken from the Knobs," with a suspicious manufactured look about it, and other like claptrap to beguile the intellectual Cincinnati to step inside and get "literature." This style of advertising is becoming so bad it threatens to degenerate into the mode of the genuine side-show fakir, together with the magnificent veracity which is his chief accomplishment. And all of a piece with this fence-board style of advertising is the trick of announcing a book in its fortieth or fiftieth thousand. To be sure, nothing succeeds like success, and the average American citizen can be caught by the dangle of popularity, but, as you truly say, "if all the advertisers yell, they might as well whisper." Since the Knobs are now in the fortieth thousand, the discriminating reader, who can't devour more than three a week, must draw the line at the hundred thousand mark. Please give us a little more along this same line.

MILLER BUTLER.

Cincinnati, Dec. 20, 1901.

Reform Coming.

From *Printers' Ink*, Dec. 25, 1901.

The editor of *THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS* is trying to induce book advertisers to abandon sensational display, believing that quiet announcements will not only improve the appearance of his supplement, but further the interests of his advertisers as well.

"We try to make *THE SATURDAY REVIEW* present a neat typographical appearance," he says, "but we cannot do that unless our advertisers co-operate with us. The effect of a sensational announcement depends upon its infrequency. At the Stock Exchange on an exciting day you will hear all the brokers shouting at the top of their voices, but you cannot make out what any one of them wishes to say. Sensational advertising has the same effect upon the eye."

There are excellent reasons for believing that *THE TIMES*'s editor is simply foreshadowing a great reform in this matter of display. In so far as book advertising is concerned he will find, if he studies this class of advertising, that its text is usually much more offensive than its actual display—that the prize schemes, guessing contests, voting coupons, boasts, whoops, and circus poster tactics used by some publishers would make their announcements as "yellow" in solid as in four-line pica gothic.

But display is undoubtedly being overdone in all lines of publicity. Or, rather, injudicious, unstudied display is being overdone. The magazines are full of advertisements wherein no judgment is used in this technical detail. Display needs thought. There must be a well-considered reason for showing a word or phrase in black prominence. Yet almost all display is thoughtless. In the December magazines there is not a display line in which a word is not used in a way that is entirely unnecessary.

The best advertisement is that which is written in a straight, conversational paragraph, telling the whole story briefly and thoroughly. The old fashion of chopping information into little bits and sticking these little bits into unoccupied corners does not make good advertisements. Nor will the paragraph itself be effective if it is stuffed with black words and phrases.

THE TIMES editor falls into a technical error when he states that the advertiser who keeps quiet in a crowded display advertising is not heard. The advertiser who adopts light-face paragraphs in the present riot of black letter is the one who has the best chance of being read. Quiet taste will always attract, for it is perennially forceful. The days of the ranting advertisements are numbered. Advertising is not the art of stunning readers with type, but of convincing them by honest exposition. Type cannot convince any one of anything. The arguments must be put into the text. Every advertiser who is originating methods of this kind, and is making a study by convincing language. The old-fashioned ad, with its jumble of black lines, is like a rounded, allied, sounding essay by Dr. Johnson. The modern advertiser is trying to write ads that will be as close-clipped and pungent as a story by Kipling or Stephen Crane.

Display, being a matter of contrast, should be left to a master printer—one who has studied its laws and resources. Its purpose is to attract attention to the specific part of the advertisement, but by the present system it defeats its own ends in attempting to draw attention to everything in the advertisement.

Essays by Richard Garnett.

Dr. Garnett's volume is signal proof that busy people often find abundant leisure for work outside their regular vocations. The twelve essays were written in the leisure hours of a hard-working librarian during the last fourteen years—a period of time in which Dr. Garnett's duties at the British Museum must have been sufficiently onerous.

The essays have all appeared in print. Some of them were first published in magazine form, and then as introductions to or portions of various books. Thus the first article, "On Translating Homer," appeared in 1899 in *The Universal Review*, the versions from the *Iliad* included in the paper having been included in the following year with Dr. Garnett's dramatic poem, "Iphigenia in Delphi." In a volume of Fisher Unwin's *Cameo Series*.

The essay on the date and occasion of "The Tempest" appeared in the same *Review* during 1899. Its substance had already been delivered verbally to the new Shakespeare Society, its arguments, in 1898, reappearing in the literary and critical portions of "The Tempest" in the "Henry Irving Shakespeare." The essays on Coleridge.

ESSAYS OF AN EX-LIBRARIAN. By Richard Garnett. Pp. viii+353. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. London: William Heinemann. 1901. \$1.75 net.

ridge, Rockford's "Vathek," "Moore," "Thomas Love Peacock," and Matthew Arnold, were prefixed to various editions of their works, while the "Story of Gyda" and "The Love Story of Luigi Tansillo" were published respectively in *The English Historical Review* for January, 1897, and in Volume I. of the "Yellow Book." Dr. Garnett says of these collected papers:

The sole bonds of union among the contents are their belonging with but one exception to the domains of literary history and criticism, and their having precluded their appeal to public interest by interesting the author himself.

The paper on "Translating Homer" is the most scholarly of all. The author praises very highly Matthew Arnold's three lectures "On Translating Homer," calling it a book "to which little can be added, and from which little can be taken away, in which the main outlines of the subject are perceived to have been traced for all time by the hand of a master." He quotes Arnold's rules for the benefit of all future translators, trusting that all who attempt new versions may be penetrated with a full sense of the four strong qualities shown in the original: (1) Homer is (1) eminently rapid; (2) eminently plain and direct, both in his syntax and his words; (3) eminently plain and direct in his matter and ideas; and (4) eminently noble.

Dr. Garnett reviews the various translations of Homer, twelve new versions of the *Iliad* having appeared between 1881 and 1888; those by Way, Blackie, and Worsley being in many respects a great advance over any previous translations. Dr. Garnett says that while Landor, Keats, Shelley, Tennyson, and Arnold have embraced our literature with the Hellenic spirit, making it notorious that whatever else Pope may be, he is not a Greek; yet the latter's Homer is the one beloved of the world, all other versions being for scholars and amateurs. He deprecates the fact that while the standard versions of other nations approximate much more closely to the spirit of Homer, those in our own language are far from it. He does full justice to Pope's qualities as a poet, and to the fire and vigor his translation possesses; "but all these considerations scarcely account for, much less do they excuse, the supremacy of a work so entirely in the spirit of the age of Queen Anne, long after we have learned what really is the spirit of Homer." Dr. Garnett says the host of translators who have arisen since Pope, differing as they do in most respects, have failed to supersede him. "If any other circumstance in which they all agree could be found, it might be worth considering whether the latter fact did not afford the key to the former." He points out where he thinks other translators have failed. They have tried most meters—blank verses, hexameter, rhymed and unrhymed, ballad measure, sonnets, the meter of Spenser and of Scott—but never the heroic couplet of Pope, which he thinks the reason for the partial failure of each and every version. He says that the best of these translations are by Dr. Garnett himself being added to show his use of what he believes to be the true Homeric meter.

"The Poetry of Coleridge" is the title of a long introduction originally prefixed to Dr. Garnett's selections from Coleridge in Lawrence & Bullen's "Muses Library." His edition, Dr. Garnett says, was intended to include not Coleridge's poems, "but his poetry." In this introduction he refers to Coleridge's life as so eventful, and his genius so varied, that it is impossible to treat him satisfactorily in a brief memoir. Coleridge's editions have usually preferred biography to criticism, there being three very able memoirs of the man—those by Shepherd, Ashe, and Dykes Campbell. Dr. Garnett, on the other hand, assuming that his readers are well acquainted with the leading facts in Coleridge's life, treats him entirely as the poet, touching upon important facts in his history merely as they illustrate his position as a poet.

Shelley's "Views on Art," the last paper in the volume, is a lecture originally delivered in April, 1850, at the home of the late Lord Leighton in aid of the movement for its acquisition by the nation. This was rewritten in its present form for *Printers' Ink*, an Anglo-Saxon Review for September, 1900. Shelley's attitude toward art, Dr. Garnett says, while not the most significant, yet possesses sufficient interest to warrant independent treatment. It is not known whether Shelley received any technical instruction in art, but his note books were full of original drawings, some of which were of a Blake-like character. A few such sketches were worked up into elaborate drawings. Shelley's art criticisms may be divided into three classes: Those written down with deliberate care; those occupying casually in his letters, and lastly in passages in his poetry. The first class is the most important, and is entirely concerned with sculpture. The author writes: "We find in Shelley, then, as good an instance as we are ever likely to encounter of the judgment on fine art passed by a person of rare gifts, endowed beyond most men with penetrative insight, and with delicacy as well as intensity of feeling, but devoid of the technical equipment of a professional art critic. Of the literary value of such judgments, there can be no question; they bring beautiful things before the mental sight when the originals are inaccessible. Their practical value to artists is more disputable. . . . In the writings of the pre-Raphaelite school, we may discern some imitation of the intellectual position of Mr. Ruskin, an artist rather than an amateur. . . . Artists should remember . . . that the same and less illustrious rewards for which they strive depend upon the award of a public outside the limits of their profession, and that it is greatly to their advantage that this public opinion should be regulated by intellects of the calibre of a Shelley or a Ruskin. . . . The creative mind must be kept flexible, prebentable, fluid, and this object is often best attained by criticisms, which, if sometimes imperfect for want of exact knowledge and technical accomplishment, reveal to the artist what a world of thought and feeling lies outside the spheres of rule and tradition."

JOHN LUTHER LONG

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The New York Times SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART — SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, DEC. 28, 1901.—16 PAGES.

RESTRICTIONS ON FICTION

Readers scarcely need to have their attention directed to the letters from librarians, printed elsewhere in this issue, on the subject of restricting the circulation of fiction. What is most notable and most encouraging is the importance which the subject already has assumed in the minds of librarians. Many of them make a wise distinction as to what is good fiction and what is not, applying their remarks rather to the bad in so far as they speak of restrictions. They insist that good fiction should have its circulation promoted rather than restricted, and wisely remind us that among the best books in the world are books in this class.

Perhaps the most striking opinion comes from Mr. Putnam, who believes that free librarians "would gain in resources and in the end in popular esteem if they would agree to buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after the date of publication." This is very much in line with Emerson's observation, made in his familiar and caustic way, "When a new book comes out, I read an old one."

As has been said before in these columns, the influence librarians exert in the promotion of better reading has now become the most potent that we have, and the one from which most may be expected in the future. These letters afford gratifying evidence that librarians have fully understood their opportunity, and have well improved them. Next to the purchase of books no part of their work presents so many difficulties as circulation. Some of their ingenious and tactful methods in influencing the tastes of readers are disclosed in these letters. They give agreeable evidence of the wisdom which librarians bring to their pursuits.

Readers will be impressed with a substantial unity of opinion here disclosed within certain lines. Most obvious evidence is presented of results that have followed from an interchange of ideas in open discussions at the annual meetings, both National and State, which are held by librarians. They have come together in order that they might go home and work together. Out of a multitude of counselors once more has come wisdom.

A SIDE LIGHT ON STYLE

Some of our readers will doubtless remember the mild excitement that pervaded the select literary circles of England, and extended within like limits to this country, a few years ago over the "style" of the late Walter Pater, not only the standard he undertook to set up, but the effort he made to apply it in his own writing. One of the causes of the interest evoked by Mr. Pater was, without question, the extreme attractiveness of his own nature. He was gentle, sincere, devoted to what he considered the highest in art and literature, and pathetically anxious to reach and to teach it. Another source of his peculiar vogue—a vogue, it must be said, with readers of refinement and earnestness akin to his own—was the fact that his attitude, if not original, was unusual and had something of the factitious charm of novelty. For the time, at least, he imparted the stimulating pleasure of escape from the banal and the platitudinal. Naturally, to a feeling of this kind in the public mind there comes a reaction. "Aristides the Just" wears the common ear, especially if, as in this case, the praise of him implies a certain superiority on the part of those who can appreciate him to those who cannot or will not. The time came when Max Beer-bohm ruthlessly declared that Pater wrote English like a dead language, and the light and stinging judgment brought much comfort to "the general" for whom Pater's writing had always been "caviare." Max is now followed by his colleague, "J. F. B., the musical critic of The London Saturday Review. This gentleman, discussing particularly Pater's writings on music, declares that he was "tongue-tied; he never spoke, he always stuttered." "No man who ever wrote on literature, art, and above all things, poetry, had less sense of the rhythm of any language," he not only lacked all sense of idiom—for a sense of idiom means a feeling for the rhythm as well as for the meanings and associations of words—but his writing absolutely reminds one of a man who cannot walk, but always stumbles." And he goes on to say that for a time Pater actually made it "the fashion to walk lame."

It is open to lovers of Pater to suggest that a critic who overworks a simile after this manner, and makes the victim of his disfavor "stutter," "stumble," and set the fashion of "walking lame" within a half dozen sentences, is not himself sensitive to one of the essential conditions of style. But they really do not need to resort to the "tu quoque" argument. It is true enough that Pater's theory of style, as he explained it, was not to most of us very intelligible, and he was not always at his best in his own style. When he was at his best, however, he was lucid, simple, sympathetic, and attractive. He made his readers feel his personality, and feel that it was winning and fine. If that is not a high accomplishment in style, it would not be easy to say what is. In one of the letters in which Pater tells the story of the woman who loved him, there is this passage as to the artist's early life: "The rudeness of his home has turned his feeling for even the simpler graces of life into a physical want, like hunger or thirst, which might come to grief; and methinks he perhaps overvalues these things." Considering the literary environment into which Pater was born and in which he worked so strenuously, this passage may be taken as throwing light on his idealism and his sense of the pursuit of them.

THE SALES OF BOOKS.

A certain author of literary works once removed from a comfortable but unpretentious residence in a down-town street to a spacious and gracious mansion in one of the new avenues up town. His friends were at a loss to account for this sudden demonstration of solvency, for they had heard of no windfall of fortune which dropped upon this author. An adroit comment one day drew from him the explanation. "I turned out a couple of school books," he said, "and they are now bringing me in an income of about \$2,000 a year." Those who are acquainted with the conditions of royalty payment on published books will at once perceive that these two school books were selling in what might be called myriads. They were certainly selling in much greater numbers than the same author's literary works.

Mr. John R. Spears, who is well known as having a prying mind and an insatiable appetite for unfamiliar knowledge, tells in this number of The New York Times SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS some very interesting things about the sales of well-known books. He shows us how "Trilby" and "Ben Hur" passed the hundred-thousand mark, and how the latter, having a record of more than 400,000 copies, continues to sell in the market places of reading. But standard works of fiction by such authors as Scott, George Eliot, and Dickens are issued in very small editions. On the other hand, according to Mr. Spears, some school books sell by millions.

There appears to be ground here for some sort of an inference, but it is difficult to tell just what it is. One thing, however, may be said without fear of offense, and that is that the standard works of fiction will probably continue to sell longer than even "Ben Hur." Mr. Spears concludes that the sale of "Trilby," which in its day aroused as great interest as Gen. Wallace's work, has

come to an end. No doubt the exciting tale of the Christ will some day cease to be called for in the markets of literature. But there is no evidence that Dickens and Thackeray are approaching the end of their market value. And publishers well know that in the cases of solid works of information immediate large sales can rarely be expected, while on the other hand they count confidently on reaping their profits from the accumulated sales of years. Nevertheless, it will be news to many lovers of reading that nothing in book shape pays better than school books. There is a suggestion here for plodders who have a complete knowledge of some useful branch, but no skill in literary forms.

A CAUSE OF MANY BOOKS.

Most persons would account for the present day inordinate output of books, especially of novels, by calling attention to the great increase in the reading class during recent years. This undoubtedly is the prime cause of the phenomenon, but it is not the only cause. The reading public has undoubtedly of late grown in an unprecedented manner—in England and probably relatively more than in the United States, owing to the upgrowth of the first board school generation—but the fact, nevertheless, remains unaccounted for that the multiplying of books has far outstripped even the multiplying of readers.

Why is this? The answer to the question could probably be supplied by any one of the many successful writers of the day. "The only way in which I can make my old books sell is by getting out a new one every year," recently confessed one of these supposedly enviable beings; "then they will go out; otherwise the dealers won't put them out on their shelves." This explains the situation exactly; in order not to disappear from public notice, writers nowadays find that they must continue to launch a new novel at least once yearly, thereby killing two, or even three or four, birds with one stone, since the new-comer serves to save its predecessors from oblivion.

This may be a branch of manufacturing, but it is certainly not literature, although it is wonderful how near the result sometimes comes to being literature. Doubtless many of those now written at such high pressure would be devotedly thankful dared they stop long enough between volumes to draw breath; but they know, or at least they fear, that the penalty of such a procedure would be to be crowded out by the constant influx of new rivals. For the first time in the history of literature, publishers to-day would rather obtain a good novel from a new man than from an old favorite; and growth of new authors, current literature and growth of the consequent mushroom which dropped upon this author. An adroit comment one day drew from him the explanation. "I turned out a couple of school books," he said, "and they are now bringing me in an income of about \$2,000 a year." Those who are acquainted with the conditions of royalty payment on published books will at once perceive that these two school books were selling in what might be called myriads. They were certainly selling in much greater numbers than the same author's literary works.

ETHICS, CRITICAL AND PUBLISHING.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. will, we trust, excuse us if we say that we find them a little difficult. Let us recapitulate. We printed, in the issue of Dec. 7, a notice from the pen of our Boston correspondent, of a book published by this firm. We now reprint it for the second time, in order to enable our readers to see if they can find in it anything at which a sensible publisher could take offense. We confess we cannot, even after three letters explanatory of their grievance with which the publishers have favored different departments of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There is so much sameness about the tales that were not for the publishers' twelve hands, one would be tempted to believe that Mr. Ford wrote all of them. Each author, if twelve writers there be, each has evidently tried to imitate one of the others the better to bewilder the reader. In these mild comments the publishers singularly found that their "integrated" was "impugned" and their "announced" was "discredited," and "requested" with some preposterousness, a special review of the book in connection with your public apology. On the same day was received also a letter to the "Advertising Manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES," setting forth that unless "state-

ment" were made satisfactory to the publishers their advertising, at least of the book in question, would be discontinued in the next issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. These two letters, with such comment as seemed to us appropriate, appeared in the following number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. And now comes the third letter, as follows:

Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1901.
To the Proprietors NEW YORK TIMES, New York City:

Gentlemen: Your editor has committed such an outrage upon us that we appeal directly to you. Inclosed is clipping from THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 21. Weaving the liberty taken in publishing private letters, your editor or whoever is responsible—read into our letters what is not in the least contained in them by making it appear that we required a favorable review of our book, "A House Party." Nothing could be further from the truth. In our letter marked "A" on inclosed clipping, the word "statement" cannot be construed as meaning favorable review except what we are forced to regard as a malicious interpretation on the part of your editor. The whole point of our letter marked "B" on inclosed clipping is that Mr. Small, Maynard & Co. have impugned the integrity of our house, and the words "integrated" refers to that, and to that alone, as plain as day. In one of our two letters quoted we distinctly say that it should go without saying that we do not associate our editorial and advertising departments. It was a courtesy on our part toward your advertising department for us to explain why we should not put any further advertisements in "A House Party" in a paper which in its editorial columns should discredit the announcements made by a reputable publishing house in its advertising columns. It should have been the plain duty of your paper, if anything, to refuse to accept an advertisement the honor or honesty of which could be questioned. Our reputation is that of a house of the highest standing, both with the public and in the publishing world, and there is abundance of evidence to show that we have repeatedly refused to give an advertisement in consideration of our books in reading a favorable review, as we have an association of a paper. Your editor has gone so far out of his way to treat us with what appears to be malicious if not libelous misrepresentation that we appeal to you to make amends. Your editor may say what he pleases about the book itself. But we expect fair treatment upon the three points raised by us in our letter marked "B" on inclosed clipping. Yours very truly,
SMALL, MAYNARD & CO.

One reason why we find these gentlemen difficult is that we are not sure that they will not resent our printing this letter. They consider that we have taken a "liberty" in publishing one of both of their previous letters. The plain fact was that they made a complaint in which we could see no justice or reason. But we printed their complaint for the benefit of anybody who might take a different view. If we publish their complaints we abuse their confidence. If we do not publish them, we adhere to an injustice in the face of the evidence.

Our readers are difficult. How can we possibly have "committed an outrage" upon them in simply confronting their complaint with the thing complained of, and allowing our readers to judge for themselves whether the complaints were justified? That we should admit doing them an injustice when we did not see that we had done them any injustice might possibly have been "satisfactory" to them. But it would not have been at all satisfactory to us.

And now, having done our best to take out of our own eye the beam which Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. think they see in it, let us inspect their own iris, in which the "House Party" may possibly figure as a mote. Twenty-five writers, the publishers assure us, were "invited to contribute." Their names are these:

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Sarah O. Jewett, John K. Bangs, Thomas N. Page, George W. Cable, C. G. D. Roberts, Winston Churchill, Bertha Runkle, F. Marion Crawford, Frank R. Stockton, Margaret Deland, Frank R. Stockton, Ruth McK. Stuart, John Fox, Jr., Booth Tarkenton, Hamlin Garland, Octave Thanet, Robert Grant, Mark Twain, Joel Chandler Harris, Mary E. Wilkins, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Owen Wister, W. D. Howells.

The publishers further say in their advertisements that "twelve accepted and each told the story"—twelve out of five it is obvious from internal evidence that there are several persons among the best-known in current literature who did not contribute. At least two of them are understood to be under contract not to write except under the imprint of another house. In addition to these, we may say that eight others made no contributions to the volume, the complete list of such, in so far as we are informed, being as follows:

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Joel Chandler Harris, Winston Churchill, John Fox, Jr., Hamlin Garland, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, F. Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Nelson Page, Hamlin Garland.

Among our sources of information

on the subject is a statement made to THE TIMES by Mr. Crawford that he received an invitation to contribute, but made no reply, and "threw the letter into the waste basket." In addition he said: "I quite naturally resent the use of my name by Small, Maynard & Co. They might just as well have sent the circular letter to Pope Leo XIII. or President Roosevelt and included their names among those who had been 'invited to contribute.' We have also the following letters addressed to the editor of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS:

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1901.
I do not remember receiving an invitation to contribute to 'The House Party' book. If I did receive such an invitation, I promptly declined it. Yours sincerely,
J. E. ALDRICH.

Atlanta, Ga., 16 Dec., 1901.
To the best of my recollection I was never invited to contribute a story to 'The House Party.' Therefore, none of the stories is from my pen. I have seen the announcement which attracted your attention, but I regarded it simply as a scheme to sell the book. It may be that an invitation was sent to me; if so, I don't remember it. Faithfully yours,
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1901.
Replying to your inquiry of the 14th inst., I would say that I was invited to write a story for Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.'s book of short stories entitled "A House Party," which I declined. Messrs. Howells, Hopkinson Smith, and John Fox, Jr., also declined.

Last Summer, as soon as the advertisement for this "guessing contest" appeared, Mr. Howells, Mr. John Fox, Jr., and I sent for publication a letter to the editor of THE SUNDAY NEW YORK HERALD protesting against the improper use of our names in this matter and stating our views as to a scheme which appeared, to say the least, misleading.
THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

From another author, who, it is fair to say, is one of the most widely read and popular among the twenty-five, we learn that he has promised not to tell whether or not he contributed, from which we infer that he did contribute, since Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. could hardly see their way to exact a pledge of silence from an author who had declined or ignored their invitation. The predicament in which this "statement" leaves the publishers is that of having endeavored to attract attention to the work of twelve writers who did not contribute to their project by an unauthorized and in some cases a warmly resented use of the names of several of the thirteen writers who did not contribute to it. Whether this "advertising dodge" is legitimate or reputable we leave, without comment, to the decision of the publishing houses "of the highest standing," among which Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. claim the right to be numbered.

Books in Demand.

Following is a statement of books which have sold best in regular book and department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, Baltimore, and San Francisco between Nov. 25 and Dec. 25 of this year. The statement is based on reports received from the regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in those cities, personal inquiries having been made for the information sent to us. We have tabulated the correspondents' reports as shown below, and have included no books for which more than one bookstore did not make a return as either the first best, second best, third best, or fourth best selling books.

FIRST BEST.
16 stores report "The Right of Way."
5 stores report "The Ruling Passion."
4 stores report "The Man from Glen-garry."

3 stores report "The Cavalier."
3 stores report "The Crisis."
3 stores report "Lives of the Hunted."
2 stores report "Warwick of the Knobs."
2 stores report "The Man from Glen-garry."
2 stores report "Tarry Thon Till I Come."
2 stores report "Dri and L."
2 stores report "Kin."

SECOND BEST.
10 stores report "The Right of Way."
5 stores report "The Cavalier."
5 stores report "The Crisis."
4 stores report "Lives of the Hunted."
4 stores report "The Ruling Passion."
3 stores report "Dri and L."
3 stores report "The Man from Glen-garry."
2 stores report "Tarry Thon Till I Come."
2 stores report "The Benefactress."

THIRD BEST.
7 stores report "The Ruling Passion."
6 stores report "The Cavalier."
6 stores report "The Right of Way."
5 stores report "Lives of the Hunted."
4 stores report "The Man from Glen-garry."
4 stores report "Dri and L."
2 stores report "Tarry Thon Till I Come."
2 stores report "The Benefactress."

FOURTH BEST.
6 stores report "The Right of Way."
5 stores report "The Cavalier."
5 stores report "The Crisis."
4 stores report "The Man from Glen-garry."
4 stores report "The Ruling Passion."
3 stores report "Tarry Thon Till I Come."
3 stores report "Lives of the Hunted."
2 stores report "The Benefactress."

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.
Copyright, 1901, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Via French Telegraph-Cable Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The report that Wagner left a voluminous autobiography in a sealed packet only to be opened and published thirty years after his death—that is to say, in 1913—is believed to be either entirely without foundation or merely an advertising prelude to the appearance of some new collection of Wagner's reminiscences or letters. The great composer declared just before his death that he had written no autobiography.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling will remain in South Africa, whither he sailed this week, until the dawn of the South African Winter. He is said to be in excellent health.

The announcement is again made this week that the "real author" of "An English Woman's Love Letters" is about to reveal his identity.

"An Author at Grass," George Gissing's forthcoming book, has the form of a diary.

About eight million copies of six-penny novels have been sold in England during the present year, the circulation of each book having ranged from 20,000 to 100,000. Yet, experts still insist that the vogue of six-penny novels is waning.

Swinburne is working daily on the collected edition of his poetry, but no time has yet been fixed for its publication. It may be worth remarking here that Swinburne, as judged by the selections from his poetical works published in 1887, is not considered a particularly good critic of his own efforts. It is understood, however, that in making the forthcoming collection, he has relied more or less upon the judgment of his friend, Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, of whose critical acumen there can be little doubt.

An international congress of historical students will be held in Rome under the joint patronage of the King of Italy and the Duca degli Abruzzi, in April. The king is in charge of Count Henry San Martino and Prince Hector Païs and Gornelli. The range of studies comprises the history of scholarship in all branches, including the departments of mathematics, experimental sciences, law, politics, archaeology, and ethnology.

The Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, which has been foolishly reawakened by the humorous criticism of Mr. Mallock's mad article, continues to rage. Mrs. Gallup's crazy cipher now being subjected to scientific examination, but the results have been unavailing in silencing the Baconians. A. P. Sinnett, the well-known dealer in occult theories and mystical practices, is out again with another letter, while Mr. Sidney Lee unaccountably chooses to add fuel to the fire by arguing with people with whom it is impossible to argue. To-day Mr. Lee remarks that the old sensible reasons for believing that Shakespeare wrote his own works, but it will do no good. I have just discovered a singular fact. All professors and anti-vaccinationists are Baconians.
E. A. D.

JENNY JUNE CROLY.

When I joined The World staff of writers, in 1890, a few weeks after the foundation of that journal, I found Jenny June already there. She did not often appear in the office in person, the lady auxiliary in journalism not being so familiar a figure as it is now, and she had not yet adopted her pretty now de plume, but her husband, David G. Croly, held an official post on the staff as city editor, and her contributions, which were invariably well written and interesting, appeared from the first in The World columns, and as the years went on while she and Mr. Croly remained associated with it, with increasing frequency. They were written by a woman mainly for women, and the maids and matrons of her country over all its area from ocean to ocean and from "lands of sun to lands of snow" have never been addressed by one of their sex whom they came to know better or to hold in higher esteem. Her work assumed no pretentious or high importance, but was sweet and wholesome, sensible, and a mirror of the nature out of which it proceeded. The name Jenny June, which she adopted a few years later, became a beloved household word throughout the land, perhaps more widely known than that

of any lady journalist who has ever wrought in it. Mrs. Croly's social dispositions and her aptitude for gathering interesting people around her were gracious endowments of nature's bestowal, as strongly marked in her youth as in her maturer years, when she gradually came to have a wider stage on which to display them. Her pretty little drawing rooms, somewhere on the west side near Grove Street, are well remembered by me, and first and last I met in them a goodly number of people well worthy to be remembered, some with their trophies of success yet to win, but their merit divined by their clever hostess, perhaps before it had obtained any full recognition elsewhere. Many also came who had won their spurs and epaulets and shone bravely in the bright glitter of both. In her little unpretending salon of that day might be met the brilliant young Edward Clarendon Stedman, in the morning glow of his poetic fame; Bayard Taylor risen into the mid-morning of his fame, with his Orient lyrics published and his translation of "Faust" well begun; perhaps Phoebe and Alice Cary, though on this point I cannot be certain, and many another of note and distinction in that time, her hospitality taking in all arts, and all the painter, sculptors, singers, actors were equally welcome, as were those who brought to her only their bright young countenances and winning smiles. Her later drawing rooms, when she had retired from society, became something as near to a salon modeled after the traditional Parisian standards as any that America has known.

Mrs. Croly is recognized as the chief among the founders of Sorosis, the most celebrated woman's club in the world, and parent of the innumerable organizations of like sect which have sprung up since their renowned progenitor became with fewer vicissitudes and trials than might have been anticipated firmly planted on its feet and attested its self-supporting and self-reliant character. No social development of the modern period is more striking than the swift multiplication of women's clubs, not only in this country alone, but in other lands, and they have shown a power of beneficent work most advantageous to the community at large, which even the most sanguine among their promoters could not have anticipated. They have also shown that women can legislate and administer and rise to the point of view of the public in the same manner as men. For such testimony the world should be thankful, as it never got anything of the kind before. Among the founders of this now most impressive group of social organizations no name stands out more brightly and conspicuously than that of Jenny June Croly.

Her recent death, though a surprise and shock to her innumerable friends, came when she had passed her seventy-second birthday, and it cannot therefore be said that she passed away with her work uncompleted. It was fully and most worthily performed, and was the fruit of a systematic and thorough education, and of which few of her sex in any period could have exceeded her. Her memory is fragrant as the month from which she took her name, and will at least be cherished by those whom her gentle discourse, continued for more than a generation, has entertained and instructed.
T. C. EVANS.

Mr. Arnold's Profits on His Books.
William Harris Arnold's recent "Record of Books and Letters," which gives the cost and selling prices of the books in his second sale, is more interesting than the "Record" of his first auction. The importance of the first "Record" is great, however, in relation to the increasing value of American first editions, and with the final part commencing in lasting form a most remarkable sale. The entire collection realized \$27,106.67. Mr. Arnold's profit on 1,121 books sold was \$13,332.40. To illustrate the profit on some of the more important items the following list has been compiled:

Books.	Cost.	Selling Price.
1. Mrs. Browning's "Essay on Milton," 1829, in one volume, 32s. 6d., secured from a bookseller in 1867.	33.08	\$145.00
2. Mrs. Browning's "Poems," 1845, 1846, 1847, first issue of her famous low poems, secured from a collector in 1897; the first copy sold at auction and where.	115.00	440.00
3. Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book," 1868, with letter; secured by exchange from collector in 1897.	15.00	68.00
4. Robert Browning's "Poems," 1845, proof sheets, secured at a London auction in 1897.	42.03	455.00
5. Dramatic Poems, 1864, first issue, presentation to the poet's uncle; secured from a collector in 1870.	12.38	100.00
6. Robert Browning's "King and the Book," 1864, with corrections and letter; secured at a London auction in 1897.	72.88	680.00
7. Coleridge's copy of Chapman's		

8. Homer, 1816, many notes from his Frederickian sale, 1807.	110.00	638.00
9. Emerson's "Theory of the original manuscript," secured (with a letter) at Libbey's in May, 1900.	24.40	300.00
10. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," the only copy known of the second or active edition of 1770; secured by exchange from a bookseller in 1890.	33.33	190.00
11. Hawthorne's "Panshawe," 1829, immaculate copy; secured from a bookseller in 1890 at the private sale of Mrs. Ford's books.	200.00	410.00
12. Hawthorne's "Peter Parley," 1850, in original; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	17.50	100.00
13. Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," 1841; secured at auction in 1890.	23.10	60.00
14. Hawthorne's "Immaculate copy," 1868; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	100.00	124.00
15. Hawthorne's "Mosses from a Bookeller in 1890; secured from a bookseller in 1890; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	18.00	62.00
16. Keats's "Poems," 1817, presentation copy; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	71.00	500.00
17. Keats's "Endymion," 1818, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	38.10	150.00
18. Keats's "Lamia," 1820, boards, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	73.00	215.00
19. Keats's "Lamia," 1820, boards, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	40.00	300.00
20. Longfellow's "Outre-Mer," 1833, original paper; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	90.00	310.00
21. Lowell's "Class Poem," 1858, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	25.00	52.50
22. Lowell's "Year's Life," 1862, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	25.00	47.00
23. Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," 1845, presentation copy; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	20.00	52.50
24. Lowell's "Mason and Sibley," 1862, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	10.35	175.00
25. Lowell's "H. P. Sealie," 1862, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	15.00	140.00
26. Lowell's "Democracy," 1865, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	50.00	220.00
27. Lowell's "On Democracy," 1865, with a proof copy; secured at auction in 1890.	16.00	180.00
28. Milton's "Paradise Lost," earl's copy of 1667, the earliest of the two issues of 1667, with large capitals; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	200.00	830.00
29. Roger Payne's "Schemata Chrestomathica," 1800, secured from a bookseller in 1890.	112.50	300.00
30. Schelling's "Admonition," original covers; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	150.00	510.00
31. Tennyson's "The Poet," 1849, second sale of a copy at auction, first sale in America; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	330.00	410.00
32. Tennyson's "Promises of May," 1882, first sale of a copy at auction; secured from a collector in 1897.	330.00	430.00
33. Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimack," 1849; secured from a collector in 1890.	12.50	52.50
34. Whitman's "Drum-Head," 1858; secured from a bookseller in 1890.	22.50	55.00
35. Whitman's "Drum-Head," 1858; secured at auction in 1897.	16.50	47.00

The most noticeable of the items is perhaps the first copy of the first issue of "Paradise Lost," which in the original sheet, on which the profit was \$330, costing \$250, secured from a collector in 1890. That THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS called attention before the sale to the special excellence of this copy, and predicted that it would bring much more than the Lawrence copy, which realized \$120 in 1892.

A Book of Polar Rhymes.

These are good verses, which it will do no child any harm to remember. A crowd of little sea urchins, not the usual kind, but another resembling animated sharks' eggs, decide to journey to the Pole on the advice of the mermaid. How they prepare for their journey, how they travel and what strange sights they see after they arrive there is pleasantly told in attractive verse, which has a good lyrical swing. The little mermaid, however, not to try to find out where the urchins really are, for they haunt the streams of the Land of Dreams. And the shores of the Unknown Sound, and the utmost end of the world, are the only place they're found. Both authors and the artist have succeeded in presenting a Christmas book that shall be the only wonder in the infant mind, while the nature of the verses will readily permit them to be sung to some old ball-forever ballad air.

OURCHINS AT THE POLE.

By Marie Corbin and Charles Buxton Goling. With Drawings by G. J. Bennett. Long Rev. Pp. 32. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company.

TWO GOOD MAGAZINES.

The January issue of *The World's Work* is largely devoted to an account of the United States' advance as a world power. We call it a Looking Outward number, and some high authorities tell clearly a story of triumph, stated boldly, perhaps, but well within the facts. Nor our national weaknesses forgotten. It is a new sort of number, with a patriotism of its own. As *The World's Work* is not returnable you may find it necessary to order from your newsdealer. Better yet, subscribe, and this is the time to do it—\$3.00 a year.

Our other magazine, *Country Life in America*, though only in its third number, has found its way to the hearts of people who love the country for its own sake. The January issue is devoted to California, a timely and beautiful subject, 25c, \$3.00 a year.

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READERS OF FICTION.

Prominent Librarians Discuss the Means Available for Restrictions on Circulation.

MR. JOHN COTTON DANA'S success in restricting the circulation of fiction in the City Library of Springfield, Mass., 24 per cent. in four years was commented on in an editorial article printed in this paper two weeks ago. We have since asked several prominent librarians throughout the country to express opinions as to the means that may be employed in restrictions that shall direct public taste into better channels. Below will be found responses which they have kindly and promptly sent. Readers will note how much has already been done in libraries elsewhere than in Springfield and should take hope from the very interesting statements which the librarians here make:

FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.
The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have received from you a request for my "judgment" as to the best means of "reducing the circulation of fiction in our public libraries." As I must be brief, I shall be excused for stating my opinion somewhat dogmatically. I should posit: (1) that I am not clear as to the necessity of reducing the circulation of fiction as such; (2) that the statistics of such circulation could, in my opinion, be differentiated as proposed by the librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library, so that the novel which deals with history or with economics, and perhaps the standard novel as against the current novel, should be distinguished and made a matter of special record.

It is an error to discuss the circulation of fiction merely as fiction. We all read novels, we all profit by them. To supply them is a legitimate function of the public library, which is in part to furnish instruction through recreation and to cultivate the taste as well as the understanding. There is, however, a demand for fiction which I do not believe can legitimately be met by the public library. That is the demand for the latest new novel merely because it is the latest new novel. We all read current novels also and enjoy and profit by them. But the demand for them is largely artificial, for a purpose, merely social, and it is apt to be transitory. No free library can meet it adequately, and the attempt to meet it is an expense and an annoyance to the reader and a burden to the library. In the Boston Public Library, under my administration, we commonly bought each year twenty-five or thirty copies of about two hundred current novels. We had 62,000 card holders. The chance for any particular card holder to secure one of the thirty copies was, therefore, in effect infinitesimal. As a rule, he did not in fact secure it. But the book in the catalogue he applied for it, his application had to be handled by the various attendants, and, if made through the branches, by the delivery wagon also. It went back to him marked "out," and his labor and that of the officials was to no purpose. This process was repeated with thousands of slips from thousands of readers, of whom not one in a thousand could be successful.

The free library cannot supply the demand for current novels "not from the press." In professing to supply it the library deludes the public and reduces its capacity for service really serviceable. I believe that free libraries would gain in resources and in the end in better esteem if they would agree to buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after the date of publication.

They should at the same time make obvious their intention to buy the latest work in the arts and sciences as nearly as possible on the day of its publication. As to the reading public: The expenditure of a few cents will secure some of the best of the current fiction in magazines and newspapers. The remainder of the demand should, in my opinion, properly be met by subscription libraries.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Library of Congress, Washington, Dec. 19, 1901.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1900-1901.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books: I suspect that the tendency to a reduction in fiction circulation, somewhat noticed of late, may be owing in part to various other factors than any notable efforts on the part of librarians. The Book Lovers' Library, for instance, now in the full flush of successful operation, has not only tended considerably to relieve public libraries from pressure for the newest novels, but has at the same time served to reduce their fiction issues to a similar extent. For one, I have welcomed both phases of that action.

Again, some libraries have established special duplicate, or "pay," collections, which act very much like the Book Lovers' Library, and, in a recent bulletin, one city library reports eminent success with such a collection. Presumably, and in the very nature of things, the circulation from such special collections is chiefly fiction, since it is to meet the demand for the newest and popular works that they are put into operation. But I do not understand that the issues from such duplicate collections are included in the count of current book circulation from the respective libraries having them.

In like manner, has not the concentration of our readers' attention upon a certain few much-advertised books (the "best sel-

ing" or the "most popular books of the month," etc.) led many people to buy them, since they cannot well be supplied by the libraries in sufficient number to meet the demand thus factitiously created, and thereby lessened the public library patronage from fiction readers for the time being?

For my own part, I see no reason to be particularly solicitous about reducing the percentage of fiction reading, so long as only good and wholesome fiction is supplied by the library. On the other hand I feel much more deeply interested in the idea of differentiating or grading the fiction and recording and reporting its issue accordingly, somewhat after the plan which Mr. John Thomson of the Free Library of Philadelphia advocates so cogently. To do so in the case of an already established collection, however, is somewhat difficult. Yet, if starting a new one, or rearranging the books of a library that has outgrown its previous methods, I feel sure that it would be a wise move to sort out and mark the various works of fiction in the library, so that thereafter their circulation might be reckoned in grades of, say, best, (or standard), medium quality, and ephemeral (or uncertain). Very possibly three such divisions would suffice all practical purposes, but even four or five might be worth while in case of large collections.

It is but just to say that Mr. Thomson's proposition is aimed at classification of fiction as historical, sociological, descriptive, &c. At the present time, however, I should incline to prefer grading, as suggested above, although the works of fiction that have stood the test of time, and would meet general approval as best (or standard) may not be numerous. Still, they are reasonably agreed upon, and to their extensive reading little exception will be taken. The new, and possibly ephemeral, we have with us from day to day, and seemingly in ever-increasing number. They may well be put in a section by themselves and stand or fall upon their own record.

HENRY J. CARR,
Scranton (Penn.) Public Library, Dec. 21, 1901.

FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books: The time is long passed in which a librarian is to be considered as simply a custodian of books in his charge—to keep them from getting down off the shelves and going off on a vacation. The pendulum swung, naturally enough, to the other end of the arc—the librarian as a public servant, as a tempter of the young and the old.

In accepting this last position, for many reasons which need not be discussed, (chiefly because the tendency was to make the librarian the abject servant of the entire reading public, rather than the wise counselor and guide of that public.) Unquestionably to-day we are riding on a wave of new zeal, and the librarian with positive personal power can and will do much toward determining the character of the books purchased and of the books read. The public will not be one-half as impatient under suggestion as some of us imagine—since the American public is, after all, a very reasonable and reasoning public. There is need of tact and good judgment, of evident sympathy and earnestness, of a very positive kind of consecration—but with these characteristics clearly manifested I do not believe any librarian need fear the results of his attempts to determine the lines which the circulation of his library shall take.

Of course, there must be a large allowance made for difference in taste, difference of opinion—and the work will not be done without positive suffering on the part of those who are pioneers. But just as all sensible people have come to recognize that the average teacher is the best friend that the average pupil in the public school knows, so it will surely come about in that other department of public education, the public library, that the librarian will be recognized as the best friend and the wisest adviser which the reader may have.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
Columbia University, New York, Dec. 23, 1901.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books: The account, recently published in The New York Times's SATURDAY REVIEW of Books, of Mr. Dana's success in reducing the circulation of fiction 24 per cent., has interested me greatly. In response to your inquiry as to the means by which such results can be accomplished, I would emphasize first, judging from our own patronage, the public reaction against the intense devotion to fiction, and this reaction is, in a large degree, due to the educational force of the public library.

Only a few years ago, before the public library was an institution common to almost every community, the opportunities of the reading public were limited; it read what was easiest obtained, and that was fiction. Bookstores were rare outside of the large cities, and the local newsdealer or the newsboys on the trains were often the only book dealers of a community. Their literature was not of the highest grade, but it was all the people had from which to select. When the libraries began to be thrown open, many had no idea of books outside of the paper covered novel, which had been all they could buy; so naturally they asked for that kind of reading.

It has been our aim to make known the wealth of useful, valuable, and interesting information which our library placed at the command of the public. To this end we have employed various means, and have succeeded in reducing our circulation

of fiction 7 per cent. within the past four years, (we envy Mr. Dana his 24 per cent., and wonder how he did it.) We have called attention to interesting works of travel, biography, history, science, &c., which were on our shelves, and in buying new books we have used the utmost care to select those which were attractive in form as well as noteworthy in contents. We have aimed to keep up with the times and furnish books on current events, the Spanish-American war, Cuba and the Philippines, China and the East, the Boer War; at election times, books on money or trusts, as the case may be, even municipal government and affairs of state. At the proper time we have offered short lists of books on gardening, Summer journeys, and Summer outings and sports, iceboating and other winter pastimes.

All this is done through the local press, which is our constant ally. Our new books are listed in the daily papers with special mention, by way of brief review or annotation, of those that might be overlooked, a group of books in sociology, or one of the crafts, or art topics, or recent essays. We have found it not unprofitable to keep the bulletin near the delivery desk filled with attractive notices and illustrations of good books, so the people cannot fail to be reminded of the attractions which the books contain.

In the matter of fiction itself we try to circulate the very best. A call for Mary Holmes cannot be answered by Ely on "Monopolies and Trusts," but it can be answered by Charles Reade or some other author of the higher grade. We have made use of Mr. Howells' "Herodias of Fiction" to a considerable extent, substituting his heroines for many calls for inferior books. This has been accomplished by a careful review of Mr. Howells' work in the daily papers and by watchfulness at the delivery desk. When once the people are started in the right direction the battle is half won, for a good book is passed on from patron to patron, and soon is in constant demand.

It is certainly true that the publishers are helping to reduce the reading of fiction. There was a time when everything except fiction was issued in sombre hue, thick heavy volumes with closely printed pages, but now the winning devices which are employed in the make-up of these books, cover designs carefully worked out, illustrations in colors as well as in black and white, marginal decorations, the best of print and paper, are all in the library's favor. None can resist Nellie Blanchard's nature books, Seton-Thompson's animal stories, Jacob Riis's "Making of an American," and hundreds of others.

MARY EMOTENE HAZELTINE,
James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1901.

FROM THE CHIEF OF THE CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Your question assumes that a showing on the face of the library statistics that a smaller percentage of fiction has been circulated than in some previous year is conclusive evidence that the readers have declined more interest in fiction than in the previous year. This is a dangerous assumption, owing partly to the fact that the nature of the fiction is more productive of good than that of bad or indifferent fiction.

This can hardly be discussed here, however, and I shall take it that the gist of the problem, as you state it, is, How can the use of the library be improved by the selection of books to the notice of the public by lists, bulletins, &c.; second, by the system of giving out two books at a time and prescribing that at least one shall be non-fiction; third, by the selection of books, and exerted directly through the assistants, who come most closely in contact with the public, especially with the children; fourth, by co-operation with the public schools, and (fifth), by excluding from the shelves all books that ought not to be read.

All these methods are in use, more or less, in all well-managed public libraries. The personal influence of the assistant is doubtless the most important, and the tendency to relax this influence on the introduction of the open-shelf system is unfortunate. If the librarian adopts free access to shelves with the idea that he can save the salaries of several assistants by so doing, and if he thus turns the public loose among his books without any one to aid or advise, he is, to say the least, neglecting a very good opportunity to improve the quality of his reading.

It is my belief that an open-shelf library, with a sufficient number of intelligent and tactful assistants to give proper advice to those who are looking for books, will show the best results in the quality of its use. Only the assistants must be adequate, both in number and quality, and their head must not only be interested in the work, but must be able to make them interested also. Here, if I may be permitted to make a guess, is where the personality of the talented Springfield librarian has been most largely productive of the results to which you call attention.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
New York, Dec. 18, 1901.

FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books: At the Boston Public Library the subject of the reading of fiction receives careful attention. The purpose here is to select the best from the mass of such books currently published. To this end all works of fiction are read, not only by the officers of the library, but also by an outside unpaid volunteer committee, and when read are finally

passed upon, after examination, by the Board of Trustees. In addition care is taken, when books are worn out, to replace only those of enduring worth. As a result of this sifting, the fiction read at this library has improved in quality.

The quantity of such literature read can be regulated to a certain extent. Mr. Willard, for a long time Librarian of the Friends' Free Library of Germantown, claimed that all fiction is "unprofitable," and as such excluded it entirely from his library. He claimed that applicants for novels, on learning that they were not in the library, were willing to be led in other directions. While few nowadays could be found holding views so extreme as these, much may be effected by lessening the amount of fiction purchased, and in its place supplying, in generous quantities, attractive books in the departments of science and the arts, and in history, biography, and travel.

Such an experiment as this is in progress at the present time at the Boston Public Library, especially in its branch libraries and reading rooms. Good results have followed.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Librarian, Boston Public Library,
Dec. 23, 1901.

FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books: The reported decrease of 24 per cent. in fiction reading in the Springfield City Library in four years is what Lord Dunsany would have called a "staggerer." If, however, Mr. Dana says it's so, it is so; though it is a wonderful result, even from an exceptionally favorable combination of the culture of Springfield and the ingenuity and resources and earnestness of Mr. Dana. I doubt whether even he could accomplish the same result in a large city like Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, or Baltimore. I am curious to learn the modus operandi in detail. In reply to your question as to "what, in my judgment, are the best means by which such results can be accomplished," I suggest the following:

First—Buy little fiction, but provide other good books in great abundance. This must necessarily reduce the percentage of fiction circulation. It may also reduce the total circulation. I do not, however, favor any limitation of the best fiction. The greatest books ever written are works of the imagination. The masterpieces of Homer, Aeschylus, Dante, and Goethe are works of fiction in poetic form. If these authors were living to-day they would in all probability write novels. The novel is the accepted literary art form of the present time, and there is no other form that gives the writer so much power over the reader. We could better afford to lose all the volumes of sermons ever written than to give up that one great novel, "Les Misérables."

Second—Print and distribute numerous lists of best books in every line, successive issues of current interest, short sources of reading material. In history, where the personal element plays the last next to none in influence, furnish every month or quarterly a list of the best new books other than fiction, &c. Keep novels in the back-ground. All lists are made more valuable by annotation in various ways. We reduced the demand five or six months by placing in every volume of books issued a call slip containing twenty titles of a little better novels. These lists should be in form of a call slip containing advertising methods of the publishers, novels. People ask for what they hear about, whether books, or soap, or medicine, let them hear about the books you desire them to read.

I find I have overrun my limit, and stop on that account.

F. M. CHANDLER,
Public Library, St. Louis, Dec. 24, 1901.

FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books: The use of fiction has never been a bugbear in the work of this library. It has not constituted a high percentage of the total circulation, but that is perhaps because we have cared more about developing other departments of the library than because we have cared about suppressing the use of fiction. The highest percentage of fiction, (by which is meant both adult and juvenile fiction), which has ever been reached in the twenty-three years' use of this library was 73+, in its second year, (1879-80), and the lowest was 56+, in its twelfth year, (1890). The mean percentage for this period would be 64+, and no fiction percentage as high as this, (64+), has been reached since 1901, ten years ago.

A most interesting result was seen in the fiction percentages of the seven successive years beginning with 1885, and ending with 1890, showing an uninterrupted decline, as follows: 70+, 66+, 62+, 61+, 58+, 57+, 56+. As was stated at that time, there was no expectation of any such decline continuing indefinitely. Since 1890 there has been a fluctuation from year to year, but the percentage of the last completed library year, 1900, is but slightly above this lowest figure of all—namely, 58+.

The percentage of fiction in the library to the total number of volumes on the shelves is a very low one—about 8 per cent. This policy of the library has been from the first to duplicate works which proved their right to live, both fiction and otherwise, rather than to compete very largely with the circulating libraries, in

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BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

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